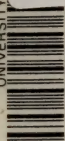


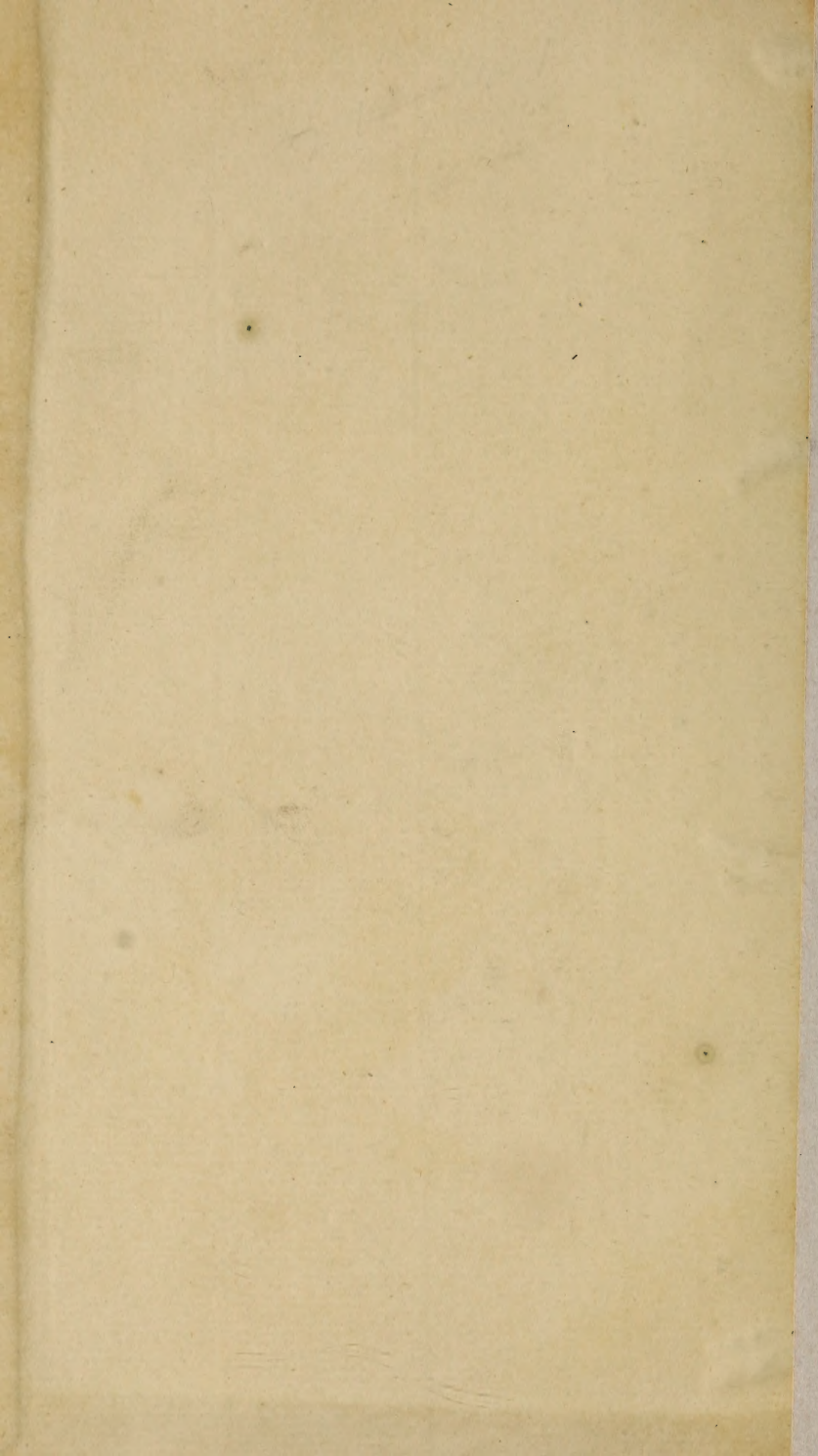
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(Corn Laws)

(Corn Laws)

FIRST AND SECOND

REPORTS

J. Matheson.

FROM THE

Committees of the House of Lords,

APPOINTED

TO INQUIRE INTO THE STATE OF THE

GROWTH, COMMERCE, AND CONSUMPTION

OF

GRAIN,

AND ALL LAWS RELATING THERETO:

To whom were referred the several

PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE IN THE SESSION OF

1813—14,

RESPECTING THE

Corn Laws.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR JAMES RIDGWAY,
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1814.

REPORTS

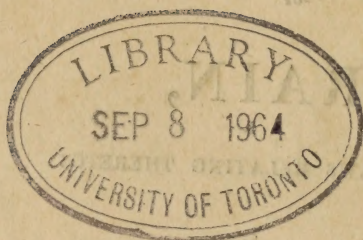
FROM THE

Committees of the House of Lords,

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Corn Law

S. Gosnell, Printer, Little Queen Street, London.

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Sept 8/64
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FIRST REPORT.

By the LORDS COMMITTEES appointed to inquire into the State of the GROWTH, the COMMERCE, and the CONSUMPTION of GRAIN, and all Laws relating thereto, and report to the House; and to whom were referred the several Petitions presented to the House this Session respecting the CORN LAWS:

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT the Committee have met, and have examined several witnesses on the subject matter referred to them; but that notwithstanding a great number of petitions, to the extent of from seventy to eighty, very numerous signed, have been referred to the consideration of the Committee, none of the petitioners have hitherto come forward to support any of the allegations therein contained.

That your Committee, anxious to lay before the House as full information as they can ob-

tain upon every branch, and under every view of the important subject referred to their consideration, and apprehensive that the petitioners may have hitherto abstained from supporting the allegations of their petitions from an opinion that the Committee are not empowered to receive such evidence, the Committee submit to the consideration of the House, the propriety of giving them direct instructions "To examine all evidence the petitioners may think fit to offer in support of the numerous petitions which have been presented to the House in the course of the present session on the subject of the Corn Laws."

SECOND REPORT.

By the LORDS COMMITTEES appointed to inquire into the State of the GROWTH, the COMMERCE, and the CONSUMPTION of GRAIN, and all Laws relating thereto, and report to the House; and to whom were referred the several Petitions presented to the House this Session respecting the Corn Laws; and who were instructed to examine all Witnesses in support of the Allegations of the different Petitions presented to the House this Session on the Subject of the CORN LAWS, who might be brought forward on the Part of any of the Petitioners:

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT, in obedience to Your Lordships' commands, the Committee have met, and taken into consideration the matters referred to them, and have examined a variety of witnesses, as

well on the present state of the foreign Corn Trade, as on the actual state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom.

The duty imposed upon the Committee by Your Lordships' order, with a view to a clear arrangement of the evidence, appeared to divide itself into the following heads of inquiry :

1. The means which the United Kingdom actually possesses of affording a supply of corn, of its own growth, adequate to the consumption of its inhabitants, and the probability of such supply being increased by a further application of capital.
2. The probability of a supply of grain from the Continent in the present and future years, taking into consideration the state of the currency, and contemplating the alteration that may take place in it, and the prices at which such grain could be imported into this country, and sold to the consumer.
3. How far the foreign corn-grower would be likely to interfere with the farmers of the United Kingdom in the home market, if a free importation were allowed at all times ; or, in other words, at what price the British farmer would be able

to raise wheat, taking into consideration all the expenses of cultivation, and the fair profit which every man has a right to expect from his capital, in whatever branch of industry it may be employed.

4. Another important head of inquiry, which engaged the attention of your Committee, is the effect of the price of corn on the rates of agricultural and manufacturing labour; and upon the latter point, some statements are laid before Your Lordships, of the price of manufacturing different articles of piece goods for a series of years; so that, by comparing the rates of the same articles of work in particular years with the prices of corn at the same periods, a result will be obtained by which some light may be thrown upon that question.

To one or other of these general heads almost every point may be referred, which came under the observation or claimed the attention of the Committee, except, perhaps, those which relate to the manufacture and price of flour, as compared with the price of wheat. With respect to this branch of the subject, the Committee regret, that from a variety of causes, arising partly from the advanced period of the session, the difficulty

of ascertaining the best sources of information, as well as the complicated nature of the question itself, the evidence they have been able to collect upon this point is still more imperfect than upon any other part of the subject. They consider it, however, proper to communicate such evidence as they received, and to refer Your Lordships to the Reports of two Committees of the other House of Parliament, upon the petitions of certain country bakers, and upon the Bill proposed in consequence thereof, which have been communicated to Your Lordships' House.

Considering themselves appointed by Your Lordships for the purpose of collecting information in the most impartial manner, the Committee have been particularly anxious to examine some of the persons whose names are subscribed to the petitions which have been presented to Your Lordships in the course of the present session, and which Your Lordships have referred to their consideration. They have, therefore, endeavoured to ascertain whether any of the petitioners might be disposed to give evidence in support of any of the allegations contained in the petitions, or upon any points connected with this important subject. In this, however, your Committee have not been so successful as they could have wished ; which has, perhaps, arisen

from the petitioners themselves having no defined opinions upon the subject, so far as relates to general policy ; a circumstance which the Committee consider the more probable, as on examination of their petitions it is evident that the prayer of them rather expresses a desire for delay, with a view to further investigation, than any precise opinion on the system which it might be most expedient for the Legislature to pursue.

Upon these principles, your Committee have proceeded in the investigation of this important subject ; and though conscious that their labours have not been productive of all the information that they could have wished to have laid before Your Lordships, yet they are not without hopes that their proceedings will at least have the effect of proving, in the most authentic manner, their anxious desire to execute, fairly and impartially, the duties confided to their charge : being persuaded that Your Lordships' sole object in this inquiry, and in any other that you may institute, is to obtain such a body of information on the subject of the Corn Laws, as to enable you hereafter to judge of the regulations which it may be proper to adopt for securing to the Public an adequate supply of grain at the lowest price that may be found consistent with the necessary encouragement of its growth.

The Committee have annexed to the Report of the evidence a variety of papers referred to them by Your Lordships, containing important information upon the subject of this inquiry. At the same time they are so fully impressed with the necessity of producing further evidence upon some parts of the question, in order to render the investigation complete, that they cannot avoid anticipating Your Lordships' opinion on the propriety of resuming the inquiry in a future session, and before any alteration takes place in laws affecting the interest both of the growers and consumers of corn in this kingdom; interests which, though they are often considered distinct and even opposite, will, ultimately, be found to be less at variance with each other than might appear on a superficial and partial view of them.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE LORDS COMMITTEES

Appointed to inquire into the State of the Growth, the Commerce, and the Consumption of GRAIN, and all Laws relating thereto, and report to the House.

Die Lune, 13^o Junii 1814.

ORDER of reference read.

Order read, empowering the Committee to appoint a Chairman; and it being proposed that the Earl of Hardwicke be Chairman of this Committee; the same is agreed to, and

The Earl of HARDWICKE takes the Chair.

Order read, for adding all the Lords who have been or shall be present this session, to this Committee.

Order read, referring to this Committee the several petitions presented to the House this session respecting the Corn Laws.

The said Petitions are severally read.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Martis, 14^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

The Committee met ; and, after some discussion,

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Mercurii, 15^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

Mr. John Clement Ruding is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

You are in the corn trade ?—I am a cornfactor ; I sell corn on the Corn Exchange by commission ; I never do any thing on my own account ; and I have done so these thirty-six years.

At what price do you conceive corn, distinguishing wheat, oats, and the other species, could be now imported in the London market ?—My business is chiefly for the merchants here in town, and I have not so much direct correspondence abroad as others, and therefore am not so well able to answer that question as those who have. I have had a letter from abroad, and this letter speaks of the prices being nearly equal to our own prices, adding all the charges of the importation to the price of the corn ; but I believe the foreign markets are in an unsettled state at present. I received this letter from Dantzic about a week ago. I think they quoted the best Dantzic wheat at 53s. a quarter, free on board at Dantzic.

What is the present price of wheat in the London market ?—This paper will show,

The witness delivers in a paper of which the following is a copy :

London, Corn Exchange, June 13th, 1814.

BRITISH.

		Shillings per Quarter.			
Wheat,	Cambridge and Lincoln	-	-	46 to 58	White 66
	Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk	-	-	52 60	— 68
	Essex and Kentish	-	-	54 66	— 80
	Scotch	-	-	46 58	— 60
	Irish	-	-	46 52	— 56
Rye	-	-	-	28 32	
Barley	-	-	-	28 32	Suffolk 35
Malt	-	-	-	60 73	Norfolk 75
Pease,	Grey	-	-	38 42	Maple 44
	White	-	-	50 55	Boilers 60
Beans,	Tick	-	-	34 40	
	Small	-	-	38 46	
Oats,	Cambridge and Lincoln	-	-	14 19	— 22
	Ditto Polands	-	-	14 20	— 23
	Yorkshire	-	-	18 22	— 25
	Ditto Polands	-	-	20 26	Potatoe 29
	Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kentish	-	-	22 26	Polands 28
	Scotch and Berwick	-	-	22 26	Potatoe 32
	Irish	-	-	20 23	— 27
Flour,	Fine Household	-	-	65	} per sack of 280lbs.
	Kiln-dried do.	-	-	67	
Seed,	Red Clover Seed	}	Trade over for the season.		
	White do.				
	Linseed	-	-	60 70	
	Hempseed	-	-	50 60	
	Brown Mustard Seed	-	-	9 10	New 14
	White ditto	-	-	7 8	New 13
	Rape Seed	-	-	30l.	— 35

FOREIGN.

Wheat,	Archangel	-	-	40	42 Petersbg.	44
	Riga	-	-	-	48 Courland	50
	Holstein and Friesland	-	-	46	54	
	Zealand and French	-	-	50	58	
	Mecklenberg and Baltic Red	-	-	47	60	
	American, Dantzic, and Koningsberg	-	-	54	68	Extra 76
Rye	-	-	-	26	28	{ Fine 30, nominally
Barley	-	-	-	23	25	
						{ Fine 26, Double Baltic 28

Shillings per Quarter.

Malt,	Not importable.									
Pease	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	38	Fine	40
							37	42	{ — 45, do.	
									{ Baltic	54
Beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	36		
							36	40		
Oats,	Black	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	Fine	20
	Feed	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	—	22
	Dutch Brew	-	-	-	-	-	22	27	—	29
	Riga or Liebau	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	Baltic	23
American Flour,	{ none here,					{ per barrel of 196 lbs.				
French do.	{					{ per sack of 280 lbs.				
Seed,	Archangel	50	55	Petersburgh	58	Riga	60	{ per qr.		
	Liebau, Memel, and Koningsberg	50	65					{		
	over remaining to					70		{		
	Old	-	9	10	New	-	14	{ per bushel.		
	—	-	7	9	New	-	13	{		
	—	-	28	33	per last.					
	} nominally,									

} nominally,

IMPORTATIONS OF LAST WEEK.

			Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.
English	-	-	5,844	1,277	3,002	11,170	48
Irish	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	-	-	2,470	667	—	5,490	—
			Beans.	Pease.	Tares.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
English	-	-	1,403	109	10	—	—
Irish	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	-	-	407	25	—	1,317	1,330
				Brank.	Mustard Seed.		Flour.
English	-	-	-	—	—		5,439
Irish	-	-	-	—	—		—
Foreign	-	-	-	—	—		—

Sir,

We were to-day but scantily supplied with grain in general; the finest white wheat maintained its prices; but all below that description met an extremely dull sale, and somewhat lower terms were submitted to. Rye 6s. per quarter cheaper; oats sold very slowly, without any material alteration in

price ; barley, malt, and every thing else, much as last Monday.

We are, Sir,

Your obliged humble servants,

J. C. Ruding & Son.

No. 8, Union Court,
Broad Street.

The witness says, I am inclined to think that the foreign markets will drop, so as to enable them to send corn to this country with a profit.

If our market should drop, do you imagine their markets would drop in such a proportion as to enable them to come to our market with a profit?—I am inclined to think they will.

What is the lowest price at which you conceive corn now can be delivered free on board at Dantzic?—Not having the letter with me, I cannot now answer the question ; but I will send the letter to the Committee.

What are the ports from which you think it probable that an importation of grain into this country may take place?—All the ports in the Baltic, from Dantzic, Elbing, Koningsberg, Memel, Wolgas in Swedish Pomerania, Wismar, Rostock, Stettin, Stralsund, Gryswald, and Barthe, Riga, Liebau, and Windau ; these are the chief ports ; and the ports of Holstein ; besides that we have from Zealand and the other provinces of Holland, and Ham-burgh, Gluckstadt, Lubeck, and some from France ; from America we chiefly receive flour ; sometimes we receive wheat ; very little, if any, from Barbary and the Mediterranean.

Can you inform the Committee of the duties paid on exportation, if any are paid, at those various ports?—I cannot.

Do you know what duties are paid on exportation at any of those ports?—I do not recollect.

Can you state the comparative value which the best Dantzic wheat and the best English wheat would generally bear in the London market?—It will generally bear nearly the price, if not quite so much, as the best English, and sometimes I have known it fetch a good deal more; it depends on how our corn has been got in, whether it has been got in dry or not.

Is there ever a demand for foreign corn in preference to English corn?—I have just stated, that when our own growth is damp, they will give more for fine Dantzic wheat than for our own.

Can you state the reason why the Dantzic wheat occasionally sells for more than English wheat?—When our own wheat is badly got in and damp, or what we call cold in hand, or when the supply of English wheat at market is chiefly new; because then it is necessary to have a greater quantity of fine Dantzic wheat to mix with it.

When you say Dantzic wheat, do you mean foreign wheat in general, or only Dantzic?—I mean particularly Dantzic, though the red Pomeranian wheat is very often used for the purpose.

Have you any particular information about the state of the last crop on the Continent?—I have not, that I recollect; but I will refer to my letters, and if they give any account of them I will communicate them to Your Lordships.

The paper you have delivered in, contains the prices of wheat from Archangel, Riga, Holstein, and other countries; are the Committee to understand that wheat has actually been sold at the prices stated in that paper?—Not in all the instances.

How do you affix the price to those of which there is no real sale?—We do it to the best of our judgment.

According to the proportion which your judgment

teaches you to believe that particular species of grain generally bears to the others that are sold?—
Yes.

If that is the case, could you furnish the Committee with a paper, stating, according to your judgment, the proportions of price that those various species of grain, generally speaking, would bear to one another?—I could only do that by referring to the papers. I believe I can furnish the Committee with a set of these papers from January 1813.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Nathaniel Palmer is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

You are in the corn trade in London?—I am a partner in the house of Scott, Garnett, and Palmer; we are in the habit of receiving consignments of corn from abroad, and from the shipping ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Can you state to the Committee the various places from whence the importation of foreign grain is likely to take place?—I think grain is likely to be imported from the ports in the Baltic, from ports in the Elbe, and from Holland chiefly.

Do you know whether the duties on exportation of grain at those various places are all similar?—I have no means of knowing whether that be the case. I would explain, if Your Lordships would allow me, that being chiefly in the habit of receiving grain upon consignment, it does not become a question with us, the nature of the expenses attending the shipping of it.

Do you know the comparative value of foreign to English grain in the market at present?—It will depend, of course, upon the place from whence it comes; high mixed Polish wheat is nearly as valuable as the best English; the Pomeranian wheat about twenty shillings per quarter below the value

of the best English ; and the few specimens we have had of wheat from Holland, the difference is still greater than that ; this, the difference in value, arises from the difference in the quality, as it respects the purposes to which it is applied.

Can you state the price at which foreign wheat can be at present put free on board in the various ports of the Continent ?—We have had very few letters quoting prices within the last three or six months ; but the letters from Elbing, received within the last month, the best wheat from thence would stand delivered here in about seventy-five shillings per quarter.

Can you state, from any other port, what it would stand in ?—Only in a general way ; the Pomeranian wheat would stand in, delivered here, at about sixty to sixty-three shillings per quarter. We have no prices from Holland.

Then, upon looking at your letter, could you inform the Committee what part of that arises from the price of the grain abroad, what from the duties paid on exportation, what from the expense of freight, and what from the state of the exchange ?—Certainly I will prepare that information, and on a future day communicate it to the Committee.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Robert Garnett is then called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

Are you in the corn trade ?—I am a partner in the house of Scott, Garnett, and Palmer.

Can you state to the Committee the various places from whence the importation of foreign grain is likely to take place ?—Yes, from the different ports in the Baltic, it is probable importations of grain will take place ; I am not aware of any other quarter at present ; some importation of oats has lately taken place from Holland, but not of wheat.

Can you state the duties payable on exportation at the various ports in the Baltic?—I cannot.

Do you know the comparative value of foreign to English grain in the market at present?—I believe the value is as nearly similar as possible in this country at this moment, I mean that of grain which is now imported from the Baltic, paying the original costs of trade, the freight, &c.; the price at which it sells here now is perhaps equal to the costs and charges; I apprehend it does not fetch a profit to the consigner.

Does that answer relate to oats and other grain, as well as to wheat?—It does.

Have you any knowledge of the average prices at the ports in the Baltic?—I came here without being prepared to answer that question.

Could you, on looking at your books, give the Committee the average of the prices for any number of years at which the various species of grain could be imported from the ports in the Baltic, and sold in this country, so as to cover those who have made the consignment?—I think that would be difficult; because there has been so much interruption in the correspondence with the different places abroad during the war, that we have not had the regular communication which we have in times of peace; and when the trade is going on in its usual channel we should have no difficulty in giving the value of each different sort of foreign grain in the market here, but it would be difficult for us to state a regular collection of the prices abroad for any given time.

Though you could not give perfect information, could not you, in looking over your correspondence, give the Committee information that might lead to a reasonable conjecture upon the subject?—I think it is possible I may, and I will prepare such a statement.

Do you think that oats may be at present import-

ed into this country, and sold in our markets, with a profit to the consigner?—I think not, judging from the correspondence we have had with our friends in Holland; they complain, that the prices received for oats will not pay them, and in some instances we have directions to land the oats rather than sell them at the present prices.

In the month of May last was there not, in point of fact, in some weeks, more foreign oats than English oats imported into the port of London?—That is a fact that can easily be ascertained; but I cannot speak to it from memory.

Cannot you from memory say, that there was a very great proportion of foreign oats sold in the London market in the month of May last?—From memory I can say that there has been a great proportion of foreign oats at particular times in the market, but the particular time I cannot recollect.

How do you account for so great a proportion of foreign oats being in the market, when they cannot be sold at a profit to the consigner?—I should account for it, that it was just on the opening of the trade with Holland, when the merchants holding stocks of oats there, and not being perhaps acquainted with the actual state of this market, sent them to take the chance of the market, supposing it to be the best they could find.

Is the importation of foreign grain diminished at present?—The importation of foreign grain is at this time very moderate.

What do you mean by moderate?—I mean as compared with a considerable importation, or what we have been accustomed to have at this season of the year.

State what you conceive to be the average quantity of foreign, compared with the home-grown corn.—This is the season when the importation from the Baltic generally takes place; it has varied

so excessively in different seasons, that it is difficult to form any rule.

Cannot you state any idea of what you conceive the ordinary average quantity of foreign, compared with British grain at this season of the year?—I have known at this season and during the summer from twenty-five to perhaps forty thousand quarters of foreign wheat brought into the port in the course of one week; now we have not perhaps more than from two to five thousand.

What is the ordinary comparative supply of the foreign to the English?—That fact may be collected from Ruston's Tables, and from the Custom House, more correctly than I can state.

Do you know any thing of the state of the last crop on the Continent?—The last crop on the Continent I believe to be pretty good in quantity, but, in consequence of bad weather during the harvest, it is defective in quality.

Do you know whether the progress of the armies on the Continent, did not do considerable injury to the crops?—I did not hear that stated from any authority, so as to enable me to state it as a fact. In the progress of the armies, we know that they made considerable requisitions upon the depôts of grain at Dantzic, Hamburgh, and elsewhere.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Peter Giles is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Are you concerned in the corn trade in London?—I am; our firm is Giles and Son; we receive consignments as factors, we do not import on our own account.

Can you state to the Committee the various places from whence the importation of foreign

grain is likely to take place?—From all the ports in the Baltic, and Hamburgh, and Bremen.

Do you know the comparative value of foreign and English grain in the market at present?—The Dantzic wheat is worth as much as any wheat grown in this country; we value that as highly as the Essex; there is as much variety in the quality of foreign grain as the English. We have also had foreign oats from Groningen, a province in Holland, equal in value to home-grown oats. The Dutch brew oat, as they call it, is equal to any kind in point of quality, except the potatoe oat, which has lately been discovered.

Do the consignments of wheat at present made to you, sell at such a price as will give a profit to the consigner?—We know nothing of the cost on the other side.

Is the importation of foreign grain increasing or diminishing at present?—Diminishing since last harvest; the growth of last harvest was, I think, quite adequate to the consumption of the year.

How do you account for the great quantity of foreign grain that appears to have been lately imported into the port of London?—I conceive the consigners, having stocks of corn, wish to realize, though not to profit.

Do you suppose, that those who have sent corn into this country, have done it at a considerable loss lately?—I should think at a considerable loss; indeed, the holders of corn in England have suffered considerably by holding stock; and I conceive foreigners to have been in the same situation.

Have you any information concerning the last harvest on the Continent?—I believe it has been very productive, excepting where the calamities of war have checked the agriculture.

Have you any information concerning the extent to which the calamities of war have checked the agriculture of the country?—I have not.

Do you know whether the harvest was got in well or ill last year?—I believe it was very well harvested in Poland; but there was a great deal of wet weather in Germany at the time of harvest.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Robert Wilson is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is your profession?—A cornfactor in London.

Have you been a considerable time in business?—Yes, upwards of thirty years.

Is your business confined to selling on commission?—It is at present; formerly we imported occasionally on our own account.

What ports on the Continent do you think it is probable we shall get a supply of corn from, now peace is returned?—From all the ports in the Baltic.

And from the mouth of the Elbe?—Yes.

Any from Holland?—Occasionally.

Do you speak of wheat particularly, or all sorts of grain?—Wheat particularly from the Baltic.

Is there not more oats than wheat imported from abroad into the port of London?—Of late years the quantity of wheat has exceeded the quantity of oats imported considerably; formerly it was the reverse.

Have you any invoices that enable you to inform the Committee of the price at which wheat or oats can be put free on board in the foreign ports? I have no knowledge of that.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Josiah Easton is then called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What is your profession ?—I was bred a farmer, and have practised land-surveying about twenty-five years.

Can you give the Committee any account of the increase and alterations that have taken place in the value and prices of the different articles of produce from land, and the expenses of cultivation ; and from what period ?—Yes ; from the year 1773 to the year 1812 ; it is contained in this paper, which I made from my own observations, and from the produce of my own farm, and from farms that were under my care.

The witness delivers in a paper, for which he says he has vouchers at home. The paper is read, and is as follows :

A Table by *Mr. Josiah Easton*, of Taunton, in the County of Somerset, showing the Prices of Wheat, Meat, Butter, Hay, and the progressive Value of Lands and Tithes, in the Parish of Bradford, County of Somerset, containing 895 Arable, 827 Meadow and Pasture, 62 Orchard, and 6 Acres of Wood Land.—The prices of wheat, meat, butter, and hay are upon an average of each ten years in Taunton market, from his own journals ; the prices estimated are upon the average of payments upon his own farm, of other farms under his management or knowledge of.

YEARS.	Average Price Winch. Bush. good Wheat.	Average Price Beef, Mutton, per lb. 16 oz.	Average Price Butter per lb.	Average Price Hay per Ton.	Gross Produce of Parish of Brad- ford estimated.
From 1773 - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1782 - $\frac{1}{2}$ }	s. d. 5 11	d. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. 35	£. 4,500
1783 - - to - - 1792 - - }	6 2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	38	4,691
1793 - - to - - 1802 - - }	9 5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	60	7,162 $\frac{1}{16}$
1803 - - to - - 1812 - - }	12 6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	70	9,420 $\frac{1}{15}$

YEARS.	Land Tax.	Church and Poor Rates, Highways Rates.	Repairs, Build- ings, Sluices, Gates, per Ann. estimated.	Capital to Stock Farm estimated.	Interest on Capital.	Labour, Manure, Smith's Bills, Car- penter's Wear and Tear estimated.
From 1773 - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1782 - $\frac{1}{2}$ }	£. s. 283 5	£. s. 200 10	£. 150	£. 4,970	£. s. 248 10	£. s. 1,892 12
1783 - - to - - 1792 - - }	283 5	210 0	160	5,200	260 0	1,945 17
1793 - - to - - 1802 - - }	283 5	315 15	315	7,900	395 0	3,023 5
1803 - - to - - 1812 - - }	283 5	430 0	400	10,500	525 0	4,098 13

YEARS.	Total Outgoings, exclusive of Tithes and Property Tax.	Annual Produce.	Average Value per Acre, about	Modus of		Labourers Wages per Day.
				Great Tithes let at	Small Tithes let at	
From	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£.	s. d.
1773 - $\frac{1}{2}$	2,774 17	1,725 3	0 19 6	105 0	45	1 2
to 1782 - $\frac{1}{2}$						
1783 - -	2,859 2	1,831 18	1 0 6	120 0	50	1 3
to 1792 - -						
1793 - -	4,332 5	2,830 5	1 11 6	184 0	80	2 0
to 1802 - -						
1803 - -	5,736 18	3,683 17	2 1 0	232 0	100	2 4
to 1812 - -						

This purports to be a farm in the parish of Bradford, and the market is stated to be Taunton; is Bradford near Taunton?—Yes, within three miles of it; it is a small parish, not a manufacturing town.

As you have acted generally as a surveyor, could not you make out for the Committee information upon a more general scale?—Yes, I could, and I will prepare it for Your Lordships.

Are not you a land-surveyor?—Yes.

Have you had great practice in valuing land?—I have had a great deal of practice for the last twenty-five years; I have valued upwards of forty parishes in the last ten years.

In what part of England?—Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Gloucestershire.

In valuing land with a view to rent, what part of the produce do you estimate as properly forming the fair rent of the landlord?—That depends entirely upon the produce of the farm. In the parish of Bradford, in Somersetshire, from the year 1773 to

1782, the price of land in that parish was about 19s. 6d. per acre, exclusive of the church and poor rates and repairs, which were then paid by the landlord; that was the custom in those days. From 1783 to 1792 the land was worth about 20s. 6d. an acre, the landlord being subjected to the same burdens; from 1793 to 1802 the land was worth about 30s. an acre, the tenant then paying the rates above mentioned; from 1803 to 1812 the land was worth about 40s. an acre to the landlord, the tenants paying the poor's rates as in the last case.

Have you ever made any calculation what share of the produce fell to the landlord at each of these different periods?—I have it in my books at home.

Can you, from your books at home, prepare for this Committee a statement of the share of the gross produce which the landlord obtained for rent at each of those periods?—Most certainly I can, but not without reference to my books.

As a land-surveyor of valuable estates, you must have some principle upon which you proceed in regulating the rate of rent?—First, I take the gross produce of the farm, next I make a deduction of all outgoings whatever; subtracting one from the other, leaves the net sum; that is my mode of doing it.

Having obtained the net produce, what proportion of that produce do you allot to the landlord as his rent?—I cannot exactly say, without having a reference to my books.

Upon a reference to your books can you answer that question?—I could.

What do you mean by the word outgoings?—I mean rates and taxes, which I take from the parish books, and other outgoings, such as buildings, risk of losing stock, and other things, which, as a practical farmer, I think proper to account for.

Did you, in your former answer, consider build-

ings as an outgoing of the tenant or the landlord?
—Of the landlord, certainly.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Fovis, 16^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this Committee yesterday are read.

Mr. James Buxton is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

In what situation or profession are you?—A farmer in Essex.

Farming your own estate?—I rent some under Mr. Western, and farm some of my own.

What quantity of land do you rent?—About 350 acres of arable and pasture under Mr. Western; 300 arable and 50 pasture I rent under others as well; the other land I rent is all grazing land.

Can you state from your experience, or from documents in your possession, the increase in the price of grain and other articles; and in the expense of agricultural articles in general?—I have not with me an account of the difference in the price of corn, but of labour.

For what period?—From Michaelmas 1792 to Lady Day 1814.

State to the Committee what information you can communicate on the rise in the wages of labour since 1792.—I can inform the Committee what I have

paid for labour on my own farm in each year since 1792.—In the year 1792 it was 274*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; in 1793, 338*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; in 1794, 492*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; in 1795, 381*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; in 1796, 410*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; in 1797, 506*l.* 6*s.*; in 1798, 563*l.* 2*s.*; in 1799, 663*l.* 12*s.*; in 1800, 623*l.* 10*d.*; in 1801, 672*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; in 1802, 596*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; in 1803, 589*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; in 1804, 715*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; in 1805, 506*l.* 4*s.*; in 1806, 649*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; in 1807, 500*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; in 1808, 632*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1809, 756*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; in 1810, 721*l.* 15*s.*; in 1811, 680*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; in 1812, 816*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; that reaches down to Michaelmas 1813; the half-year to Lady Day 1814 is 387*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Has the progressive increase in your expenditure for labour arisen altogether from the increased wages, or partly from an increased number of labourers employed?—From the increase of wages.

Have you all along employed the same number of labourers?—As nearly as possible; there has been very little difference, if any.

In the year 1795 you state the amount to be 381*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* the account in the year preceding having been 492*l.* 8*s.*; from whence does this difference arise, and from whence arises the diminution in 1795?—The reason of that difference is from stubbing nine acres of wood land; that was an accidental circumstance.

Explain to the Committee the cause of the diminution of the year 1805 below the expense of the year 1804.—In the year 1804 the expense of threshing was 139*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; in 1805 I threshed all my corn with a threshing-machine, with only the addition of one man and a boy, with a woman, in addition to my own servants; when they cannot go on the wet lands they are then employed in the barn.

In the course of the period you have referred to, did not you employ a larger number of men at the expiration of your lease?—I employed a greater number at the earlier part of my lease, if there was

any difference; the land was out of condition, and I was obliged to employ a great number of hands. We pay more than double now. We did not pay more than seven or eight shillings a week for a ploughman; now I pay eighteen shillings and a pound.

Has there been a proportionate increase during the years in which you have described your expenses in the amount of the poor's rates in your parish?—There has; I have not got the exact amount for every year. From 1792 I took the first seven years, and have taken the last seven years of the poor's rates. In the year 1792 they amounted to 17*l.* 19*s.* including the church rate; in 1793, 20*l.*; in 1794, 15*l.* 12*s.*; in 1795, 17*l.* 14*s.*; in 1796, 17*l.* 13*s.*; in 1797, 32*l.* 10*s.*; in 1798, 45*l.* 11*s.*;—in the year 1806, 61*l.* 12*s.*; in 1807, 65*l.* 14*s.*; in 1808, 69*l.* 2*s.*; in 1809, 88*l.* 16*s.*; in 1810, 98*l.* 12*s.*; in 1811, 111*l.* 14*s.*; in 1812, 166*l.*; the half-year from Michaelmas to Lady Day last, 48*l.* It is necessary for me to explain the very great rise in the year 1812: in the parish where I live we have a great number of cottages, and many of the neighbouring parishes round have not accommodations for their poor, and they pay the rents for the poor in our parish to get them out, not having workhouses to put them in, and we have suffered very materially by that; our magistrates not having taken their examinations, some of the labourers have died, and their families have been thrown upon us, which we think is a very hard case upon us.

State as nearly as you can the number of acres of which your parish consists, and the population.—The population, I think, is about 600; the extent of the parish about 3000 acres.

During the course of this period, have the number of labourers in your parish been about the same as they were?—There has been little or very little difference; there may be a little increase, because there

have been a few cottages erected within these few years.

Have there been any particular works done in your neighbourhood, that have called off your labourers from the business of the parish?—None at all; what sea-walling and banking we have had, I believe only one man went out of the parish; they are men who do not regularly work at husbandry, they are called wallers; our labourers have not been taken away.

Has there been any diminution in the number of labourers by the embodying of the militia?—Amongst the servants and young men we have had several go; I believe amongst my own I have had fifteen or sixteen go away; but then we have had an increase as the young ones came forward.

Can you state the amount of your expenditure in tradesmen's bills during the period to which you have spoken to the labour?—I can state the amount of the collar-maker's, and smith's, and wheelwright's; the carpenter's belong to my landlord: the wheelwright's are double what they used to be—I have not the exact amount, as I could not find the bills; the collar-maker's I have the particulars of: for the first seven years, from Michaelmas 1792 to Michaelmas 1799, was 82*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; for the last seven years, including Michaelmas 1806 to Michaelmas 1813, 309*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; there is very little or no new work at all in the last seven years; we might have had a bridle or two, but it was very trifling indeed; the smith's bills, for the first period of seven years, were 157*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; for the last seven years, 501*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Have you had, during the latter period, a greater number of horses on your farm?—No.

Did you purchase any new waggons, or any expensive work, more than in the former period?—During the first seven years I had two waggons; during the last I had only one ton cart; a cart to

hold a load of stone; I had no new waggons or carts except that.

Have you made any calculation to ascertain the quantity of capital necessary for the cultivation of your farm in the first seven years you have specified, and the capital necessary for the cultivation of it in the last?—I have not: for, being in possession, I did not think that necessary.

What has been the increase in the value of horses between the time you commenced farming and the present?—That is very great indeed: I had a whole team of horses valued to me when I went into business at no more than twenty-four pounds; and now I have given seventy pounds for a single horse.

Did you always maintain the same number of horses, notwithstanding the increase of price?—I did; I found it did not answer buying colts. I used to have my horses brought up from Potton, in Bedfordshire; at the early period we used to buy those horses at two or three-and-twenty pounds; very seldom a horse exceeded twenty-three pounds; such a horse lately could not be bought under sixty-five pounds.

Has not the price of horses fallen very considerably within the last two months?—Yes, I understand it has.

Can you state the amount of the great and the small tithes upon your own farm, from 1792 to the present time?—In 1792 they amounted to 47*l.* 13*s.*; in 1793, 68*l.* 12*s.*; in 1794, 70*l.* 9*s.*; in 1795, 70*l.* 9*s.*; in 1796, 71*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; in 1797, 75*l.*; in 1798, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1799, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1800, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1801, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1802, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1803, 76*l.* 16*s.*; in 1804, 85*l.* 16*s.*; in 1805, 85*l.* 16*s.*; 1806, 86*l.*; in 1807, 86*l.*; in 1808, 109*l.*; and it has continued so up to this time; that is, I believe, the average of the parish in which the principal part of my farm is situate.

What is it per acre?—Seven shillings per acre.

What is the rent of your farm?—My farm is upon a very old lease; the rent is 296*l.* 16*s.* for 350 acres, including wood land and every thing.

Has the price of labour fallen in the present year in proportion to the diminution in the price of corn?—It has fallen upon the average three shillings per week per man, but not in proportion to the diminution in the price of corn; our men that used to be paid a guinea are paid now only eighteen shillings; those who used to be paid eighteen shillings are now paid fifteen shillings; and those who used to be paid fifteen shillings have now only twelve. I give my ploughmen sixteen shillings per week, and house-rent and firing, which is equal to eighteen shillings.

Do you attribute that fall in the price of wages to the lower price of grain, or to the diminution of demand for labourers?—We dropt our wages on account of the price of corn coming down, and many of the little farmers that used to employ three or four men are not able to employ more than two, which has thrown a great number of the lower class of labourers out of employ. Last Saturday fortnight I discharged seven men; one man with a family, in the parish, was an old workman, he has been round the country for many miles over Dengey hundred, and several others, and he had only two days employment the whole time. I asked him the reason; he said, We could get work, but the farmers had no money.

Did you ever know the demand for labourers less than it is at present?—I do not know; we have so many men now out of employment, that we could set them on at much lower wages if we chose to discharge our old men, which we do not choose to do; I believe I could have men at twenty-one pence a day; they cannot get any work.

Why did you discharge seven men last Saturday fortnight yourself?—I went into the field to pay the

men, and one of them said, "There is sixpence more that was for the day's work." I said, "I gave you notice this day fortnight that I should drop the wages on such a day, if you could get better employment you were quite welcome to go, only giving me a few days' notice." One of them said, "I do not know what we are to do now, farmers are coming down with the prices of the work; however, there is a revolution at Norwich, and I hope we shall have a blaze here." On that I discharged all of them directly, and told them I would not have any of those kind of men about me; and those men have been about the country, and have not been able to get any work since, for I informed my neighbours, and they would not set them on.

Have the poor's rates in the parish within the last half-year fallen in proportion to the price of corn?—No; I do not know that we have taken off any of their allowance at all.

Did the men you discharged belong to your own parish?—Not all, some of them to the adjoining parish.

Do not you conceive that the fall in the wages of agricultural labour arises from there being fewer employed by the farmers in your neighbourhood at large?—Certainly, many of the farmers have discharged the greatest part of their men, they cannot afford to employ them; it is necessary for them to employ as many men as they used to do, but they cannot afford it.

Must not the farmers discontinuing to employ the same number of men produce a great diminution in the future produce?—Certainly, particularly upon our strong lands; for if we do not keep the people employed in hoeing, we certainly shall diminish at least one third, as nearly as I can judge, of the quantity of wheat we usually grow. I have made an experiment that way several years in hoeing part,

and leaving part unhoed, perhaps half an acre, and I have found full that difference.

From your observation of the different farming establishments around you, are the farmers this year sowing more into grass than usual?—I do not know of any.

Is it necessary to prepare land for laying down in grass seed?—Yes, you cannot prepare it too much; it is a thing that requires particular attention in fallowing and cleaning the lands.

You have stated that some farmers have discharged a great number of labourers from their farms, because they could not afford to pay them; what do you conceive will be the consequence of such discontinuance of employment?—The consequence will be, if the farmer is not able to employ the hands, the lands will get into bad condition, and will not be able to produce their usual quantity of grain.

Do you conceive that in consequence of that a greater quantity of land would be laid down into grass, that otherwise would be left in the course of producing grain?—It must be; the farmers will not be able to employ the labourers.

There is very little pasture ground about you?—Very little.

Will the land that is likely to be laid down in grass be fit for the purpose of laying down in grass?—I think that it will not answer for many years; our lands all about us are chalked lands; and where land is chalked it is very seldom that they will graze for more than two or three years.

Is the Committee to understand that your opinion is, that the land likely to be laid down in consequence of the poverty of the farmer, is land not fit for laying down in grass?—Certainly.

By chalked land you mean land which has been manured by chalk?—Yes; it makes a material difference whether it is a clay bottom land or a loam. Clay-bottomed lands will graze better after they have

been chalked than loam; I have farmed both descriptions.

You are in the habit of attending meetings of farmers at the various markets you go to?—Yes.

Do you know from them generally, that there is likely to be less grain grown upon their respective farms than at any former period?—It is a general opinion among the farmers, that unless the price of grain will enable them to employ their hands, they must lay it down; and many of them, I know, must give up their farms.

Have you made any calculation of the price of the respective grains that would form a sufficient remuneration to the farmer for continuing to cultivate his land in the improved manner in which land has been recently cultivated?—Upon our lands, at a 30s. per acre rent, we cannot do it for less than from twenty-three to twenty-five pounds per load, of wheat, of five quarters to the load; of barley, from forty to forty-five shillings per quarter; beans the same; oats at from thirty to thirty-five shillings. We shall, at those prices, be able to employ the number of hands, and to pay them fair wages.

When you say thirty shillings an acre, is that a very high rent?—It is generally the average rent with us; there are a few mad young people, who never were brought up to farming, have gone and bid a deal more money.

Can you say what proportion of the value of the gross progress of an acre of land the rent forms?—I have not made that calculation.

Can it be above a fifth?—That depends upon the crop; sometimes we grow three quarters, and another year not above two; this last year, I have found it will not average two quarters per acre on our strong lands; we are very subject to the wireworm and the slug, and we are almost sure, where we have a number of plants together, to have the mildew.

The question applies to a number of years.—We do not exceed from two quarters and a half to three quarters; on a chance-piece it may come to more.

Supposing land to be let at thirty shillings an acre, similar to what you occupy, what share will the landlord obtain of the gross produce of a farm?—About one third, as nearly as I can say, supposing the prices to be those I have stated.

In stating one third, do you mean one third of the net produce, after all the expenses of cultivation have been paid?—No.

The tenant's property tax is eighteen-pence in the pound, is it not?—I think it is.

What, according to your calculation, would be the comparative price of wheat upon your farm? if you did not pay that tax, how much cheaper could you afford to sell your wheat?—That would make a very trifling difference, only eighteen-pence in the pound in the rent; it is 2*s.* 3*d.* an acre; suppose we average three quarters, it is a very trifling sum upon a quarter.

How much would you state it to be?—It could not make more than a shilling a quarter difference.

Do you consider thirty shillings an acre a high rent for such land as you occupy?—Yes, I do, if subject to tithe. I have been in the habit frequently of valuing gentlemen's estates and purchasing for them, though I do not follow the business of a surveyor; and if I had the setting of the rent of that land, I should set it under thirty shillings an acre, what I should consider as a fair rent between the landlord and the tenant.

What would you set as a fair rent for such a farm as you possess?—Twenty-eight shillings.

How many acres is it?—Three hundred and fifty.

The fair rent for this farm would amount to 490*l.* would it not?—That would be quite enough.

According to your mode of calculation, this farm ought to produce in value three times 490*l.* that is 1470*l.*?—Yes.

Have you not said that the expense of labourers on this farm in the course of last year was 816*l.*?—Yes.

That the tithes on this farm was in the course of last year 109*l.*?—Yes.

That the poor's rates amounted to 166*l.*?—Yes.

That to the collar-maker you paid 44*l.*?—Yes.

That to the smith you paid 71*l.* taking a seventh of that stated by you for the seven last years?—Yes.

Do not those several sums amount to the sum of 1196*l.*?—Yes.

Besides those, had you not a considerable expense for the wheelwright?—I cannot exactly say what my wheelwright's bills were, but I think, to the best of my recollection, between twenty-three and twenty-five pounds; I pay all my tradesmen's bills every quarter.

For the keeping of your horses there is a very great expense?—That comes out of my farm.

For your seed corn you have had a very great expense?—That is from the produce of the farm.

Do you sow your own corn on your own land?—When I have a mind to change my wheat or barley, I buy a small quantity, and sow it on a piece in better cultivation than the other, and then use the seed of that till I find it falls off in quality.

If the expenditure upon your farm is to be 1196*l.* and 490*l.* is to be paid to the landlord, does there any profit at all remain for the farmer?—At the price of the last year there was; but if the corn comes down, the price of labour must come down; things must come down in proportion, and we must discharge a number of hands, unless they work at our terms. We must reduce the price of labour in proportion to the price of corn, or we had better turn our capital into another channel.

Must not the consequence of this reduction of price be, that farmers will turn their capital into another channel?—No doubt of it; I am sure I shall.

Do you think it will be an easy thing to get down the price of labour?—No, a very difficult thing; there is no other way the farmers can pursue but to discharge their men; where they kept five men they must keep but four; and the men, being discharged, of course must reduce their wages.

Are you not aware that they go immediately to the parish-officers, and say that they cannot get work?—Yes, that we meet with in our own parish.

Do not the parish-officers, in relieving the poor, relieve them according to the price of bread?—Certainly.

You proportion the quantity of bread to the persons asking for relief, calculating what they earn for wages, and giving them the money calculating upon the price of bread?—To be sure.

If the prices continue as low as at present, even if you were to pay no rent for such a farm as yours is, could you continue to raise grain and cultivate it in the same expensive manner you have recently cultivated it?—Certainly not: if I occupied my own farm, and it came down to that price, I must raise money upon my estate; the loss would be very considerable at that.

In using the phrase “expensive manner,” it is not meant to ask whether you have thrown away money, but in such a manner as to effect the return of an equal produce to that raised lately?—I could not employ the number of hands at the wages which I have done before.

You could not keep your farm in such a high state of cultivation?—I could not do it; I must certainly discharge one third of my hands.

What will be the consequence of the discharge of one third of your hands, as it respects the produce

of your farm?—There will be a difference of at least one third of the produce in grain. There has hardly been a year since I have been in business, but I have made the experiment of a few acres in different parts of my farm; I have known full half the difference where I have not used the hoe and where I have used it.

Acting as a surveyor, or a valuer of land, if you were to set a rent of thirty shillings upon land, you would calculate upon the gross produce of that land being, one year with another, worth ninety shillings an acre?—Yes.

Do you not think it would be more?—It depends upon the quality of the land, and upon the mode of farming it; some lands they have only a crop and a fallow; then there is a blank year every now and then.

If you thought the land was capable of producing a gross produce, that, one year with another, would amount to ninety-six shillings an acre, upon your principle you would say the rent ought to be thirty-two shillings?—We must give the balance in favour of the farmer, from the losses he meets with in the stock, and so on.

You conceive the fair rent of the landlord to be one third of the gross produce of the farm?—I do so; that is the proportion I should always take it at.

When you speak of the gross produce of the farm, do you mean that only which is sent off the farm?—Yes.

You do not include in that what is consumed upon the farm, for the maintenance of the farmer's family?—No, I do not take in the housekeeping at all; I take that entirely from my third: I take my housekeeping, my tithes, and my taxes, out of my third.

When you state the produce of the farm, do you mean to confine your expression, "the produce of

the farm," to that which is sent off the farm and converted into money?—Yes.

You do not include in it the maintenance of the farmer's family?—No.

Do you include in it the support of the farmer's horses?—No.

The pasturage of the farmer's cows?—No.

The feeding of the farmer's pigs?—No.

What proportion do those bear in value to that proportion which is sent off?—That I cannot exactly answer, because pigs, we do not keep a great many; where we keep a threshing machine we stawe the hogs; we keep very few; and of cows we keep only enough for the use of the family: I state the whole of the gross produce of the farm.

Do you know of any farms that have been sold lately?—No, I do not: I know several that are offered, and they cannot get a bidding.

Do you think, two years ago, they would have sold for the same price as is asked for them now?—I think full that, if not more.

Do you think the value of land has fallen generally throughout the kingdom?—I can speak only to my own part of the country.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That the Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Veneris, 17^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this Committee yesterday are read.

Mr. Edward Wakefield is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What are you ?—I am a land-agent, residing at Bury, in Suffolk.

Have you been also a practical farmer ?—Yes, many years.

Are you acquainted with the present state of the agriculture of the country ?—I have devoted the whole of my time to no other object but inquiries upon this subject.

From the attention you have paid to the state of agriculture in this country, are you of opinion, that of late years it has been very much improved ?—Yes, I think there has been a considerable improvement of late years; but there is one great line of this country found so much superior to the rest, from Lynn to the Thames, the whole of the eastern edge of the three counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, the sea side, that is, in my opinion, two hundred years before the rest; and it is a curious thing, that on the eastern side of Scotland there is the same attention to agriculture.

From your information on this subject, do you believe that this country is capable of producing a much greater quantity of grain ?—Infinitely, certainly.

Do you think that it could produce at least one third more ?—Of course my opinion must be very general upon so general a question; but I should

suppose it might produce a great deal more than one third.

To increase the production of the country, would it not be necessary that a greater capital should be applied?—Certainly; I have always found capital much more liberally applied to farming on the eastern side of this kingdom than it is in the rest; it is more considered as a matter of importance, when a tenant has been taken, to inquire into his possession of capital in that part of the country than in Devonshire and other countries which are known to me.

If in the other parts of the kingdom there was as liberal an application of capital to agriculture as in Norfolk, Suffolk, and the other districts you have mentioned, do you not believe the produce would be greatly increased?—I have no doubt of it.

Can you state to the Committee what share of the gross produce you are in the habit of giving to the landlord as rent, when you are employed to value estates with a view to let?—I think that very much depends upon the manners and habits of the farmers: in some countries they are willing to live at a much lower rate, and to work much harder, than they are in others; and in letting estates we are obliged to act according to the custom of the country; to make very great innovations in a moment is impossible.

In your practice, have you not observed that where estates are in a very high cultivation, the share of the gross produce obtained as rent by the landlord is less than where estates are more imperfectly cultivated?—Certainly; there can be no doubt upon that subject.

If you were employed as a surveyor to state the adequate rent which the landlord should receive for a highly cultivated farm in Norfolk, what proportion of the gross produce should you give to the landlord?—I should make use of the general cus-

tom of that country, which is calculated by the farmers themselves, I may say, to be one fifth.

If you were employed to go into Devonshire, where you say the cultivation is in a less perfect state, what share of the gross produce would you give to the landlord in fixing the rent which the tenant is to pay?—I have lately seen, in Devonshire, a great deal of land let by what is called a survey, which is something very like an auction; it cannot be called an open auction, because no bidding is taken but from a man with whom the landlord's agent is acquainted, whether he will make a good tenant or not. I have seen a considerable quantity of land within the last six weeks, where they have been willing to give, I think, one third of the gross produce. I might add, that that land was let upon Mr. Marshall's leases, a three year's term; and without notice on either side to quit, the term continues for three years more; all the covenants of the lease remain, and the landlord or tenant may suffer rise or fall of rent, according to the depreciation or rise in the value of money.

You have seen such agreements as to one year, have you not?—I have; not in Devonshire.

When you say, that in some countries there are some tenants who are disposed to be less expensive, and to work harder, and who will of course give more rent, is not that observation more applicable to those parts of the country that are in an imperfect state of cultivation, than to those farms which are highly cultivated by the liberal application of capital?—Clearly so.

By working harder, do you mean the actual labour of the tenant himself?—I mean to say, that by working harder, I am speaking of those districts of country in which the farmer is willing to apply his own manual labour and that of his family to the farm; and where, in point of fact, his attention can receive no further remuneration than he

would pay to a common labourer to effect the same work ; and that in those parts of England where capital, skill, and mechanical labour is applied, the farmer looks with the superintending eye of a master over his whole concern.

You conceive the latter system more beneficial both to the farmer himself and to the public ?—Infinitely so ; for the public receives all the benefit of the farmer applying his skill and capital to the concern.

Do you not believe it to be one of the great misfortunes to the agriculture of this country, that a very large proportion of the cultivators of the land have very little or no capital ?—That is the chief reason why you may be able to account that the farming of England will hardly bear to be examined much in detail.

Have you not found it, in the course of your practice, extremely difficult to get tenants to remove from one county to another ?—Extremely so.

Have you not found it almost as difficult, if not more so, to make any innovations in the manner of farming ?—Yes, it is very difficult certainly.

In examining into the state of the agriculture of those districts which you have described as more imperfectly improved, have you not observed, that even when farmers, by saving, acquire an increase of capital, they are very sparing in the application of it to agriculture ?—I think they are much more sparing than they ought to be ; but during the years of the very high prices of grain, they were much more liberal in laying out money in manure, and in the general improvement of their farms, than they had been used to be.

In saying that they were more liberal in laying out capital on their farms, do you think that observation applies most strongly to the improved districts, or to the districts where more imperfect cultivation

has taken place?—I think it applies generally to the whole kingdom.

Has it appeared to you in the course of your observations throughout England, that the cultivation of land is carried on with as much economy as it might be?—I think it is very seldom that farmers understand the term economy, as the question means to apply it; I should call it economical, liberally to supply a farm with the capital wanted.

Do you not know that they employ more horses, for example, in the cultivation of their farm than is necessary?—In ploughing land they do evidently.

Is that in consequence of their having heavier ploughs than are necessary?—No; I very much doubt whether the weight of a plough is important; it is the habit of the country certainly.

In point of fact, how many horses do they use in that district which you describe as being so well cultivated?—Never more than two horses, the ploughman holding the reins in his hand.

Is there not in most parts of this country an opportunity of great saving by a more liberal application of machinery in farming?—Yes, I think so certainly.

Have you turned your mind to making any calculation at what price a farmer, under the present system of taxation of this country, could sell his grain to secure to himself a proper remunerating price?—So much depends upon whether the value of money is to remain what it is.

Taking money at its present value, can you answer that question?—I think I can; at the present value of money, I think the farmer certainly cannot be protected if the market should not afford him at least eighty shillings per quarter for his wheat, and lent corn in proportion.

State the proportionable prices which you think he ought to obtain for the other corn he raises upon his farm.—There is a proportion generally supposed to

be a fair thing, that barley should produce half the price of wheat, and oats one third less than that; beans about the price of barley, but beans are not a general produce of this kingdom; only certain districts grow beans.

Supposing that grain were below those prices you have just mentioned, do you consider that the farmer would then go on to manure his land with factitious or other manures so highly as he would do if he acquired those prices?—Not if all his charges remained at the same rate; it would depend upon that.

If the land was not so highly manured and dressed, and so much capital laid out upon it, would not the crops off that land be very materially affected?—Of course they could not be so large.

Can you speak as to the expense of manuring an acre, where the best cultivation takes place?—That depends upon the nature of the manure. In a great part of Essex all the ploughed land is manured with chalk brought in barges from Kent. In Norfolk, I recollect a great deal of rape-seed cake was brought from Holland; the expense of manure is very different according to the sort of article used.

In Kent do they not manure with sprats?—Yes, when they can procure them at a cheap rate.

Where land is highly cultivated, does not the variation of the seasons vary the produce less than where it is in a more imperfect state of cultivation?—Yes, I think so.

Have you ever turned your mind to ascertain what effect increased cultivation for the purpose of raising grain has upon the produce of butcher's meat?—I am inclined to think that, in very highly cultivated districts, butcher's meat has been produced on arable farms, where it never used to be one hundred years ago; I mean by artificial grasses and turnips.

Are you not of opinion, that high cultivation of

land rather increases than diminishes the produce of butcher's meat?—Yes, decidedly.

What is your opinion as to the effect of inclosing and laying in severalty the open field lands of England, upon the produce of grain, not considering merely the effects within the first four or six years after the inclosure, but looking to the permanent effects of the change of system?—I have no doubt it is highly beneficial. There is a Report to the Board of Agriculture, drawn up by the secretary, in which this question is answered at large, and statements of the produce of different lands that had been inclosed previously and subsequently to the act of inclosure, returns of population, live stock, &c.

Then it is your opinion, that the effect of inclosing open field lands has not been to diminish the quantity of corn?—My opinion is, that it has been to increase it.

As you think that improvements in the cultivation of grain increase the supply of butcher's meat, do you suppose that the inclosure of common field land has also increased the supply of butcher's meat?—I have no doubt of it.

Are you not of opinion, that as a tenant improves his farm he increases his capital?—Certainly I should calculate that improvement as capital employed.

You have spoken of a very considerable district of land as in your opinion in a very fine state of cultivation; can you speak to the time that it has been in such state of cultivation?—I believe that the great and striking improvements in that district of country arose from the introduction of turnips by a Lord Townshend, probably seventy or eighty years ago.

Have not great improvements also taken place within these fifteen or twenty years?—Very great certainly; but that was so striking an improvement, and was so generally adopted by the whole country, for with turnips came artificial grasses,

Can you speak to the average produce on any tract together of the best improved lands?—There are various opinions upon that subject; I should think twenty-four bushels of wheat is a fair crop, even upon improved lands.

Did you ever hear what the average produce might be before the cultivation of turnips and green crops?—I can only know by reading, and I cannot speak to it at the moment.

Was it much less?—I think, in Mr. Young's Norfolk Tour, a comparative rate of produce is made.

You state twenty-four bushels of wheat as the average of the produce of improved lands in Norfolk and Suffolk?—Yes, I do not myself calculate it at more.

What would you state to be the average produce of the parts of Devonshire you have lately looked at, that are not in the same state of improvement?—Not above eighteen, perhaps hardly so much.

Is it your opinion, from your knowledge and observation of Ireland, that there has been any great improvement of late years in the cultivation of the country, and in the increase of the produce of grain?—I think there has been an increase in the produce of grain probably without any great improvement; their grain increases with the population, owing to the smallness of the tenures.

You know that there is a law by which grass lands are exempted from tithe in Ireland?—Yes.

How do you account for the increase of the produce of grain, notwithstanding that law, which affords so great a temptation to a farmer to lay his land down in grass?—I have heard it universally stated by the possessors of leases in Ireland, that people pay them a better rent than cattle; and that by dividing their land into small tenures, they received more income than by grazing it; then the food of the people in that country being principally potatoes, they sell rather than consume their produce.

which of course increases the market; and we now import a good deal from that country.

Would not the produce of Ireland be much greater if there was a liberal application of capital generally to agriculture in that country?—No doubt about it; there is nothing so striking as the want of capital applied to agriculture in that country.

Do you conceive, generally speaking, with the exception of the eastern counties of England, where you have stated that a superior cultivation prevails, that capital in England is applied to farming with sufficient liberality?—By no means.

Do you conceive, that the land being within the influence of the sea air, is favourable to the produce of grain, and particularly of wheat?—I am not aware that that is owing to the sea air; there is a great difference between the east and the west as to climature.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. William Ruston is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Do you recollect being examined before the Committee of the Lords, appointed to inquire into the effect likely to be produced by a further continuance of the prohibition of the distillation from grain in the year 1810?—I do.

Do you recollect giving in to the Committee, accounts distinguishing the corn imported coastwise, and the corn imported from abroad into the port of London?—I do.

Could you furnish this Committee with similar accounts up to the present day?—I am inclined to think I can; there are some I have not by me, but I think I can procure them from merchants who have them; I will deliver them as soon as I can.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. James Buxton is again called in; and further examined as follows:

Have you, since you attended the Committee yesterday, prepared a statement of the expense of cultivating an acre of wheat land?—I have; I have made it upon the following principles:

Upon the heavy land four tilths with three horses, man and boy, that takes six days for the four tilths, because we can plough only three roods a day, at 12s. per day		£. s. d.
	3	12 0
Three tilths, two horses, and one man, at 9d. per day	1	7 0
Twice harrowing and rolling	0	4 0
Rent	1	10 0
Tithes	0	7 0
Tenant's property tax	0	1 6
Poor rates	0	6 0
	<hr/>	
	7	7 6
One ploughing for the seed	0	9 0
Harrowing	0	2 0
Seed, three bushels, at 10s.	1	10 0
Sowing and water-furrowing	0	2 6
Two hoeings	0	10 0
Harvest expenses	0	13 6
Threshing three quarters, at 5s.	0	15 0
Carrying out, which is the fourth part of a day's work	0	6 0
The rent, poor's rate, taxes, and tithes, as mentioned before, are	2	4 6
Interest upon a capital of 1200 <i>l.</i> upon 100 acres of land	0	12 0
Fencing 2s., Tradesmen's bills 1s. 5d.	0	3 5
	<hr/>	
	14	2 11
	<hr/>	

This is the sum I charge when I appraise a tenant in, according to the custom upon the heavy lands.

Upon the clay-bottomed lands :				£.	s.	d.
Six tilths, two horses, and one man, at	}	9s. per day	-	2	14	0
Four harrowings and four rollings		-	-	0	8	0
The rent, rates, and tithes	-	-	-	2	4	6
Ploughings for the seed, the harrowing	}	and furrowing	-	0	13	0
Seed and sowing		-	-	1	10	6
Hoeing twice	-	-	-	0	10	0
Harvest expenses	-	-	-	0	13	6
Threshing and carrying out	-	-	-	1	1	0
Rent, poor's rates, tithes, &c.	-	-	-	2	4	6
Interest on the capital	-	-	-	0	12	0
Fencing 2s., Tradesmen's bills 1s. 5d.	-	-	-	0	3	5
				12	14	5

Then we come upon the turnip land :						
Six tilths, two horses, and one man	-	2	14	0		
Twelve harrowings and six rollings	-	0	18	0		
The rent and tithes	-	2	4	6		
Ploughing for the seed, and harrowing	-	0	11	0		
Seed and the sowing	-	1	10	6		
Muck, twelve load, at 5s. per load	-	3	0	0		
Spreading the same	-	0	2	6		
Hoeing once	-	0	5	0		
Harvesting	-	0	12	6		
Threshing	-	0	15	0		
Carrying out to market	-	0	6	0		
One peck of clover seed, and harrow-	}	ing twice	-	1	0	0
Rent and poor's rates		-	-	2	4	6
Tradesmen's bills, &c.	-	-	-	0	15	5
Turnip seed, and hoeing	-	-	-	0	11	6
				17	10	5

Against the heavy land I have set what we average in the country for the profit upon the first three quarters of wheat, at 8os. a quarter	}	£.	s.	d.
		12	0	0
Straw and chaff	- - -	1	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1	0	0
		<hr/>		
Upon the clay-bottomed lands three quarters of wheat, at 8os.	}	12	0	0
Wheat straw	- - -	1	0	0
		<hr/>		
		13	0	0
		<hr/>		
Upon the turnip land three quarters of wheat	}	12	0	0
Straw	- - -	1	0	0
Turnips	- - -	3	0	0
		<hr/>		
		16	0	0
		<hr/>		

Besides the expenses you have enumerated, at how much per acre do you reckon the value of the dung, which under each of these three systems you take from the farm-yard?—Three pounds when laid on.

You take from the farm-yard three pounds worth of dung in the turnip system, as you do three pounds worth in any of the others?—No; we take only half the quantity out of the yard for the turnip; but it comes to the same thing every nine years.

The expense upon the heavy lands is	£	14	2	11
Upon the clay-bottomed lands	-	12	14	5
Upon the light lands	-	17	10	5
		<hr/>		
		44	7	9
		<hr/>		

Beer for labourers, including harvest,	}	0	13	0
per acre	- - -			

What have you made the gross return on each?

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Expense on heavy land }	14	2	11	Produce	13	0	0
Clay bottom- ed ditto }	12	14	5	Do.	13	0	0
Turnip do.	17	10	5	Do.	16	0	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	44	7	9		42	0	0
	42	0	0		<hr/>		
	<hr/>						
	2	7	9				
Beer - -	0	13	0				
	<hr/>						

3 0 9 against the farmer.

That is supposing wheat to sell at 80s. a quarter?
—Yes; that is taking it at three quarters per acre, which is more than we generally average; we never set it at more than two quarters and a half when we see a full plant.

Then there is a loss in every instance on the wheat land?—Yes, at that price.

How is the farmer indemnified?—It is impossible he can stand it, unless there is an alteration in his favour.

May not some of the other crops turn out more to his advantage?—Yes, they may.

Can you make a statement of the possible profits?—I have taken the expenses of growing for four years together.

Can you state the expenses and profits for four years?—Yes.

You consider these as the two first years of the course?—Yes.

Can you state the expenses and profits of a four years course?—Yes, the

Expenses of growing barley are	£14	11	8
Of clover - - -	-	3	0
Of wheat - - -	-	7	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Of the three crops together -	-	25	10

	£.	s.	d.
The produce of barley, five quarters } an acre, at 40s. a quarter -	10	0	0
Straw - - - - -	0	15	0
An acre of clover, for food for my } horses and stover -	4	0	0
Wheat, including the straw, at 80s.	13	5	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28	0	0

Expenses on } a four years } £25 10 2 course } 28 0 0	Produce £28 0 0
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2 9 10 in favour of the farmer, that is exclusive of the beer. Then there is the tenant's part of his repairs; carpenter's repairs are not included; we do the labour, but do not find materials; that amounts to above 20*l.* a year or about 2*s.* an acre.

That is for the four years?—Yes, sixpence each year.

In this course you begin with barley and end with wheat?—Yes.

Did not you mean to say there was a difference of expense between a four years course, beginning with wheat and ending with wheat?—Yes, it is against us if we take the wheat only from the fallows 3*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned to Monday next.

Die Lunæ, 20^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this Committee on Friday last, are read.

Mr. Morris Birkbeck is called in ; and having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What are you ?—A farmer.

How long have you been a farmer ?—About twenty-eight years.

Where have you farmed during that time ?—Twenty-one years at Wanborough near Guilford, in the county of Surrey, and seven years in Dorsetshire ; I am now residing at Wanborough.

In the course of exercising your profession as a farmer, have you had opportunities of seeing how much the produce may be increased by a due application of capital ?—Unquestionably I have seen much suffering from want of capital, and great advantage derived from a liberal application of it on many occasions.

Are you not of opinion that the produce of this country might be much increased by a liberal application of capital generally taking place ?—Unquestionably, to an incalculable extent.

Can you state to what extent you suppose it might take place ? might it produce a third or half more ?—Capital might be employed to so great an extent in proportion to what it is, if we suppose the cultivation to make it like a garden, the produce would be infinitely more perhaps, not all grain ; it might be too rich for grain.

The quantity of grain might be very greatly increased ?—Very greatly.

Does not the application of capital in agricultural produce, secure to a certain extent against the effect of bad seasons ?—I am not quite prepared to answer that ; in one point of view it certainly does, for it gives vigour to the crops, and will produce a more generally good crop in all years, with the exception of mildew, and then a large application of manure to lands seems sometimes to increase the effect of mildew upon the crops in certain soils.

Are you not of opinion that the liberal application of capital towards raising grain, has a tendency rather to increase than to diminish the quantity of butcher's meat which may be produced?—Unquestionably; for the first way in which capital would be applied to the increase of the quantity of grain, would be increasing the quantity of stock; that is one of the principles upon which all improvements in modern agriculture proceed; the effect of increasing the quantity of stock is the increasing the quantity of grain.

Can you inform the Committee what is the lowest price of wheat and barley, and of the other species of grain, which will at present remunerate the farmer, taking into your consideration the expenditure he is at in the improved cultivation of his land, the rates and the taxes which are at present imposed upon him, and considering the rent as an average rent?—As far as concerns my own immediate neighbourhood, I conceive that wheat may be afforded at 80s. per quarter, barley at 40s.; for I have observed for many years, that the price of barley has generally found its level at half the price of wheat. As to oats, I am not prepared to give a precise answer, for I never grow them for sale. There are a great many oats grown in our neighbourhood. I presume 30s. would be considered as a remunerating price; but I speak with more doubt upon that subject than upon the other.

Do you think, that if a farmer cannot get 80s. for his wheat, 40s. for his barley, and towards 30s. for his oats, he can continue the same liberal application of capital to the purposes of agriculture that he is now in the habit of doing in your neighbourhood?—Not with the view of carrying to market those particular articles. If the price of the live stock continues as it now is, he might continue to produce grain, but not with a view to send it forward to market in the shape of grain, but in

the shape of live stock ; but that he could not do, if live stock were materially under those prices.

Are you of opinion that, at the present high prices of live stock, it will answer to the farmer to buy and fatten them for the nearest market?—I should think it a bad speculation. If the price of fat stock was to continue the succeeding winter as it was the last winter, it might answer ; but stock is much down now.

If the importation of corn was to be totally free, and no restriction on the part of the Legislature, do you think that it would be a prudent speculation in the farmers round your neighbourhood to go on raising grain?—In my own individual opinion, it would be prudent to decline the growth of grain as much as I possibly could, reserving my power of producing grain to a more favourable time.

You are of opinion, then, that agriculture could not go on in this country in the manner it is at present practised, if there was a free importation of grain?—Not in the manner it is at present practised, certainly, as with a view of producing the same quantity of grain for market.

Have you formed any conception in your own mind what is the share of the gross produce which forms an adequate rent to the landlord?—The question embraces such a variety of circumstances, I could not answer it unless I had a specific case before me ; if I was to look over a tract of land, and to determine upon the mode of culture, I could bring out by calculation that which would be the due proportion of the landlord. I am not prepared to answer that question at large.

Supposing you were called upon to say the fair rent of the landlord in a country comparatively unimproved, where the liberal application of capital had not yet taken place, what proportion would

you assign to him?—I am not prepared to answer that question, I never could fully understand it.

Would not you then assign a greater proportion of the gross produce as the rent of the landlord, than in a country where capital was liberally applied, and the cultivation in a state of perfection?—I should think so; I should diminish the proportion of the landlord in the proportion that the extra capital was applied to the land by the tenant.

Do you not consider that upon almost all land in this country, with very few exceptions, green crops are perfectly necessary to throw in, in order to grow any grain of consequence at all?—Where adventitious manures are procurable at pleasure, and on reasonable terms, I do not think that green crops are absolutely necessary; but otherwise I think they are upon all land.

Do you mean by that to say, that you could, with that adventitious manure, grow wheat crops constantly in succession?—If peas and beans are considered as a green crop, I consider that in all cases green crops are necessary.

In the course of your profession of a farmer, have you much work executed by the piece?—A great deal indeed.

Have you made any observation what is the difference in the price of labour by the piece, in years when grain is cheap and in years when grain is dear?—Unfortunately, I think no observation of that kind can be made, because many farmers have devised a different mode of accommodating that matter; they send the labourer to the parish, and he has a supply of grain perhaps, or of money in lieu of grain, in proportion to his family; there is no increase of wages, unhappily I say.

Is there no difference in the price at which labourers will contract to do work by the piece in dear or in cheap times?—Yes, assuredly in dear

times, the general price of labour by the piece is considerably higher ; within the last twenty years the wages have been doubled, just in my immediate neighbourhood, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. the day wages. The work by the piece is by particular agreement, according to the quality of work ; and I cannot give so definite an answer to the inquiry as to piece-work ; a man may have his turnips hoed in a different way from what he did when he was a younger farmer.

You have made no observation upon the change which takes place on piece-work in a dear year, and a cheap year ?—I think from one year to another no general variation has taken place according to years of plenty or scarcity.

In those years have the wages increased and decreased according to the price of grain ?—No, they have gone to the parish.

Do you mean to state that with respect to labourers, the deficiency in the price of labour in dear years has been partly made up out of the poor's rates of the parish ?—Precisely ; in allowances in some places made in money, and in some places in grain, varying as the markets vary.

Then that increase which ought to have taken place in the price of labour, has in fact increased the amount of the poor's rates ?—It has too generally in extreme cases ; it is a necessary remedy for a great evil ; but where it becomes a general practice it interferes with a general rise of labour.

You say the farmer cannot afford to sell wheat under 8os. a quarter ; barley under 4os. ; and oats under 3os. ; and obtain such a price as will remunerate him for the expenditure which he is at, in the present improved mode of conducting husbandry ; do you not apprehend that if grain was to continue long under those prices, the farmers would withdraw their capital from agriculture, and divert it into some other employment ?—It would depend

upon the result of the new mode of application of capital to stock; only if that turned out less profitable, of course it would produce a reduction altogether, though I think they would try that first, and would bring down stock probably, and the end would be, that capital would be withdrawn in a degree.

Has not the expenditure of the farmer very much increased of late years?—Yes, I should suppose in every particular almost equal to the increase of labour, perhaps in many particulars still more; I am not quite prepared to give a precise answer to that question, as to the amount of the increase.

Has not the production increased equally rapidly?—That has depended upon the application of capital by the individual; those who do not apply capital are subject to the increased expense in many particulars, but probably an increase of profit has enabled them to bear those increased expenses hitherto.

Have not you frequently, privately to yourself, made a comparison between people working piece-work and day-work, and is it not the criterion by which you go in letting piece-work?—I do not privately make any such comparison, but it is the standard to which my labourers and myself frequently refer; I pay them so much more as they have worked so much more laboriously and a greater number of hours.

What quantity of land do you occupy?—Sixteen hundred acres.

Is that all rented?—Yes, it is all rented.

Is that the whole parish?—Not quite, but nearly so.

In the course of your farming you have applied capital more to the farm than was antecedently applied to it?—Much more.

Is not the produce under your cultivation infi-

nately greater?—I presume it is; I have no direct means of knowing that.

You can know it by a comparison with the very first years when you had the farm, with what you have now brought it to?—Yes, I have found that the capital told in the crops.

What is the average rent of land in your part of the country?—I think it is almost impossible to state, the land is so extremely various.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Joyce is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

You are engaged in a considerable cloth manufacture at Freshford, near Bath, in Somersetshire?—I am.

For how many years have you been so engaged?—Four-and-thirty years.

Do you pay your manufacturers by day-wages, or by the piece?—Very few by the day, mostly by the piece; the children are paid by the day.

Can you furnish the Committee with a list of the prices of piece-work for the last thirty years?—There has been no alteration in our manufactory for the last thirty years, till within these few weeks, and that in the article of weaving the kerseymere there has been a rise of a penny a yard.

From the improvement of machinery during that time, has a manufacturer been able to accomplish the same piece-work with greater facility to himself?—The spinning is done so much better, that the weaver can do twice as much work, and the shearmen who now work after the machine are able to get nearly double; they used to earn 12s. a week, they now get from 20s. to 22s.

The price per piece remains the same?—Yes.

You attribute the prices per piece remaining the same to the improved application of capital that

has taken place during that period?—To machinery entirely.

And the price per piece has never varied in cheap or in dear years?—We never alter; I do not recollect having made any alteration from the time I went into business.

Do the manufacturers of piece-work work as steadily and constantly at the time provisions are cheap as in dear years?—When wheat was extremely dear two years ago we suffered them to work extra hours, to make it better for them; instead of leaving work on Saturday in the morning we suffered them to keep on working the whole day, and to come in early in the morning.

Is it usual for the workmen to leave work on the Saturday morning?—The shearing work; they usually leave work early on the Saturday morning; they were obliged to work more hours in fact to get their bread.

Has it fallen within your observation, that there is a greater consumption of spirits or liquors amongst the manufacturers in cheap years than in dear years?—Yes, certainly; spirits are not much used among us, but they drink more strong beer.

In giving this information to the Committee, relative to the comparative price of labour for the last thirty years, do you understand it to be the state of your own particular manufactory, or that of the cloth manufactory in Somersetshire and Wiltshire at large?—I speak to Wiltshire and Somersetshire; my house stands in Somersetshire, and my gardens in Wiltshire; I have a manufactory in both counties; my answer applied to the general trade at large.

Do you mean to imply that it has been customary in the trade in general, for Saturday to be considered as a holyday?—Yes; the shearmen would not work after nine o'clock in the morning on Saturday, unless when we are in a great hurry.

Then the working days were five in a week?—Yes; but then their hours are very early in the morning, four o'clock in the morning, and they leave off on the Saturday at nine.

At what time do they usually leave off in the evening on other days?—Seven in the evening.

Do they come on a Monday morning?—Yes.

Until the price of provisions induced you to give them work on the Saturday, the labouring manufacturers did not work on Saturday?—That applies only to the shearmen; in the other part of the trade they worked till two o'clock.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Martis, 21^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the Chair.

ORDER of adjournment is read.

The proceedings of this Committee yesterday are read.

Mr. William Driver is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Have you not had considerable employment in surveying and valuing estates?—Very considerable; and have had for five-and-thirty years in most parts of the kingdom except Scotland.

Are you in the habit of valuing farms for the purpose of ascertaining what rent the landlord should have?—I am.

What is your rule in countries highly improved,

and in countries where improvement has not attained to so great perfection of culture?—We first of all go over the land, and ascertain the quantity which each field will produce per acre, from the appearance of the land; we then make the valuation out, and deduct the outgoings generally, such as the poor's rates, and all rates and taxes, except the property tax, which we never take into consideration, conceiving that that ought to attach to the farmer's profits. We think highly cultivated land, good land, ought to produce three rents; one of which ought to go for expenses, one for the profits, and one for the rent: but in poorer land, in land of a lower quality, we perhaps make four or five times the original rent, because it requires additional expense in cultivation, and of course will not produce so much crop.

In countries where cultivation is carried on with great spirit, and the tenant is in the habit of advancing great capital in the concern, do you allot the same proportion of the gross produce as rent to the landlord?—Certainly not; of course the labour there belongs to the farmer more than to the landlord; the extraordinary profit to be produced by the extraordinary expense ought to belong more to the farmer than to the landlord.

What share of the gross produce are you in the habit of allotting for rent in farms in this high state of culture?—I should think from one fourth to one fifth; every farm varies, so that it is impossible to come to a certain criterion.

From your general knowledge of the country, are you not of an opinion, that by a liberal application of capital, a much greater produce might be acquired?—Certainly, generally speaking.

Do you think that if there was that application of capital generally throughout the kingdom, that you know of in many instances, one third more grain might be produced?—Yes, I think full that,

If the whole of the country was in this state of cultivation, do you conceive it would diminish or augment the supply of butcher's meat?—My opinion is, that it would increase the supply of butcher's meat.

Have you at all formed any notion in your mind as to the lowest price at which the farmer can sell each species of grain he cultivates under the subsisting burdens to which he is exposed, so as to remunerate himself for the advance of capital and the expense of cultivation?—If the present rentals of the country are considered as the general line to be drawn, I mean not those which have been paid, for they are not now so high as those which have been paid, we have lowered our rentals considerably within the last two years, in consequence of the prospect of peace, and of the price of corn being lower under that impression, I should conceive that, at the present rentals, those we have lately put on, wheat ought to be at four pounds a quarter, barley at forty shillings, and oats from twenty to twenty-five shillings.

If grain falls much below those prices, do you suppose that the farmer will continue to cultivate his land in the same manner that he has of late years?—Certainly not; particularly upon heavy cold clays and sandy lands; they would not pay for the cultivation; because the clayey lands require a great deal more expense in cultivation, and the produce is less; consequently they will not be encouraged to cultivate them at all, but they will return back to their native state.

Supposing that wheat was to fall to 3*l.* 10*s.* permanently upon an average, barley to 30*s.* and oats to 18*s.* could the farmer continue to cultivate that species of land which you have mentioned as being poor cold land?—I think not; that would be the lowest price; he could scarcely get any profit upon that.

Would not the consequence of this be, that capital would be drawn from the cultivation of that species of land?—Certainly; and of course the better land would obtain rather a higher rent; the kinder sort of land.

Do you think that, under the circumstances of a free importation of grain, they would obtain a higher rent?—They would be very much lowered, no doubt. The alarm at present on that rumour has lowered the price of lands so much in the estimation of the country, that we can scarcely let any farms at all at this moment, even at a very low rent.

Have you, in the exercise of your profession, an opportunity of knowing the general opinion of the farmers on the consequences of a free importation of grain?—It is very much in our line to be in constant communication with the farmers, and of course we hear their opinions for and against; but the present rumour of a free importation has had such an effect upon the farmers, that we can hardly let at all, even at a very low rent.

Do you believe that, if the cold inferior lands of which you have spoken, were subject to a competition from a free importation of grain, the farmers could continue to cultivate them upon the present system, even if they paid no rent to the landlord?—Certainly not; it would be scarcely worth his while to cultivate them at all; according to the principle I have laid down, of five times the rent, even at 10s. an acre, for instance, it would not produce more than 50s. and the labour would cost full 50s. to cultivate that land, therefore the whole produce would be absorbed in labour; there is much more labour upon those lands than upon others, and the produce is less.

In estimating the rent, does the length of the lease to be granted to the tenant form any and what difference in your valuation?—It has made some difference in some instances, but it would not at the present moment, because the farmer conceives it rather

dangerous to take a farm now upon a long term ; whereas, formerly, it was always particularly wished for, and of course we got a higher rent for it.

Why is it thought dangerous ?—On account of the prospect of grain being much lower, and the probability of a further depreciation of money : at present farmers are not anxious to take long leases at the present rents.

Does your answer apply to farms in old inclosures as well as new inclosures ?—There is a little variation in that : in new cultivated land of course a great expense will be incurred in the first few years ; and if they do not have a long term, and that even at a low rent, it will not answer.

What do you call a long term ?—Seven years we call a short term ; fourteen years a moderate term ; and twenty-one years a long term ; from fourteen years to twenty-one we consider as a long term.

Do you conceive that the difficulty which at present exists in the letting of lands, may operate as a discouragement to the occupying lands in newly-inclosed parishes ?—Certainly it will.

Have you found in the course of your experience that any considerable proportion of the farms which you have valued for the purpose of letting, are occupied by persons without a sufficient capital ?—A great number.

Have you found a more general opinion prevailing of late years amongst farmers, of the necessity of their possessing adequate capital ?—Certainly I have ; and I may add, we always prefer a tenant who has a good capital, and will let to him at a considerably lower rent than to one who has a smaller capital.

Have you formed any opinion as to the practicability of estimating rents according to the value of grain ?—I have never recommended that principle, because it is no encouragement to the farmer ; it affords no room for speculation.

You state that at present you find no inclination in the farmers to take for a long term; from your experience as a land-surveyor, do you think that a farmer who enters for a short term can cultivate his land to produce an equal produce with a farmer who enters for a long term?—Certainly not; but, notwithstanding that inconvenience, the farmer is afraid of taking for a long term at the present prices.

What do you mean by the present prices?—The prices for the last few months.

Is it not the uncertainty of the price of grain in future when he contemplates a free importation of grain, that produces this effect on the mind of the farmer?—Certainly it is.

Supposing that a plentiful season had reduced grain to a low price, and that the farmer had security against rivalry from foreign importation, do you believe it would have the same effect upon his mind?—Certainly not; he would take the chance of the good seasons and the bad seasons; whereas, under the idea of a free importation, he would have no prospect of ever getting a fair price, because even in those seasons when the crops were bad, he would get no more per quarter for grain, or very little more, than he would if the crops were good.

Is the quantity of that sort of land you have described, the wet, cold clays, and the sandy land, considerable?—A very large proportion of it, taking those two descriptions of land together.

Do not you conceive that that kind of land which you have described, with the help of a considerable expense, might be productive in a great degree, particularly the clays?—Yes, it might; it is capable of very great improvement, with a very large capital.

Is it not very much improved actually, in consequence of capital being applied to it?—It is.

Would not the withdrawing of that capital reduce it to its naturally unproductive state?—Certainly;

it would return to its native state of heath and furze.

Does not the drilling of beans, and the manner of hoeing them, tend to improve that land, and to make it bear very good wheat?—Very much so; and that is the best cultivation that can be followed.

It makes it what is called friable?—It does.

What has been the cause of the great increase of inclosures of late years?—The high price of corn.

What has been the effect of that?—A great quantity of land has been cultivated that would not otherwise have been.

Has the produce been increased or decreased?—Increased, very considerably.

If the prices were considerably reduced, would the number of inclosures continue?—Certainly not.

Has a great quantity of produce from farming land the effect of lowering or raising the price of grain and butcher's meat?—Of lowering the price.

Have you formed any opinion on the price at which foreign corn may be admitted into this country, so as to secure the present improved culture, if Parliament should continue that system of prohibition of importation which has heretofore existed?—Yes, I have: I should conceive that the lowest price at which the farmer can remunerate himself, as already stated by me, is four pounds a quarter, and free importation might be allowed after five pounds per quarter; that five pounds a quarter would be a sufficient encouragement to the farmer to protect the cultivation generally. In order to protect the farmer in some degree, I should propose a scale of duties between the four and the five pounds.

Can you state to the Committee what would be a fair price for the quartern loaf, taking wheat per quarter at 4*l.*?—As near one shilling as possible; from one shilling to thirteen pence.

If it should rise to 5*l.* what would be the price?
—I should think somewhere about fifteen pence.

Do not you consider 5*l.* a quarter as a necessary protection to the farmer in cases of bad crops and of bad seasons?—Certainly.

And that importation should not be allowed till it is 5*l.*?—I mean that importation upon a high duty should be allowed at 4*l.* that with the duty it should cost the importer before he got it here 5*l.*; and I would reduce it a shilling a quarter on the twenty shillings; as the one rose the other should fall.

Does it fall within your knowledge, whether the price of labour has fallen in proportion to the decrease in the price of provisions?—Certainly it has fallen; in our line the labour has doubled within the last twenty years to my knowledge, generally speaking, and grain has not risen above half as much as labour; and if I may be allowed to add a further opinion, I conceive labour will not fall in proportion to grain; for at the present price of corn, which is now very low, labour is very nearly as it was before.

Has it fallen within your observation to know, whether farmers are now in the habit of discharging their men, or retaining them under a reduction of wages?—Farmers are obliged to discharge their men, because they cannot afford to pay them at the present price of corn.

Have you found the prejudice of farmers to old customs a great obstacle to improvements in agriculture?—Repeatedly; but I think that is very much coming round, they are getting over their prejudices very much, as they see the improvements made by their neighbours.

Have you not found that greater almost than the want of capital?—Both have been very great obstacles, I hardly know which has been the greatest.

Do you consider that if there are no steps taken to prevent a free importation of grain, it will put a

complete end to the further inclosure of waste lands?—It will be a great impediment and obstruction to the inclosure and improvement of waste lands and open field lands.

Why do you think the price of labour will not much diminish?—Because we have had experience of its not diminishing in consequence of the lowness of corn.

Will not the disbanding of the militia operate to diminish the rate of labour, as well as the farmers having discharged many of their servants?—In a small degree it may, but not generally, because many of those dismissed from the militia will go to the manufactories instead of the farmers.

Do you not apprehend that in the present depression of the farmers' spirits, many fewer will go to farming than will go to manufacturing?—Certainly.

Must not that depend upon their education?—Of course; but there are a great number of manufacturers as well as farmers in the militia, and they will be so dispersed all over the kingdom, that the addition to the labourers will be hardly perceived.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Mills is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Are you in the house of Ryland and Company, cornfactors?—Yes.

How long have you been in business?—I have been in the corn trade in the house of Stonard and Ryland, and now of Ryland and Company, twenty-nine years; I have been thirty-eight years altogether in the Corn Exchange.

Have you imported much grain?—Very little on our own account; we have it by consignment principally for the merchants in the city.

Can you give this Committee any information

upon the prices at which the various species of corn can be put free on board in foreign ports?—I have had but little opportunity to ascertain that fact from my own personal knowledge.

Have you recently received any letter from abroad, giving you information on that subject?—I do not know that we have; we have had, in one or two instances, two or three letters from Holland, but those relate more to oats than to any thing else.

Can you state any thing as to the prices at which oats may be put free on board?—I cannot.

Would the letters you have enable you to state?—I do not believe that they would.

Have you had any consignments of corn made to you from foreign countries lately?—Not for some years direct to us; the consignments we have had have come through the hands of merchants.

Have you had any of those sort of consignments lately?—Yes; we have had two consignments of that sort lately, they have been oats and beans.

Can you give the Committee any information as to duties payable in foreign countries, on the exportation of different species of grain?—I cannot.

Can you give the Committee any information as to the present state of the exchange?—The last I heard of the exchange was, that it was very much against the parties importing grain here; but to what amount I do not know.

Is there much foreign wheat in the river now?—Perhaps three or four cargoes; there is some quantity of wheat landed, and there is a great deal of corn of different descriptions in the granaries, but it is of an inferior quality, and nothing but a wet harvest will enable them, I think, to consume it in this country; I allude to wheat particularly.

Do you know what is the price of the best foreign wheat in this country now?—If there was any particularly fine Dantzic wheat, which is always a particularly desirable article in the Corn Exchange, for

it makes a greater quantity of bread in consequence of there being less bran in it, if there was any such as we used to see some years ago, that would be worth 80s. a quarter; but I do not believe that there is any of that quality here.

What is the price of the best home wheat?—About 76s. We sold several hundred quarters of English wheat yesterday from 72s. to 76s. and in one or two instances a shilling more.

What would be the price of such foreign wheat as would do for millers to work up with home wheat?—I should think from 60s. to 66s. or 68s. There is some quantity of the Archangel wheat here, which is of a very inferior quality, that can never be used except in time of war to make biscuits for the navy.

What do you conceive the cause of the importations which have taken place during the last spring into this country, notwithstanding the plentiful harvest of the last year, and the diminution of the price of corn?—I look upon it the prices coming down has been owing to the quantity we have grown; we have had a very fair crop. I look upon it we shall have the prices down if we have a favourable prospect for another harvest, and if we have an unfavourable harvest they will be dearer.

What do you consider the causes of the importation under the present diminished prices?—Because I suppose the parties importing them here wanted money; I do not think that there has been any great emolument arising to them from what has been done.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Mercurii, 22^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of HARDWICKE in the chair.

ORDER of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this Committee yesterday are read.

Isaac Solly, Esq. is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is your profession?—A foreign merchant.

How long have you been so?—Rather better than twenty years.

Have you been in the practice of importing much foreign corn?—During the course of the whole twenty years; not uniformly; during the last three or four years I have imported what I considered a considerable quantity.

Have you had, during the time of your being a merchant, any regular information of the prices of grain in the various ports from whence it is exported on the continent?—I trade principally to the Prussian ports; the prices of grain are generally reported to me from time to time, whenever any fluctuations take place.

That is, the prices at which grain can be put free on board?—No; the prices are always quoted in the coin of the country, and not free on board; independently of the charges; they are never quoted with the charges.

Can you, on looking over your correspondence, furnish this Committee with the prices for any number of years back?—I was applied to some time ago by Mr. Rose, requesting I would give him what information I was able, with regard to corn; I told him, at that time, I was in possession of very little information on the subject, owing to the interrupted

state of our communications. Ever since the year 1807, our trade with the Prussian ports has been quite nominal, we can hardly call it a regular communication; the consequence of which has been, very little attention has been paid to the trade; but I wrote immediately abroad, to request that they would give me what information they could collect, which information I received, and communicated to Mr. Rose in two letters; the one stating the value of corn per last, in the coin of the country, the other stating it per quarter, in English money; copies of which letters I shall be very happy to communicate to this Committee.

Have you any information as to the state of the last harvest abroad?—It was generally understood it was not a good one; but information upon that subject is not to be at all relied on. The information between the different parts of Poland and the shipping ports, is of that uncertain nature, that the most industrious inquirer is deceived: there is this fact, which is one cause of the deceit, the quantity produced in the shipping port has very often no relation whatever to the quantity which the harvest has produced; the nobles sell their corn to a middle-man; it is the middle-man's business to talk down the demand, in order to get the corn at his own price, and unless the fact that foreign countries are in great want of corn is notorious very early in the season, the story of the middle-man cannot be effectually counteracted in time to produce an increased quantity at the shipping ports. The means of bringing down the grain from Poland are very limited; all the tributary branches of the great rivers are navigable only by the melting of the snow from the Carpathian mountains principally; and if that opportunity is lost then, another opportunity does not occur for three months afterwards, till very late in the autumn to bring corn down; and it is no uncommon thing for the prices of corn to have been so

low in Poland upon the estates, that a nobleman in the spring of the year has not thought it worth his while to re-stack his corn. The produce of estates is hardly ever warehoused or put into barns, it is almost always stacked ; and it is stacked with more or less attention, according to the quantity produced or the expectations of demand for that quantity. Not being properly thatched, it suffers more or less from the heavy falls of snow during the winter ; that is counteracted in the spring of the year by its being re-stacked ; its being re-stacked depends entirely upon the prospect of demand, and it would hardly be believed that there are noblemen whose produce in their farm-yards may be estimated there at 150,000*l.*, and that the whole of that is left exposed to annihilation almost, from their not thinking it worth their while to re-stack it.

That happens in years when there is not a demand?—Yes.

Have you any information concerning the price at which corn may be raised in Poland, and which will remunerate those employed in agriculture for the labour?—The plain direct answer to that would be simply No ; but almost the whole of Poland is divided into estates belonging to nobility ; and the inhabitants upon those estates are slaves. The ground is cultivated without any reference, therefore, to any relation which the expense of cultivation bears to the price which the produce is to be sold at. The income of the nobleman depends upon it ; and his income is more or less, according as the produce is greater or less, or sells for a greater or lesser price. The nobleman is obliged to provide for the subsistence of his subjects ; and he cares very little indeed about the price for which his corn is likely to sell. The cultivation goes on without any reference to it. His income is more or less according to the price.

Have you any notion of the price at which corn must be sold, so as to afford the proprietor the

average income he generally enjoys?—No, I have not; but I know this fact, that the grower hardly ever finds a market for what he believes he could produce; and it is possible that a considerable check would be put to the cultivation of corn, from the experience of particular years, were it not that they have a reference to an average of years; and they know as well as we know here, that in a certain number of years we have always had recourse to the Baltic to supply our deficiencies; and whenever we do go to them for supply, we are sure to pay them such a price as repays them for the preceding years in which there has been no demand. There has never been a demand for foreign corn without the price at least rising to double, and sometimes three times the value, from the commencement of an alarm up to the final supply.

Is this observation founded upon what you know to have happened during the war, or is it founded upon your experience of what has happened both in time of war and in time of peace?—I have been a merchant only about twenty years; and I believe that is about the length of the war. I was abroad six or seven years at Dantzic, and it is the general impression which I have of the state of the corn trade from which I am speaking; but I refer now in a great degree more particularly to, I believe, 1801 or 1802, when a bounty was given upon such a plan that it secured to the importer a given price; and at that time the increase was incalculable; and the exertions to bring corn out of Galicia, for instance, were very great: they had recourse even to land carriage, to which they never have had recourse before, in order to convey it to the main river.

Have you yourself travelled in Poland, or been resident in that country?—No, I have not travelled in Poland, and from what I know of it, very few people have. Horseback is the only means of travelling. The means of travelling since I have been

abroad are improved very much ; when I was abroad nobody was understood to be generally travelling in Poland ; the roads are hardly passable ; it can hardly be said there are roads.

Do you know any thing of any late improvement in that country ?—Very great ; there are towns of great internal trade risen up, warehouses have been established, roads have been improved, and that, thanks to Bonaparte and some of his decrees. I think last year we imported Italian silk, *via* Archangel, as being the cheapest way. The fact is, that previous to that, early in the war, great quantities of goods intended for the consumption of the southern parts of Europe were exported to the Baltic, and the mode of packing was altered ; the packages were made to about one quarter of the size, that they might be conveyed in the small carts of the country ; and a considerable number of warehouses were built in different parts for the purposes of depôts, and roads were consequently more or less improved ; one of the places which has become a place of great trade indeed, is Brodie.

Have you information whether any improvement in the means of stacking or of taking care of their grain has taken place in Poland of late years ?—I have been conversing very recently with people of considerable consequence in Poland, and been connected with others of considerable consequence, and they speak of the inattention which is paid to their produce as existing at the present time ; and that at this present time they can point out estates where corn is allowed to rot from their not having a market for it.

Do you know whether in Poland there have been distilleries erected by proprietors on their own estates ?—Yes, there is not an estate without a distillery, and the quantity of beer which the low class of people in Poland drink amounts to nothing ; their quantity of spirits is their regular diet ; corn

spirits is part of their regular diet ; their breakfast consists of a glass of brandy, no tea, no beer. A Polish Jew, who is generally a middle man between the Polish nobleman and the exporter, will live upon a Swedish herring, a piece of bread, and a glass of brandy, for four-and-twenty hours ; I refer to corn spirits of their own manufacture.

Are they in the habit of manufacturing spirits for the purpose of keeping them for a length of time upon those estates?—I believe not.

They only manufacture for the consumption of the year?—From what I know of the neighbourhood in which I have been, they manufacture only for the regular demand, constantly keeping their manufactory going, and not manufacturing for the purpose of keeping a stock in hand.

To what particular cause do you attribute the ability of Poland to afford so great a supply of wheat to foreign countries?—The small consumption in the country itself ; the inhabitants living upon rye and pulse of different sorts. It is a horrible sight to see the vessels which are bringing down some of the finest wheat that Europe produces ; the men who are bringing it down having no covering but a species of sackcloth, sleeping on straw under a sort of ledge or shelf, exposed to the open air, and their food principally grey hog pease boiled in water ; there is not a table in Germany hardly at which a piece of rye bread and a piece of wheaten bread is not put with the knife and fork.

When corn is exported from the estates of those noblemen, whatever quantity they may export, and whatever price they may get, does not that form an increase of income to them?—It is their income, and their only income.

If there be at all times a free importation into this country, would they not in all years send grain here, it being better for them to have some income than no income?—That will depend upon the fact whether

the expenses of sending it will leave an income, as it is a well-known fact to many of us who have dealt in grain, that the price here frequently has left nothing for the prime cost ; it has hardly paid the charges.

Has that been in time of peace as well as war?—Yes, it has; I have known many individuals, but one particularly, who has held his corn for five, six, and seven years, because the price has not come up to his ideas of what it should have been.

Do you mean that they have not been shipped from the ports of Poland, or that they have been kept in warehouses here?—Both, but not so much here; we have not here the same facility which Hamburgh and the ports of Holland have. It is a common thing when the quantity sent down to the shipping ports is greater than the demand at the shipping port, for somebody or other, under the character of a speculator, to purchase that surplus quantity, and to send it either to Hamburgh or to Holland, in order that it may be ready for any demand that other parts of Europe may give rise to, during a period when the shipments cannot take place. The communication of the Baltic is limited by the winter ; and it is no uncommon thing for the demand for Spain and Portugal to take place at a time when none can be shipped from the Baltic.

At what period of the year does the Baltic become navigable after the winter?—It has begun so early as March, but it may be considered in full play in the month of May ; it may be carried up to Christmas-day, but not often. The shipments made in the month of December are attended with considerable risk, and there is a fluctuation in the premiums of insurance.

It may be said, upon an average, to be closed for four months in the year?—Certainly four months.

Do you happen to know what the expense of conveyance is, upon an average, from the place where

the corn is grown in Poland to the shipping ports?—No, I do not; but relatively speaking it must be very heavy, for a great quantity is brought down in vessels built for the purpose, and useless for any subsequent purpose; so that the whole expense of building the vessel must fall upon the article it conveys.

What sized vessels are they, and by what number are they navigated?—I think I have seen them from thirty to eighty feet long; they do not draw a foot and a half water; they find that the expense of conveying the corn down has increased beyond its means, for they are now altering the mode of building their vessels, that they may serve the purpose of more than one voyage. They formerly used a class of vessels which was a perfect square, put together of wood as roughly hewn as possible; and that it was impossible of course to draw against the stream, worked by oars on all four sides.

Those came down the tributary streams to the Vistula?—They came the whole way; I understand that of late years that mode of bringing down is wholly avoided, on account of the increased value of wood, and the expense and trouble of getting back the men; they are slaves attached to the estate. I think the feudal system is pretty well abolished; but they are, practically speaking, in the same situation they used to be.

What is the present system of bringing down the corn?—It is now brought down in vessels sharp-headed, and consequently they are enabled to convey them against the stream, so that the vessels now can go back again when the stream is not rapid; it is very rapid at the beginning of the year, but in the months of July and August the stream is navigable back.

Do they work them back with horses?—No, with men and oars.

Can they bring the corn down cheaper on this

system than on the old system?—No, I believe not really cheaper; this new plan is introduced in order that the expenses may not be increased; it is because they have found the expense of conveying it in the old way so great, that they have adopted this new way; it is cheaper than if they were to go on upon the old plan, but not cheaper than before they found the necessity of altering it.

You mean to say, that though this plan is cheaper in itself, yet, from other circumstances, the conveyance now costs as much as it did formerly?—Yes.

You have said that the expense of bringing corn to this country was greater than the prime cost of the article?—That sometimes happens.

That must have been with reference to the last twenty years?—I mean to say that that does sometimes happen; that we have bought the grain so dear, and the expenses have been so great of importing it here, and the price we have got when it has arrived has been so small, that we have lost our capital.

That has been within the last twenty years?—Yes.

Do you think the same is likely to take place in a time of peace?—Yes, I am pretty well convinced the same thing has occurred in peace-time; that it did occur when I was abroad, which was a time of peace, previous to the year 1792; and between 1785 and 1792, I have known corn to have been held by the proprietor for four or five years, because during that time the price had not met his wishes.

During that time there has been a constant expense in turning it over, and so on?—Yes.

How many quarters of wheat do you conceive it prudent to put together in one heap in a warehouse?—Certainly not more than three feet deep, and there is one prevention against its being much more, that it is of a certain specific weight, and we

seldom find a warehouse that will bear a greater weight. In respect to the shipping of wheat, it is a fact, that the larger the vessel is, the better the condition in which it arrives.

There is a certain quantity of corn which the proprietor must sell at any rate, which is bought by the merchants to supply the markets of Europe, and stored for a certain number of years; does not the nature of the transaction in effect cause him to exact a greater average profit than otherwise would take place, and what may that difference be?—I am not sure that that question does not arise out of a supposition of facts, which, as far as I know, do not exist; it appears to me, the question mixes the exporter or dealer in corn with the landholder; the fact is, as I stated early in my evidence, that the landed proprietor sells his corn to a middle-man, and he sells it upon the information that that middle-man impresses upon his mind; he does not send his produce to a market to be sold at just what it will fetch, but he expects the middle-man to come to him, and sells as much as the middle-man will buy; the middle-man always persuading him that the demand is small, in order to get it as low as possible, and the proprietor is satisfied to let the rest rot, instead of sending it to a shipping port, in order to sell it at any rate.

Then you do not conceive that the exporters of corn receive a greater profit in that article of trade than in any other?—I conceive that the corn trade is subject to greater fluctuations in price than any other I know.

In all cases it is the middle-man who brings the corn down the rivers to the shipping port?—Not in all cases; there are some noblemen who are merchants, but I am speaking of the general character and leading features of the trade.

Do you suppose there are some noblemen who bring their grain down at their own expense to the

shipping port?—It is conveyed at their own expense, they attend personally at the port to which they send it; some of the richest proprietors attend.

Are you acquainted with the corn trade in any other part of Europe independently of the Baltic?—No, I am not; I know that the produce of Poland has been conveyed, and is in a small degree conveyed, to Odessa, with a view of finding a market; but that the corn which is exported from that part of Europe is of a different description from that which is imported here from the Baltic; considerable quantities have been exported to Malta, and the skin is a horny substance, and will bear a voyage, and resist the water.

Why do you conceive the trade in corn is subject to greater fluctuations in price than any other trade?—I believe it is in a great degree owing to the mode in which it has been regulated in this country; the lower the price here, the greater the duty; so that the laws here, practically speaking, tell the Pole, You never shall sell your corn here but at a high price; we will not have it at a low price; at least we will do all we can to prevent your selling it to us at a low price; we will deduct a very heavy duty from the price you get, independently of your getting a very low price, and in proportion as you sell at a high price we will diminish that duty.

If the corn trade of this country was perfectly free, would not an infinitely greater quantity of corn be imported from Poland, and at a cheaper rate?—It is a question whether it would be cheaper or not; but I have no doubt that the price would be more uniform.

Do you conceive, that if there were a free importation of grain into this country, and a power of warehousing it here, that any considerable proportion of it would be re-exported to other countries, or that the greater part of it would be consumed in this country?—I have no doubt that at this moment

this country does not consume more than two thirds of the quantity which Poland exports generally.

Are you of opinion that a transit trade in corn would be established in this country independently of home consumption?—I have not the least doubt there would be a very considerable one.

Would not that depend upon the state of cultivation in other countries, and particularly in the south of Europe?—Of course.

To what countries do you conceive it would be exported?—France, Spain, and Portugal.

Not to our own colonies?—No, not at all.

Do you conceive that if corn was allowed to be warehoused in this country, the export from Poland would not be increased?—It would be some time before it would increase, for it would require a total alteration of the system of trade in Poland. The Pole is extremely ignorant indeed of the mode of carrying on trade; it has been carried on by Jews, who are middle dealers with small capitals; and there is not that spur which there might be to industry; and again, the means of communication between one part of Poland and another are at so very low an ebb.

Having said that a great quantity of corn is allowed to rot in Poland, do you not conceive that if grain was allowed to be warehoused in this country, a much larger proportion would soon be embarked from the ports of the Baltic, notwithstanding the internal expense of conveyance?—I think it would be several years before the produce which is not now exported would find its way to the exporting places.

You mean to imply that it would take several years to improve the conveyance from the internal parts of Poland to the sea?—And to enlighten the views of the land-owners.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

John Benett, Esquire, is then called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

You hold a considerable quantity of land in your own hands?—I do.

What number of acres?—I believe upwards of 2000 acres, in various parishes in the western part of Wiltshire, about twelve miles from Warminster. My residence is Pyt House, in Wiltshire.

Have you any general information about the state of that quarter of the country, or can you speak only to the particular district in which you reside?—I can speak to the county of Wilts; for I am in the habit of riding through it very often, and am in the habit of meeting with the farmers in the county, from having been for some years a farmer, and am now President of the Agricultural Society of that county.

Can you give the Committee any account of the increase and alterations that have taken place in the value and prices of the different articles of produce from land, and the expenses of cultivation, and from what period?—I can speak to nearly twenty years. The price of wheat has varied so very materially, it is more easily ascertained from the returns of the markets than from recollection.

Has the produce generally increased very much during the last twenty years?—The produce has increased from the superior cultivation.

Do you, from your knowledge of that district, suppose that by that improved mode of cultivation being more extensively practised, the produce is capable of being still further increased?—Very much indeed.

Have you formed any opinion as to the extent whether one third or a half more?—I think if the whole of the county of Wilts was put under an improved system of agriculture, and the waste lands were broken up, it might be increased to the amount of one fourth.

In the present state of the improved cultivation of those parts of the county of Wilts with which you are acquainted, can you state the various prices which it will be necessary for the farmer to receive for the different species of grain he rears, in order to remunerate him for his expenses?—Taking the taxes, the price of labour, and all outgoing expenses of the farmer as they now stand, and the rents at which land has lately been let, I do not conceive the farmer can possibly raise wheat, and remunerate himself with ten per cent. interest upon his capital, under 12s. a bushel, or 96s. per quarter.

If the farmer was to receive only 75s. per quarter, would he be capable of paying any rent at all?—No, he certainly would not be able to pay his rent, and get his ten per cent. upon his capital.

At 80s. do you think he would be able to secure ten per cent. upon his capital, and pay any rent at all?—Yes, I think he might; I will state my calculation, with the permission of the Committee. I will suppose, a corn farm, with a rent of 1000*l.* per annum; I will suppose, that 3000*l.* per annum, gross produce, is made from corn alone, and 1000*l.* from sheep or other cattle; should corn be sunk one fifth from 12s. a bushel, the price at which corn has been calculated when the estate was let, one fifth must consequently be taken from the gross produce of 3000*l.* amounting to 600*l.* or three fourths of the rent of 1000*l.* In stating this, I take only four rents as the gross produce of the farm, by way of making my calculations more easily; but I think, a farmer ought to make four rents and a half, to secure himself ten per cent. after paying his rent.

In making this statement, you have in contemplation a farm cultivated in the present most improved mode of cultivation?—Yes, I have; and taking the crops upon a fair average of years. I

wish also to observe, that I take barley at half the price of wheat, and oats at about 30s.; but ours is not an oat country; we grow no more oats than are sufficient to feed our horses; we seldom sell them.

Is land generally let in Wiltshire, upon the supposition that wheat will stand at 96s. and barley at half the price of wheat?—I believe that lands have been let even at an higher calculation than that; I am in the habit of valuing estates of my own as well as of others, and of giving opinions to my friends; and I have always calculated upon twelve shillings a bushel, and I believe surveyors do the same; many of the estates let by survey let at a much greater calculation, or rather, I believe, without any.

Do you believe there is any surveyor who practises the surveying of estates for the purpose of fixing rents, who proceeds on the calculation of wheat being at a higher price than 12s. a bushel, or 96s. a quarter?—I believe no estates have been let in Wiltshire, by our first-rate surveyors, on a calculation of more than 12s. per bushel, or 96s. per quarter, for the last eight years, since the high price of corn and the competition for estates.

If wheat should be at 80s. and other grains at a proportionate price, do you believe the farmers would continue in the cultivation of their land at the expense of the present mode of culture?—Certainly not; I think less wheat would be sown, and less money would be expended in the cultivation of land.

Would not those prices affect inferior soils much more than the superior quality of land?—Certainly; because the expenses are greater on inferior soils.

Would not the consequence of those prices then be, that the farmers in general would withdraw their

capital from the cultivation of the inferior soils?—Certainly.

Have you formed any notion what effect that might have in reducing the quantity of grain produce generally?—Indeed I have not; that must depend upon the price of wheat, to what pitch it sinks; the lower wheat sinks, the less will be the expenditure upon the poor lands.

Do you know whether the present falling prices have induced many farmers to diminish the labour as well as the expenditure of capital upon their farms?—It has in my own instance; I offered 3*l.* an acre to some men about four months ago, to break up sixty acres of uncultivated land; the men at that time refused it; they have since offered to do it, but I have refused them, for I have determined not to break it up; I am now breaking up ten acres of land instead of sixty.

You cultivate your own land?—Yes.

You are both proprietor and farmer?—I am; I have cultivated several of my own farms to a great extent, and then have let them to farmers: but some of my lands I have continued to cultivate for twenty years.

If you knew that the farmer of this country was to be subjected to rivalry from the free importation of foreign corn, would you continue the same expenditure upon your own estate that you have laid out in the cultivation of it for some years?—I could not venture to do it; I could not foresee the return.

What system would you follow in cultivating your estate under a knowledge that a free importation of grain was to be permitted?—To keep it as much as possible in grass and green crops, for I do not expect that wool will go down so rapidly as grain; I am at this moment cultivating fine wool as much as possible, and increasing my flock, instead of the cultivation of corn. I may state as another instance, that some land I broke up from heath and

furze, four years ago, meaning to put it into a regular system of arable land, about thirty acres of which ought to have come this year into wheat, I have now determined to let remain in grass, making all together eighty acres less wheat on my own farm for the year 1815, than I should otherwise have had if corn had fetched a better price,

From your knowledge of the general ideas of farmers, do you believe that the same opinion you have expressed to the Committee upon this subject is generally entertained?—With respect to renting farmers, I believe the same opinion prevails with those who have leases they cannot get rid of; but where they have not leases, or their landlords will permit them to surrender them, they are not under the same alarm, because they will quit their farms altogether, unless they can get a reduction in their rent in proportion to the price of corn; but no reduction of rent will answer as it stands now, it will exhaust the whole rent.

Do you know of any farmers who have actually withdrawn their capital from agriculture?—No, I do not; but a tenant of my own surrendered a beneficial agreement, of which there were seven years to come. I gave my tenants notice that I would not promise to sink their rents, but that they might surrender their leases altogether.

Was that surrender made solely for the reasons you have stated?—Yes, the man made his agreement with me about a twelvemonth ago, for a continuation of eight years on the former covenants, on an advance of rent. He came to me in consequence of my giving out a general permission to my tenants to surrender their leases, if they thought proper, soon after Lady Day, and gave me notice that he should quit his farm at Lady Day next, unless a reduction equal to the losses he apprehended from the depreciation of the value of produce was made by me.

Was it a great advance of rent you made twelve months ago?—No, it was a very small advance of rent. This man has surrendered his lease, I conceive, more from panic than any other cause.

Did he make you any proposal in relation to the deduction that would induce him to remain on his farm?—He did.

Can you state that?—Yes; he asked me to reduce his farm to the original rent.

Do you mean, by the original rent, the rent you received from him when he first entered, or the rent which you received during the last eight years?—The rent which I received during the last eight years.

What difference was there?—I cannot exactly speak to that; but I think the rent used to be four hundred guineas; and that the rise might be thirty or forty pounds.

At what value of wheat did you compute the rent which the tenant paid you under the lease, of which only one year has run?—I made no particular computation for that; I have been in the habit of making valuations of my own farms; I have generally taken it at 12s.; I could have got more for this estate, it being a particularly valuable farm; I made no particular calculation as to this farm. I have another tenant, whose term of seven years only has expired; I expected to have raised his rent nearly four hundred pounds per annum, upon a rent of 870*l.*; I have not raised him a farthing; I dare not propose to raise him; I think he would quit me if I should attempt it; and I doubt my power of letting it, if he should quit me. I directed my surveyor to look over his farm, and let me know the price he thought I might put upon it, and if he thought it would bear raising, to let me know; and I have not heard from him, though he looked over it about two months ago.

How long had he possessed it at the rent of 870*l.*?—Only seven years.

At what rate did you calculate the value of wheat at that time?—At 12s. a bushel.

At what would you have calculated the price of wheat if you had raised it?—It is proper I should explain that; I did not in fact fix the rent; I agreed he should take it at the commissioners' valuation, it being then just laid in severalty under the act of inclosure.

Do you know whether the commissioners fixed the rent, calculating wheat at 12s. a bushel?—I do not; but I told him at the time, I considered the commissioners' valuation would be a certain price; that if the valuation was lower than the price, he should have it at the lower rate; the commissioners' valuation exceeded my price, therefore he has it at the price named by me, though I thought it too little.

Is it a farm which requires the application of much capital to render it productive?—Yes, it does.

When you had in your own mind settled that you would get an advanced rent of 400*l.* a year, what did you take the price of wheat at in forming that calculation?—I conceived wheat was higher than 12s. a bushel, not more than 13s. a bushel. I have not valued this farm particularly at 400*l.* a year more, but I felt that the farm was worth 400*l.* a year more than I had let it at.

You have said that at the time the commissioners valued it, you believe they proceeded on the idea that wheat was worth 12s. a bushel?—No, I do not know what calculation the commissioners made; they were three eminent surveyors.

When it passed in your mind that you would get 400*l.* a year more, was not that in consequence of your having an opinion that the commissioners had fixed the land at a lower rent than if wheat were calculated at 12s. a bushel?—Certainly it was.

And your idea of getting 1270*l.* was in consequence of what passed in your mind as to wheat's

being fairly to be valued at 12s. a bushel?—Certainly it was. In the same parish, Norton parish, near Warminster, I let two farms only last year, calculating wheat in my valuation at 12s. a bushel; those tenants feel a confidence that I shall sink their rents very materially; and I intend to sink their rents according to my estimation of their ability to pay them.

If you are to fix a new rent upon your estimation of their ability to pay it, what rent would you fix upon the supposition of there being to be a free importation of grain?—I must wait a year, or probably more, before I can take my rents. I have seen the men, they have full confidence in me, and they shall not be injured by that confidence; I shall make a fair calculation, giving them ten per cent. upon their capital.

Have you formed in your mind any idea of what will be the probable rent you will demand, if a free importation of foreign corn is permitted?—No; they will become tenants at will; the rent will be to be settled every year in case there is a free importation of grain.

The nature of the bargain you will make will be to give him ten per cent. profit every year?—According to my own valuation, I shall sink the rents till I conceive the farmers can make ten per cent. upon their capital.

Will farmers be satisfied with ten per cent. upon their capital, subject to the knowledge of a free importation of grain taking place?—I am satisfied they must be; I do not suppose they will be; I do not think it enough for them myself, comparing it with the per-centages made by men in trade.

Do you suppose that if such arrangements were to take place, much capital would be withdrawn from agriculture, for the purpose of being used in other occupations?—I do; I know that the farmers in general are bringing up their sons to trade instead of to agriculture: I can mention many instances

where they are bringing up all their sons to trade, except the eldest, perhaps, who is bred to agriculture.

What used to be the proportion in a family of six sons, for instance?—Before the improvements were made in agriculture, and the farmers had become a higher class of men, they were all bred up farmers or labourers, according to the ability of the farmer to put them out; but now they are become a higher class, and have a greater connexion with men in trade, they put their sons out to trade, where the profits made on capital are higher. My advice to all the farmers who have consulted me lately (and I have advised many) has been, to bring up their children to trade.

Having stated your knowledge to be general over the county of Wilts, and having stated your calculation of wheat to be at 12s. for the last seven years, do you apply that to the farms within your own immediate knowledge, or over the county of Wilts generally?—I believe that generally over the county of Wilts 12s. is the lowest calculation which has been made by surveyors in letting land.

Without any distinction as to lands situate near large manufacturing towns and further off?—There is very little difference throughout the county of Wilts; not one shilling in a quarter on account of the manufactories, nor in the value of farms in consequence; for instance, the Devizes market is now a better market than Warminster; they are two of the greatest markets in the west of England; there is a canal opened at Devizes, giving a free communication with Bristol; Warminster has been generally better by a shilling a quarter; Devizes is now the best.

How far are you from Devizes?—Thirty miles.

Can you state what proportion of the land of Wiltshire is let at a calculation of twelve shillings a bushel?—I believe the greater part of the lands in

Wiltshire have been let at a much higher calculation; many have been let by surveyors, many by ignorant surveyors, and many by ignorant landlords, and the farmers have been willing to give a greater rent than twelve shillings a bushel would warrant.

What has been usually estimated to be the proper profit to the cultivator of the ground?—The surveyors have been so ignorant, they have not made calculations; they get into the habit of surveying and valuing, but do not examine into what are the grounds for the valuation.

What in your experience have you generally found a farmer contented with ordinarily?—It has been altogether a matter of competition; farms have been let by competition, and needy farmers have taken them at much more than they could pay.

Have the proprietors in Wiltshire, or any of them, been in the habit of letting their farms either by auction or by private tender?—Many of them by private tender, not by auction; I never heard of a farm let by public auction.

Can you state what are the ordinary profits of capital in the large manufacturing towns in Wiltshire?—I cannot.

Have the farmers in Wiltshire been in the habit of hiring farms without possessing an adequate capital for their cultivation; or are they in general men who possess capital and skill?—I believe the Wiltshire farmers possess as much capital as any farmers I have known, and I think they are men of as great respectability and information.

What proportion of the gross produce do you conceive falls to the share of the landlords in your neighbourhood?—About two ninths, as I have before stated.

How many rents should a farmer at this moment make to reimburse himself?—Four and a half: I conceive four and a half to be necessary to give him ten per cent.

If a free importation should take place, how many rents do you think the farmer will be able to make then?—It depends entirely upon what effect the free importation may have upon the price of corn; taking wheat at eight shillings a bushel, and taking all agricultural expenses to stand as they now do, I conceive the farmer with an average crop cannot pay any rent at all.

You conceive a proprietor farming his own estate, with a competent share of skill and capital, would be a loser if the price of wheat was eight shillings a bushel?—Yes, I do.

Farming your own estate, if it was at nine shillings, do you think you should have any profit?—That is too nice a calculation for me to make at the moment; I think it would very nearly remunerate him without any rent.

Supposing a farm to be let, and the price of wheat to be ten shillings a bushel, would it secure to the farmer ten per cent. upon his capital, and any thing like an adequate rent to the landlord?—I cannot say what is meant by an adequate rent; any thing like the present rent it certainly would not.

What sort of rent would it afford per acre upon a farm of good soil?—It is impossible to make that calculation per acre; it depends upon the different values of the soils.

Would it secure to the proprietor half his present prices?—Yes; I think it would give him about half his present rent.

Could you prepare for the Committee a statement of the rent that could be afforded from a farm of a certain number of acres, allowing ten per cent. for the tenant's profit, wheat being at 9s. 10s. 11s. and 12s. a bushel, and other grain bearing a proportionable price?—I can.

What is the usual acre composition for tithes, taking great and small tithes together, in Wiltshire?—I conceive tithes to come to rather more than one

fourth of the annual rent ; I myself give one third, the full value of the farm on one of my farms.

What does it amount to per acre ?—Rather more than ten shillings.

Is that per acre generally ?—Per acre over all the arable land.

Is thirty shillings an acre the average rent of the upland farms in Wiltshire ?—It is far above it.

What should you state to be the average rent of the whole corn land in Wiltshire, in the hill country ?—There is such variety of land, it is a difficult question to answer ; I should think from eighteen to twenty shillings, independently of tithe, poor rates, and so on.

Is that upon the calculation of 12s. a bushel for wheat ?—Yes, or probably a higher calculation ; we have land worth 12s. an acre, and we have land upon the hills worth 25s. I wish the price of rent on the high lands and the low lands not to be confounded. I wish to be understood as meaning the high lands only on that farm, because probably the low land upon the same farm may be let for 30s. an acre.

The high lands in Wiltshire are principally chalk ?—Yes, chalk sub-soil, three parts in four.

Taking the average of the chalk hills, a large farm cultivated by the farmer with great capital, what rent per acre would a farmer be able to pay at the criterion of 12s. a bushel for wheat ?—That is a question so involved in difficulty, on account of the price of poor's rates, and of tithes, and the price of labour, that I cannot tell how to answer that ; I should think 18s. per acre.

Has there been any considerable increase made in the price of day and contract labour in Wiltshire since you have practised farming ?—There has been.

Can you state what the increase has been from any certain period ?—I remember the price of daily

labour 6s. per week ; I have paid that to my father's labourers.

Within what time?—I cannot remember ; I suppose upwards of twenty years ago. I have increased, at various periods, at one shilling per week up to the present. We pay to the inferior men 9s. and to our best men 12s.; from nine to twelve shillings. A great part of my work is done by task.

Can you give the Committee any information as to the rise in the rate of task-work?—Task-work is increased in a much greater proportion; but the prices are so uncertain, so dependent upon the man who makes the agreement, that it is impossible for me to state them. My best workmen in agriculture at this moment ploughing by task earn 18s. per week, ploughing at 2s. per acre; and they harrow at a certain price per acre, and so on. Each man ploughing with a pair of oxen at a time, and changing them once in the day, ploughs nine acres per week. In regard to labour, I should state, that we give to our shepherds, and one under-bailiff of the farm, 15s. per week.

Has any proportion of the value of daily labour been made up to the labourers out of the poor's rates?—Yes, it has; the weekly income of every family is made up to the gallon loaf and three-pence per head. Supposing the father to earn 9s. one of the children 3s. another 2s. and another 1s. 6d. the magistrate conceiving they are able to earn that, or the overseer being willing to give them the money for their labour, whatever the deficiency is is made up to the amount I have stated. I must explain, that I give this evidence as a magistrate more than as a farmer; for I act for a very large district, and am in the habit of making this order. The gallon loaf per head per week is what we suppose sufficient for the maintenance of every person in the family for the week; and the three-pence is for clothes; and if the parish think proper to find clothes, the

three-pence is deducted. This practice goes through all the western part of Wiltshire, and I believe throughout the county.

Do you conceive, if this had not been the practice in Wiltshire, it would have been necessary for the persons employing daily labourers to have given them a higher rate of wages?—That must have depended upon the competition for labour.

Is the relief to the poor calculated upon the price of bread?—Entirely.

Has the price of labour in Wiltshire fallen in proportion to the decrease in the price of corn?—It has not fallen at all, to my knowledge; the price of contract work has fallen, but not the price of daily labour.

Do you believe it will be reduced?—I do not think it can be reduced.

Has the demand upon the poor's rates been diminished in proportion to the price of corn?—It has been diminished, but not in proportion to the fall in the price of corn; I speak of my own particular parish, because we have labourers now on the parish in consequence of their being thrown out of work (which is extraordinary at this particular season of the year), and kept by the parish, working on the roads and drawing stones, which are not wanted.

Have you reduced the number of labourers employed upon your farm?—No, I have not; I have reduced the number of labourers, not on my farm, because that is the last thing I should protect; but I have given up workmen upon works of ornamental improvement, because I conceive I cannot afford to continue them; that my rents will be sunk, and that I shall not be able to pay them.

In general, amongst the farmers, has there been a great discharge of labourers?—With respect to the farmers discharging labourers, I believe they must do it from necessity, consequently their farms will, to a certain degree, go to ruin; the strong

system of agriculture cannot be carried on without a great number of labourers, but they will not be able to employ the number of hands they ought.

By what means do you suppose the labouring class of the poor will be sustained?—They must fall upon the poor's rates, consequently the poor's rates will not be decreased according to the low price of corn.

Are you of opinion, that if the price of labour should be reduced, the poor's rates will be increased thereby?—No doubt.

You have just stated that the farmers will be under the necessity of discharging some of their labourers; do not you conceive that other occupations will present themselves, whereby those labourers will receive equal reward?—No, I do not think they can; I am not aware to what purpose farming labourers can be applied but the cultivation of land, and more particularly to what purpose the wheelbarrow-men, such as are employed in removing earth by men of landed property, will be applied; those are the men that will be discharged, and will come upon the parishes.

Is it expected that the disbanding of the militia will create a great overplus of labourers?—We are looking forward to getting good labourers from the militia, and to drafting the bad ones we have now.

You conceive that will add to the present distress of the poorer labourers?—Certainly.

Is your residence at such a distance from large towns as to preclude you from the purchase of artificial manures?—Certainly, as far as town manure goes, I can purchase none.

State what you refer to as the improved state of cultivation.—The most material is that of keeping our land clear from the weeds, which was not the custom formerly, in which we employ a vast number of women in weeding our corn. The drilling turnips, which I do to a very great extent, according

to the Northumberland system, employs a great number of hands, more than we should do otherwise; and we cleanse our fences, making them up and trimming them twice a year, which formerly was not done for twenty years; cut up turf on the sides of the hedges and roads, and burn it for manure; turn up large heaps of earth, and mix it with lime or dung, with various other systems, that are perfectly well known; drawing chalk. Our Wiltshire hill lands, when first they are broken up, will produce corn and green crops for three years, when they are let down in grass; but they will cease to be fertile, unless a coat of chalk is put over them, which costs from three to four guineas per acre; that will be stopped of course by a reduced price of corn; it is stopped in my own instance upon a considerable quantity of ground, perhaps 100 acres this year: marling the deep land in Wiltshire of course must be stopped for the same cause; that costs 6*l.* or 7*l.* per acre: casting lime on our lands must be stopped; that costs from 5*l.* to 6*l.* an acre.

Have not farmers, under the improved system of husbandry, diminished their expenses by ploughing with a smaller number of horses?—To a certain extent; but prejudice still prevails so strongly, that we cannot get rid of the three and four horses; we are just now beginning to get rid of it in Wiltshire.

Have you, from your situation as a magistrate, any connexion and knowledge of the condition of the lower class of manufacturers?—I have; I live within nine miles of a great number of them, and act for several manufacturing parishes as a magistrate.

Can you state the average consumption of a family?—The manufacturers live better than the farming labourers, but they need not live better; when they come to the parishes, they have only the same allowance from us as paupers of every class.

Do you expect the labouring manufacturers will

consume a greater proportion of farm produce than they have hitherto done? — I conceive greater waste will be made of farm produce when it is at a low price than when it is at a high price, and in fact they must consume more; they live upon wheat instead of barley; they lived upon barley formerly, and now they live upon wheat, and they eat fewer potatoes probably.

Do you conceive the manufacturers will demand a greater quantity of farm produce?—Certainly, for they have now the ability to purchase it.

Do you conceive the extra proportion of farm produce, which you state will be consumed by the labouring manufacturers, will compensate the farmer for the reduction of the price of wheat?—Inasmuch as it may raise the price of farm produce, it will compensate the farmer.

Do you think it would be possible for landlords to reduce their rents so as to enable the tenant to make a fair profit according to the present price of corn?—No; I do not think it is in the power of landlords, it must depend upon the riches of the landlord; but if he reduces the whole rent upon some farms, it would not be sufficient according to the present price of corn; taking the present price of wheat at eight shillings a bushel, and all other grain following the same scale.

Do you suppose that a free importation of grain into this country would put a stop to the inclosure of waste lands?—I do; if a free importation can possibly keep the price of corn where it is now. I cannot pretend to say what the power of the importation is; but if the price remains as it is, it will prevent all inclosure of waste lands.

Supposing the corn to remain at the present prices, which you suppose to be eight shillings a bushel, can any improvement take place in agriculture?—Certainly not upon a general scale.

Do not you conceive, that if the ports are to be

opened for a continuance, the price will fall much lower than it is at present?—No, I do not think it will; I have had the foreign prices just shown to me in print from Dantzic, and other places in Prussia, therefore I do not think the importation can be effected at much less than 32s. per sack, or 64s. per quarter.

The price is high abroad at present?—It is.

In case of a peace with America, and of our receiving corn from thence, do not you conceive, in case of a great influx of corn from the continent, the price must fall considerably?—Certainly, as the price falls upon the continent, it will fall here, if free importation is permitted; but I would wish to be understood here as to the price of corn, it must very much depend upon the crop of the year, because I do not believe it possible to import sufficient to feed the people of Great Britain, and very much must depend upon the quantity of corn grown; and my own belief is, that the price of corn will be very high indeed in three years, higher than it has probably been known for the last ten years. I think the importation is an uncertain sort of supply; there may be a bad crop upon the continent, or a thousand interruptions may stop the importation.

On what is your opinion founded, that it will be at a high price?—Because a great deal less wheat will be sown in consequence of the low prices; I believe the defalcation in the number of acres sown will be very great indeed.

Do not you think the last crop, which was known to be a large one, was more than sufficient to feed the country without importation?—I rather think it was; it appears it must be, from the importations not having been very great, and the very low price corn is at now. I do not think the last crop in England so great a one as it has generally been imagined to be. I believe my own crop was not so great in

1813 as in 1812; I have not threshed much of my crop of 1813 yet.

What is the average produce per acre of wheat in Wiltshire?—I believe, upon the improved farms, with a good system of husbandry, the average produce will amount nearly to three quarters per acre; but upon the old system I do not think it amounted to two quarters; I think, upon the whole, the average may be set at five sacks, or twenty bushels, in Wiltshire.

Do you think that produce might be increased by a further application of capital?—It may be upon all the farms that are not highly cultivated; I am not aware that improvement ought to stop at six sacks an acre upon those other lands. I believe my crop of 1812 amounted to thirty bushels per acre; I speak of that as an extraordinary crop; and I do not believe that my crop of 1813 will amount to twenty-eight bushels.

Do you think that the present rents are the cause of the tenants not being able to obtain a fair profit, corn being at eight shillings a bushel; or does it arise from the price of labour, the amount of poor's rates, taxes, and other expenses?—I do not myself think the rents are too high, taking them at a general average; in fact, I do not think the gentlemen of landed property can now live at the present rents with the same comforts that their forefathers have done on the same estates; that if the rents are to be lowered, the gentlemen of landed property must be sunk in their scale in society.

Do you conceive, that the existing rents bear a greater proportion to the produce than formerly?—No; not so great by a great deal; I conceive that rents have not risen in the same proportion that all the articles of life, which we are compelled to have as country gentlemen, have risen.

You have stated, that you conceive four rents and a half requisite for the indemnification of the farmer,

including every thing, upon the improved system of husbandry; can you state to the Committee, out of that sum of four rents and a half, what proportion goes to the public, and parochial taxes and tithes?—The tenant's property tax is one shilling and sixpence in the pound; the poor's rates are five shillings in the pound upon an average, at a rack rent; tithes, five shillings in the pound at a rack rent; the horse tax must depend upon whether the man uses horses or oxen; the window and house tax depends entirely upon the size of the house and the number of windows, I should take that at threepence in the pound; the property tax upon the tithes must be added one quarter beyond the rent, fourpence halfpenny in the pound on the rack rent: those are all the direct taxes.

Can you inform the Committee what proportion the landlord's rent bears to the amount of his outgoings and expenses?—Including ten per cent. upon his capital, I conceive the expenses of cultivation amount to seven ninths; consequently the landlord's rent is two ninths.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Jovis, 23^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee yesterday are read.

Mr. Sebastian Fridug is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is the name of your firm?—Sebastian Fridug and Bourcard.

What is your general line of trade?—Agency, to purchase all kind of West India produce, and East India produce, and receive consignments.

You are concerned in the corn trade, are you not?—We receive consignments of corn from abroad.

Have you had many consignments of corn from abroad?—We have had some consignments of oats from East Friesland, but none of wheat this year from any part.

Have you any correspondence from the Baltic on the subject of the prices of corn there?—No, we have not; being mere agents, they do not mention the prices, but merely give us the orders; our house being known for many years as agents, we never give any orders ourselves, so that the subject of price is not mentioned.

Can you give the committee any information as to former years (in consequence of your transactions) of the prices of corn?—No, I cannot; this year the consignments of oats we have received, have not given satisfaction, they have lost money by them.

At what price did you sell those oats?—From three and twenty to one or two and thirty shillings a quarter, according to the quality.

In general, that has not been a satisfactory price

to your friends?—Our friends have written us, that they could not afford to make consignments at those prices.

Have they stated to you at what prices they could afford to make consignments?—No, they have not; they have stated that they lost by those prices.

You have stated that you have sold the oats consigned to you at a price from three and twenty to one or two and thirty shillings a quarter, have those, whose oats have been sold at the highest price, complained of the price?—Yes, they have; all the consigners, I think, have made complaints; almost every one I know has complained, those who sold at the highest price particularly; for it was a few oats which our friends expected would be used for seed here, and we were directed to sell it for seed at a high price; it came too late for the seed time, and we were obliged to sell it for use.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Wilson is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is the firm of your house?—Robert and John Wilson.

You are concerned in the corn trade as factors?—Yes, as factors chiefly.

At what price, do you conceive corn, distinguishing wheat, oats, and the other species of corn, can be now imported into the London market?—I have information from Dantzic within a short period; the quoted price there, is 53s. per quarter, to which must be added the freight, which I believe will be from 10s. to 11s. duty, and London charges, including commission, about 4s.

Do you make any allowance for the present rate of the exchange?—The 53s. is calculated at the then rate of exchange of fourteen florins and a

half, for a pound sterling ; this letter is dated the 17th of May last.

What is the par of exchange? I think it is something exceeding twenty florins; I think about twenty-two, but I cannot exactly ascertain that. Rye is stated at 45s. free on board; Barley 34s. 2d. ; Oats 22s. 10d.; Peas 19s. 9d.; I have also information from Hamburgh, under date of the 3d of June; the price of best wheat there, is from 64s. to 67s. per quarter, calculated at the exchange of 27, which is a depreciated exchange, the par is exceeding 30, I believe about 33; the price of rye calculated in the same manner is from 49s. 7d. to 52s. 3d. Barley from 32s. 8d. to 34s. 10d.; Oats from 21s. 9d. to 26s. 1d.; Beans 41s. 4d.

Have you had other invoices of prices both from Dantzic and Hamburgh? No, we have not, for our house have withdrawn from the communication with foreign ports, since the material obstructions arose to the intercourse, several years ago, when the difficulties first arose as to the communication, it having been the practice with our house on receiving bills of lading, and on consignments to us, to make advances upon them, when the difficulties occurred. Cargoes fairly intended to come forward, being frequently delayed, we came to a determination not to make any advances on property till actual arrival, and we have therefore ceased to have any business of that kind.

Have you any information which enables you to inform the committee, whether the prices quoted to you, are those at which corn has stood at Hamburgh and Dantzic for the last three months? --I am not competent to answer that question, but I apprehend, no material alteration has taken place.

Is it your opinion the foreign markets will drop, so as to enable them to send corn to this country with a profit? --I think it probable their prices will

fall nearly to a par with ours, as the prices in the Baltic are generally more or less regulated by the state of the markets in England. Spain, and Portugal, and that idea is confirmed in a great measure by a letter I received several years ago.

The letter is read.

Is it stated by your correspondent, that there is a considerable quantity of grain either at Hamburgh or at Dantzic, at those prices you have quoted?—I have no information upon that subject by correspondence; but from other sources. I have reason to believe that the quantities at Dantzic are not considerable, nor likely to be so; at Hamburgh I believe the quantities to be very immaterial.

What do you conceive to have been the cause of so much foreign corn having been imported into England this year, notwithstanding the abundant harvest and the reduced prices which corn has borne?—The spirit of mercantile adventure; but I do not consider the quantity imported since the last harvest to have been considerable, and a large proportion of that has been re-shipped for exportation. Besides the demand for corn for exportation being great, shipments may have been made from the Baltic, with a view to be again exported from this country, without any regard to our internal consumption.

Do you think that the importations, such as they have been, have affected the prices of English corn, particularly oats?—I think not to any material extent, the importation of oats has been by no means large.

Are you conversant in the home market at all?—Yes, I am.

Can you state whether the grain of late years has improved or otherwise, in consequence of the new system of agriculture?—My opinion is that

a great improvement has taken place, particularly in the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln.

Do you mean that the grain which comes to market from thence, is of a better quality and heavier than it was formerly?—Very far superior indeed in quality in those districts.

Is it heavier?—Generally speaking; but the weight will be regulated by the state of the harvest.

On an average, do you think that the grain produced from those districts is materially heavier than it was upon an average, taking twenty years back?—I do not think that would be a fair estimate, because the low lands in those two counties were scarcely under the cultivation of wheat twenty years ago. The considerable enclosures and drainage in those two counties, it appears to me, has been within that period, or at any rate, if not so, wheat could not have been cultivated there, because the strength of the soil is such, that the lands are not capable of bearing wheat until their strength has been in some degree exhausted by several crops of oats or other articles which draw the lands, such as mustard seed or rape; but these observations I only give from information, not from ascertained knowledge.

You speak of the oats from the ports of Boston, Wisbeach and Lynn?—Yes, a great proportion of the produce of Cambridgeshire is shipped from Lynn.

Have you been in the habit of importing from the ports of the north?—Yes.

From the port of Berwick?—Yes, very largely.

Is the quality of the grain from that part of the kingdom, materially improved?—Very materially as applied to the article of oats: the growth of wheat is also materially improved, but is more subject to depreciation in consequence of the dampness of their climate; it is seldom well harvested.

The grain in general, according to your observation, is better in quality and heavier since the recent improvements in the country?—Yes, I consider that in regard to Berwick, the material improvement in the growth of oats is since the cultivation of the potatoe oats.

Are you connected with the corn trade from Ireland?—Yes.

Has there been any improvement of late years in the quality of the corn imported into this country from Ireland?—Prodigiously great, both of oats and of wheat.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Veneris, 24^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the Chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee yesterday are read.

The following letters, referred to in the evidence of Mr. Solly, are delivered in and read:

Sir,

I beg leave to wait upon you with such information respecting the corn trade as I have been able to procure.

Average Price of Wheat at Dantzic, in Danzic Mo- ney, per Last of 10½ Quar- ters										
	1802	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	
	f.672.	591.	694.	918.	737.					

Do. in Prussian Money, when there was no Course of Exchange at Dantzic	}	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.
		-	-	-	-	-	401.	284.	310.	380.

Exchange at Dantzic on London.	}	f.23.2.	23.28.	24.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.17.

Price of Wheat at Elbing	}	f.502.	466.	486.	668.	575.	436.	264.	422.	400.

Exchange at Elbing on London.	}	f.17.28.	18.18.	19.22.	18.28.	19.13.	16.18.	14.27.	14.9.	13.22.

Quantity ex- ported Lasts Dantzic.	}	52416.	34149.	41787.	44920.	5874.	19135.	4884.

Do. Elbing		12393.	9575.	10048.	11759.	403.	5103.	2630.	171.	7603.
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In 1806, war with England; port blockaded by the Swedes.

7, No exportation allowed by the French.

8 and 9, ditto - - - ditto

11, Permitted by French licence to two or three cargoes.

12 and 13, prohibited, and prices taken from January to April; during the siege the price rose to f. 5800.

From 1807 to 1813 no regular exchange at Dantzic. In all 1807, and from June 1811 to 1813, no course of exchange in Elbing. You will observe that from 1802-3-4-5, the export amounted to 227,047 lasts; from 1806 to 1813, 46158 lasts; and from 1802 to 1805, the average price, with a free trade, was one third higher than from 1810 to 1813.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

Isaac Solly.

There is no wheat at Dantzic at all at present for exportation.

Sir,

According to your request, I beg leave to wait upon you with the information of my first note, reducing the money and measure into English.

Average Price of Wheat at Dantz c per Quarter.	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1810	1811	1812	1813
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Reduced at the average ex- change.	55/6.	47/	53/10	75.	59/6.
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At the Prussian Exchange, when there was no Dant- zig Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	46/	36/3	41/3	52/
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Average Price of Wheat at Hamburg, at the Exchange in London per Quarter.	55/1	47/8	46/10	67/	86/4	50/	46/6	56/2	55/6
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In 1811 the average prime cost was	36.	3
Shipping charges about	10.	
French licence	10.	
Insurance	17.	
Freight	45.	
	<hr/>	
	118	3

There have not been any purchases made this year whereby any criterion can be formed of what the expence on importation is likely to be.

The shipping charges most likely the same	10.
French licence	-
Insurance about	2.
Freight about	14
	<hr/>
Charges (carried forward)	26

Charges (brought forward)	-	26
Instead of 82 as above, my belief is that the prime cost will be	} -	70
		<hr/> 96 <hr/>

and that hardly any will be imported here, unless with a view to re-exportation. Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam were formerly the store-houses of the Baltic, whenever the quantity brought from the interior of Poland, &c. to the shipping ports found no purchasers, it was sent thither on consignment, to be ready for any demand that might arise during winter.

I am very respectfully,

Sir,

St. Mary Axe,
4th May 1814.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Isaac Solly.

The Right Hon. George Rose,
&c. &c. &c.

Patrick Milne, Esq. M. P., attending, is called in ; and it being proposed, that Mr. Milne be permitted to sit down ; the same is agreed to.---Mr. Milne is then, having been sworn, examined as follows :

As a proprietor of land have not you attended to the expence of agricultural labour in Scotland ?
—I have.

Have you not also had large concerns as a manufacturer ?—I have.

Where ?—At Aberdeen.

In what line ?—Both in the cotton and linen manufacture.

Can you state to the committee the effect, as far as your observation has gone, of the rise or fall of grain on the value of agricultural labour in Scotland ?—In Scotland both agricultural labour and manufacturing labour are considerably affected by

the rise and fall of grain and provisions. I have always considered that when grain and other provisions rose, both manufacturing and agricultural labour fell; on the contrary, when provisions and grain fell, manufacturing and agricultural labour rose: the reason is obvious; supposing there are in any one parish 100 labourers, who are able to do the work of that parish, if provisions rise those labourers will do double work, of course, there being only a certain demand for labour, the labour falls; if provisions on the contrary fall, those labourers do much less work, probably not one half; you must therefore go into other parishes, and seek more labourers; this makes a demand for labour, and labour rises. I have always observed, that the price of labour was governed by the demand and supply, like every other commodity, and not by the price of grain; the price of grain has certainly some effect upon the price of labour, and so has the price of shoes, and the price of cloth; but it does not appear to me that the price of labour is governed entirely by it; this reasoning applies to Scotland, where in most instances we have no poor rates; in England the reasoning must be very different,

When you say that the labourer will do double work, do you not mean that the rise in the price of grain, and the difficulty of obtaining the same quantity will urge him to do such a quantity of work as will enable him to have the usual enjoyments?—Certainly; and very often it goes further than that, that he does too much work and works beyond his strength, when grain is very high; at other times he is idle, when grain is low.

Can you state to the committee any particular instance of agricultural work that you may have contracted for in a dear year and a cheap year?—I can state a very strong instance that happened to myself last year. I wished to inclose a farm at the latter end of the year 1812, or the beginning

of 1813; I sent for my bailiff, and told him that I had inclosed about five-and-twenty years ago a good deal of land; that the inclosure at that time cost me 3s. per ell of 37 inches; that a neighbour of mine, two or three years ago, had made similar inclosures, which cost him 5s. per ell; that I thought he had paid too much, and that I ought to do it cheaper; the answer I got from my bailiff was, that provisions were very high, that the labourers were doing double work, and that of course there was less demand for labour, and that he could do those inclosures last year at a cheaper rate than I had ever done them, and he actually executed this inclosure at about half-a-crown an ell. He again came to me and told me that I had proposed to him to do some ditching and draining upon another farm, which I did not intend to do till about a twelve month after, from the circumstance of not being fully in possession of the whole farm; he requested I would allow him to do it that season, as he could do it so much cheaper, and that a great many labourers were idle from having a little work, in consequence of those who were employed doing double work. I desired him to go on with that labour likewise, and he actually contracted for very large ditches at sixpence an ell, which I do not think I could now do under from one shilling to eighteen-pence, in consequence of the fall in provisions.

Can you give the committee any information respecting the effect of the price of provisions on manufacturing labour?—When provisions are likely to fall I have always been in the habit of giving orders to look out for more hands, imagining that more hands would be wanted to do the same quantity of labour; and when provisions got high, I never had much fear of getting plenty of hands, because they did more work.

Have you any statement of the price of manufacturing labour per piece now in cottons, or in

any other commodity, for any number of years? --I have not from Scotland, I can very easily get them; but I was at some pains to endeavour to see how far those ideas I had with regard to labour applied to England, and for that purpose I wrote to Manchester and to Stockport to get statements of their labour in those quarters; and I have two statements, one from Blackburn, which gives the price of manufacturing a piece of common goods, such as they call 74 printing calicoes, from 1792 to 1814, it is here compared with the average price of grain in each year, taken from the record of the Windsor market kept at Eton College.

Mr. Milne delivers in two papers, which are read, and are as follow :

Prices of labour in Lancashire, the criterion, say wages paid by manufacturer for weaving any specific fabric of cloth, say 7/8 74s. printing calico.

The Year.	Month April.	Price of Wheat per Quarter.		
1792	8/0	2	15	0
1793	6/0	2	15	8
1794	6/0	2	12	0
1795	7/0	4	1	6
1796	7/0	4	0	2
1797	7/6	3	2	0
1798	7/0	2	14	0
1799	7/0	3	15	0
1800	8/0	6	7	0
1801	8/0	6	8	6
1802	10/0	3	7	4
1803	9/0	3	0	0
1804	7/6	3	9	6
1805	8/6	4	8	0
1806	7/6	4	3	0
1807	7/6	3	18	0
1808	5/6	3	19	0
1809	6/6	5	6	0
1810	8/6	5	12	0

The Year.		Month April			Price of Wheat per quarter.
1811	-	5/6	-	-	5 8 0
1812	-	6/6	-	-	6 8 0
1813	-	8/0	-	-	6 0 0
1814	-	10/0	-	-	About 3 10 0

23) 172

7/6 Average per Piece.

Prices of weaving the 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ cambric, at Stockport, taken at two periods in each year, from 1798 to 1814.

	June.	December.			Prices of Wheat, per Quarter.
1798	21/6	21/6	-	-	£2 14 0
9	22/6	21/	-	-	3 15 0
1800	21/	21/	-	-	6 7 0
1	21/	22/	-	-	6 8 6
2	24/	23/ In Sept. 25	-	-	3 7 4
3	20/	16/	-	-	3 0 0
4	16/	20/	-	-	3 9 6
5	19/	15/	-	-	4 8 0
6	15/	11/6	-	-	4 3 0
7	14/	14/	-	-	3 18 0
8	11/	12/6	-	-	3 19 0
9	16/	16/	-	-	5 6 0
10	15/6	10/	-	-	5 12 0
11	11/	11/	-	-	5 8 0
12	11/6	11/	-	-	6 8 0
13	12/	15/	-	-	6 0 0

14 16/ a 17/. In April and }
 May 20/ a 21/ and some } about 3 10 0
 speculators gave 22/ a 23. }

Stockport, 1st June 1814.

Mr. Milne says—In the price of manufacturing labour at Blackburn and Stockport, a good deal of difference arises from an increased demand for manufactures, therefore the reason I have stated

does not always apply, because if there is a great demand for manufactures, the prices must rise independent of the price of grain ; but there will appear from those accounts a wonderful coincidence in the prices of corn and labour. I enquired of some Manchester manufacturers the reason of that, being surprised at the circumstance ; and being aware that the payment for farming labour is compounded of the price of labour and the poors rates, I enquired how the price of manufacturing labour was affected by the poors rates, and their answer was that there was a general unwillingness among the manufacturers to go upon the poors rates, and that they never went upon the poors rates in those manufacturing districts about Manchester, except in cases of great necessity, and this in some degree accounts for the high price of corn affecting the labour.

From what have you taken the prices of corn annexed to that paper?—The Windsor and Eton prices, as given in the appendix to Mr. Rose's pamphlet.

Though generally speaking there are no regular poors rates in Scotland, yet is there not a parochial fund raised by collections at the established and other places of worship, from which relief is supplied to the poor who require assistance?—Certainly.

Are there instances within your knowledge of such relief being administered in Scotland to assist the families of labourers, in consequence of the wages received by such labourers being considered inadequate?—There are instances of it, frequently where a labourer is very poor and not able to work, or where his family are not able to work ; but the difference between England and Scotland is this, the labourer in England, I believe, has a right to demand it, in Scotland he has no right to demand it, and does not receive it unless he is found to be worthy of it ; and it is only those that are found to be in indigent circumstances that get that assistance in Scotland.

It is not granted to the families of labourers who are in full vigour and full pay?—No.

In those parishes where there are no poor rates regularly collected, did you ever know any assistance given to a labourer in good health, and in full work?—Never.

Do you know any instance in Scotland, where a labourer's wages being lower than the common rate, assistance is given to such labourer's family out of the parochial fund?—I know no instance where the wages are lower than the common rate.

Did you ever know an instance in Scotland where the wages of labour remaining low, and the price of bread rising, relief in that case was given to labourers who were capable of working?—No; I never did. I wish to observe that these questions in reasoning do not apply to days wages, or wages by the week, but that in general in Scotland, we endeavour to do every thing we can by task work.

Do you recollect an instance in Scotland, of general parochial relief being ever given to the poor in consequence of the high price of provisions?—No, I do not; in the towns, in times of scarcity, we have had soup kitchens, which have been maintained by private subscription.

Those are open of course to the poor who cannot work, as well as those who can?—It is mostly for the poor who cannot work; the labourers who do work think it a degradation to go to them, and seldom do go.

Mr. Milne then withdraws.

William Mellish, Esq. M. P. attending, is called in; and it being proposed, that Mr. Mellish be permitted to sit down; the same is agreed to. Mr. Mellish having been sworn, is then examined as follows:

In what line of business are you?—As a general merchant.

Have you as a general merchant access to know

the price of corn free on board, in the various ports of the Baltic either at present or at any time past?--Not from all the ports, but in many of them; I could obtain satisfactory information, I think, of the whole.

Have you any information you can give the committee at present upon that subject?--This day I have received a letter from Memel, dated the 4th of June, consigning to me 78 lasts of rye, for account of a person at Gottenburgh, with a price current of wheat, rye, barley, and pease, (the exportation of oats being prohibited.) The prices were as follow:

Wheat	410 florins to 480	} per last about $10\frac{1}{2}$ quarters Winchester measure.
Rye	220 - - to 240	
Barley	160 - - to 170	
Pease	240	

Mr. Mellish then withdraws.

Mr. Samuel Drewe is called in; and having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is the firm of your house?--Drewe and Auchterlony.

You are concerned in the corn trade, are you not?--Yes, I have been for many years an importer of corn.

On your own account or on consignment?--All upon consignment.

At what price do you conceive corn, distinguishing wheat, oats, and the other species of grain, can be now imported into the London market?--It is almost impossible to answer that, because the prices abroad are entirely governed by the prices here; the whole growth of wheat in Poland is for exportation, there is very little consumption of it in the country; even last year, when the Prussian, Swedish, and Russian armies were there, they allowed the wheat to be exported, and we had consignments last year from that country.

Can you state the prices at which grain can be put free on board in the ports of the Baltic?—The price at which it has been will vary exactly in proportion to the probability or impossibility of shipping it to this country; that which is in the hands of those that are speculators, for that is the only holder almost in the country, speculating on the probability of sending it to this country, he has bought it, probably, last year, and keeps it, and asks such a price as would cover his expences of purchase, with a profit, and that, I believe, is the price quoted to us to-day from Memel; but when the corn comes down the rivers, which is about the month of June, the price will be regulated principally by the price here, and the probability of an importation into this country.

Can you give any information to the committee in relation to the state of the internal corn trade with Poland?—The internal corn trade used to be conducted by the grower sending it on his own account to the different merchants at the place from whence it is shipped; and some Jews went up the country and purchased on their own accounts.

Does that continue in the same state?—I am not quite sure; it is some years since I was in Dantzic and Poland; since 1795 there has been almost a constant importation from abroad, from the high prices the corn has fetched in England, which has made a sort of revolution in the ancient system in the trade.

Can you state how low you have known wheat purchased at Hamburgh, or any of the ports of the Baltic, free on board?—I think I can remember wheat at Dantzic at about 30s. a quarter.

On looking at the papers you have in your hands, could you make out for this committee a list of prices at which wheat was selling at Dantzic for a number of years back?—I think I could

furnish the committee with the prices from 1785 or 1786 to the present time.

Can you at the same time furnish the committee with the prices of other grain?—There is very little exportation of other grain. Oats come from Embden, but very little from the Baltic; and barley scarcely ever, unless it is wanted very much in this country; it does not do for malting.

Has there been any considerable quantity of foreign oats in the London market since last winter?—I should think not a great deal; but immediately when the armies quitted, they began to ship oats for England.

How can you account for their having shipped oats for England when the prices in the London market were so much lower than they have been?—They were very low, but still they can afford them very low indeed at Embden; they had lain a long while on hand, and they were desirous of getting rid of them at any rate.

Can you give the committee any information concerning the price which wheat costs to the governor in Poland?—I have heard Prince Adam Czartoriski say that it was little or nothing; that the price of transport was the principal expence; they raise it upon their own land; they have little tax to pay; hardly any labour, their own peasantry work; you can buy a dozen of eggs for a penny, and a fowl for a penny in that country.

Was it from the present Prince Adam Czartoriski you had that information?—No, from his father.

Corn being a perishable commodity, can you give the committee any information at what profit per cent. a merchant can venture to speculate on importing into this country? I should think if he did it without a prospect of 15 or 20 per cent. he would run a very great risk, not but there are speculators who do.

Does it arise from the impossibility of insuring it?— It is not that it is so liable to perish; they kiln-dry it abroad, and it will lie three years without injury, and do for the foreign market; the old wheat they cannot ship for this country; when it is beginning to be foul, they kiln-dry and ship it for the Mediterranean; because if they were to ship fresh wheat for the Mediterranean, it would heat in the vessels; this does not heat in the vessels, and therefore does better.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Peter Deroure is called in; and having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is the firm of your house?—John Peter Deroure.

Are you concerned in the corn trade?—Very little.

In what line are you principally?—Colonial produce.

Have you imported any corn on your own account? I have imported some cargoes about three years ago from France by the licence trade.

Have you had access, in the line of your profession, to know the prices of corn in the various ports of the Baltic?—No, I have not; I do nothing in that way; I was born in Lisbon.

You have not been concerned in importing foreign corn either on your own account or by consignment?—From France and from Holland lately some cargoes of oats.

On your own account?—Yes.

From whence do you import the oats?—From Groningen.

Can you give the committee any information as to the price of oats at that port?—I can give the committee that information by Monday. I have been in this country but five years: I came when the French entered Lisbon.

Could you, by writing to Embden, get information of the price of oats, and of other grain from the year 1785?---I have no doubt I could; and from Bremen and from France, if it is wished; there having been a considerable importation about three years ago under licence from Nantz, Dunkirk, and Ostend. This country being in great want of wheat, we had licences to buy English vessels made prize in France to bring corn to England.

The witness is directed to procure the information referred to.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Monday next.

Die Lunæ, 27^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Martis, 28^o Junii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Friday last are read.

Patrick Milne, Esq. M. P., attending, is called in; and it being proposed that Mr. Milne be permitted to sit down; the same is agreed to.—Mr. Milne is then further examined as follows:

Have you not travelled on the continent?--- I did, in the year 1791.

Did you then make inquiries respecting the

price of labour in various countries ?--I did ; I inquired in Holland, seeing the people there happy and comfortable, and I was told the price of labour there was about half-a-crown a day. I believe it might at that period be about eighteen-pence in England and one shilling in Scotland. I went from thence into Flanders, where there is a land frontier, a very fine country, a very fine climate ; I saw the appearance of wretchedness and misery there, and inquired the price of labour, and was told it was half-a-crown a week

In what part of Flanders ?-- That part towards Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent.

Do you know whether there was any prohibition to grain being carried out of Flanders into Holland at that time ? --I do not know that there was ; but I do not conceive it possible to enforce in a country with a land frontier such a prohibition as to influence to that degree ; I do not know what their corn laws were ; but I cannot see that it was possible on a land frontier to prevent the grain going from one country to the other if the price of labour depended upon that.

You do not know whether there was any prohibition upon the export of grain in Flanders ?-- I do not ; but I apprehend there was.

Mr. Milne then withdraws.

The Earl of Mansfield, a member of the committee, is examined as follows :

Has your lordship made any enquiry concerning the relation between the price of labour and the price of grain in Scotland ?--I have, in the county of Perth, and the following is the result of those enquiries :

His lordship delivers in a letter, which is read, and is as follows :

“ My Lord, Balboughty, 30th May 1814.

“ I had the honor of your lordship's letter of

the 24th on Friday evening, and instantly set about making the necessary enquiries, to enable me to answer the questions therein stated; these answers I now communicate, according to the best information I have been able to procure, and in the manner pointed out by your lordship:

“ Q. 1st. In what year of the last 14 was manufacturing labour the lowest?--A. In the year 1811.

“ Q. 2d. What was the average price of wheat, oats, and oatmeal in that year?---A. Wheat 41/3d. oats 21/3d. oatmeal 24/3d.

“ Q. 3d. In what year of those 14 was manufacturing labour the highest?--A. In the year 1805.

“ Q. 4th. What was the average price of wheat, oats, and oatmeal in that year?---A. Wheat, 29s. 10½d., oats, 17s. 6d., oatmeal, 19s. 10d.

“ Q. 5th. What is the rate of manufacturing labour at present?---A. A medium between the highest and the lowest as above. The average price of weaving for the last 14 years appears to be 6s. In 1805, 9s. was paid for weaving a piece, and in 1811, the same work was done as low as 3s.

“ Q. 6th. What are the average prices of wheat, oats, and oatmeal?---A. The present selling prices are, for wheat, 30s. to 33s., oats, 16s. to 19s., oatmeal, 18s. to 19s. The fair's prices as struck in March, one for wheat, 34s. 5d., oats 20s., oatmeal, 21s.

“ Q. 7th. What were the wages of ploughmen and day labourers in the year in which the prices of grain were greatest?—A. The price of grain was considerably higher in the year 1800 than in any other within the given period; this chiefly arose from the circumstance of the crop in 1799 being uncommonly deficient. Wheat in 1800 was 57s. 3d., oats, 35s. 6d., oatmeal, 43s. 10d. The wages of ploughmen in that year, were from £12. to £13. per annum; and the day labourers 1s. 6d. in summer, and 1s. in winter. The

next highest prices within that period were, in the year 1808; wheat was then 42s. 4½d., oats, 21s. 9d., and oatmeal, 27s. 2d.; ploughmen's wages were then £20. and day labourers 2s. in winter, and 2s. 6d. in summer.

“ Q. 8th. What were the wages of ploughmen and day labourers in the year in which the prices of grain were lowest?—A. The prices of grain were lower in the year 1802 than any other within the period mentioned; wheat was as low as 23s. 6d., oats, 13s. 9d., oatmeal, 16s. 1d. The wages of ploughmen were then £16. and day labourers 2s. in summer, and 1s. 6d. in winter.

“ In the above, the grain is stated by the Linlithgow bole, and the meal by the bole of 16 stone Dutch, and both grain and labour is taken from the rates in the county of Perth.

“ The present rate of ploughmen's wages is from £16. to £18., having within these last three years declined from £3. to £4. per annum. Day labour is 2s. in summer, and 1s. 6d. in winter; in every case good hands are meant.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ My lord,

“ Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
“ J ames Wood.”

Does your lordship know the person who writes this letter?—I do, he is my factor, and manages my farm.

You have complete confidence in his accuracy and intelligence in making this return?—I have.

Has your lordship any information, that you can state to the committee, of the relative prices of work done by the piece, in years when grain has been dear and when it has been cheap?—In the year 1813 I contracted with a man to build some rods of masonry work, and the workman informed me, that in consequence of the hardness of the times, he executed that work at a lower rate than

he would have executed it in years in which the prices of grain were lower.

Mr. John Wilson is again called in ; and further examined as follows :

On looking over your correspondence from Dantzic, since you were last before the committee, are you enabled to give any information concerning the prices quoted to you for a number of years back ?---On reference to our old letters I find various quotations which I have here enumerated ; I lay before the committee a list, stating the foreign prices, calculating the exchange at the then rates, reducing the foreign money into British sterling, and shewing the price per quarter at each period ; together with an estimate of charges for transport from the Baltic to London.

The witness delivers in a paper, which is read, and is as follows.

Quoted Prices of Wheats at Dantzic.

					Per Last.			Per Qr.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1803										
March 1	f. 570	a f. 690	Ex. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$		29	18	3	or	2	16 10
29	.. 510	.... 620	... 24/3		25	14	6	..	2	9 0
May 3	.. 500	.... 620	... 23/27		25	18	9	..	2	9 4
Oct. 18	.. 530	.... 650	... 24/3		26	19	5	..	2	11 4
1804										
Nov. 9	.. —	.... 910	... 24/		37	18	4	..	3	12 2
20	.. 850	.... 1100	... 24/		45	16	8	..	4	7 4
Dec. 28	.. 1000	.... 1150	... 24/3		47	14	4	..	4	10 10
1805										
Feb. 26	.. 920	.... 1020	... 24/9		41	19	6	..	4	4 0
April 9	.. 800	.... 900	... 24/3		37	0	9	..	3	10 6
Sept. 27	.. 800	.... 950	... 22/		43	3	8	..	4	2 3
1806.										
Feb. 7	.. 830	.... 880	... 22/24		36	19	6	..	3	10 4
April 25	.. 800	.... 840	... 23/21		35	8	10	..	3	7 6
Sept. 5	.. 750	.... 800	... 24/15		32	13	0	..	3	2 2
1814.										
May 17	.. 350	.... 380	... 14/15		26	4	1	..	2	9 10
June 3	.. 370	.... 490	... 18/12		26	12	7	..	2	10 6

N. B. The above calculations are taken at the highest prices ; to which must be added for Shipping Charges and Commission about 3s. per Qr.

Insurance - - - 9d.
 Freight - - - 8s. a 10s.
 Duty and charges on sales in Lon- }
 don if effected from the ship } 3s.
 Or if from granary - - 5s. a 6s.

Quoted prices of Corn at Hamburgh.

1814.

June 3, Wheat	148	a	155	Dol. Cur.	Ex. 27	64/5	a	67/6
Rye	114		120	-	-	49/7		52/3
Barley -	75		80	-	-	32/8		34/10
Oats -	50		60	-	-	21/9		26/1

Free on board

Insurance - - - about 9d. per Qr.
 Freight - - - 6s. a 7s.
 Duty and charges on sales in Lon- }
 don, if effected from ship } 3s.
 If from granary - - 5s. a 6s.

Are those charges for commission, insurance, freight, &c. what you suppose it will be liable to in time of peace, or what it has been in time of war?—The charge for commission, will always differ proportionably with the prices, as the commission abroad is a per-centage on the price; with respect to other circumstances, the charges are nearly the same in time of war or peace, with the exception of freight and insurance. The insurance as given here is taken at a peace premium, and a summer premium; the freight is estimated at a more moderate rate than is current at the present moment.

Have you any other knowledge of the improvements which have taken place in the agriculture of Ireland, than what arises from your observation of the improved quality of the grain?—None.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. William Custance is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Have you considerable employment as a land surveyor, and particularly in the eastern counties?—I have.

Are you in the habit of valuing farms, for the purpose of ascertaining what rent the landlord should have?—I am.

What is your rule in countries highly improved, and in countries where improvement has not attained to so great a perfection of culture?—My rule is to value the land piece by piece, according to its quality, and to add to or diminish its average according to circumstances. In a populous county, by good markets, land will afford a better rent than in a thin inhabited country distant from markets.

In valuing land with a view to ascertain the rent in those countries where cultivation is brought to a great state of perfection, and where there is a liberal application of capital, what share of the gross produce do you usually allot to the landlord?—I should think from the consideration I have given to it, it is somewhere about one fifth.

In valuing lands where the cultivation is not so perfect, and where there is not such a liberal application of capital, what share of the gross produce do you allow to the landlord for rent?—The difference will arise from the skill and capital of the occupier, for in all cases I make my valuations the same, that is, I fix the rents according to the quality and the then condition of the land, leaving it to the tenant to make the best of it. The old practice was to take one third of the produce for rent, and upon farms which are cultivated with little exertion, it must amount to that now.

State to the committee what proportion of the gross produce it is the practice of surveyors to allot in counties where the cultivation is not carried on in a perfect manner?—I do not know what is

the general practice of surveyors, for almost every man adopts his own practice; but in the district where I reside, there are many highly respectable men who adopt the same mode of valuation as myself, but fixing the scale of value according to their individual opinion.

Have you much intercourse with the farmers in different parts of the country in the line of your profession?---My professional habits lead me a good deal amongst them.

Do you know the general impression on their minds, on the conception of there being a free importation of grain into this country?---That it certainly will lower the price of grain.

Do you know whether the dread of a free importation makes them at present unwilling to enter upon a long lease?---It is very difficult to let land at this moment.

Do you attribute that difficulty to the dread of a free importation?---Yes, certainly; and the uncertainty of what will be the ultimate proceedings of both houses of parliament makes them doubtful what to do.

Do you believe, that if there exists a free importation, the cultivation will be carried on in the present improved and expensive method?---I should think not.

Must not the change in the mode of the culture of the lands diminish greatly the produce in this country?---Undoubtedly.

You have stated, that you think one fifth of the produce of the land a fair rent for the landlord; is that a guide to you in letting a lease, as well as where a tenant is merely a tenant at will?---I should certainly put a greater rent upon a farm to be let on a lease than where it is to be let to a tenant at will.

Do you mean by a greater rent a greater share of the gross produce?---Yes, it would operate so; but as I before said, that is not the mode I adopt in valuing; I am wholly guided by circumstances.

In case of a long lease being let, would you give a greater share of the gross produce than one fifth to the landlord?—I think I should not, the expences on farms are so great, that a tenant cannot afford to pay an exorbitant rent of course.

You know no instance where land is good but cultivated with great skill and capital, where a greater proportion than one fifth goes to the landlord as rent?—Not in my own practice (I am speaking of farms, for land near towns or let for local accommodation, I do not take into an account), but I believe there are many cases of men letting by tender or otherwise where a greater proportion than one fifth is given; but in such cases I do not think the proprietor a gainer, for it obliges the tenant to drive the land, so that it falls into a dilapidated state, and consequently, the value of the fee simple is greatly reduced.

In general you say, the farmers have an impression that a free importation will lower the price of grain; do you conceive their impression is, that it will lower the price of grain, below that price at which they could raise it? Yes, that is the impression on their minds: and they have the particular dread that we may have bad crops in this country, at a time when they are abundant on the continent, and in such cases we should be overwhelmed with foreign corn at a time the farmer ought to have the best price, which must be ruin to him.

Have you ever turned your mind to make any calculation of the lowest prices at which the farmer in the improved system of cultivation can raise the different species of grain? I have not turned my attention materially to that point, the pressure of my own concerns being considerable. I have thought a little about it since I have been called to attend your lordships, and I know that the impression on the minds of farmers in general is that 12s. a bushel for wheat is such a price as would be sufficient.

At what price would you put barley?--We generally reckon barley to produce about half the price of wheat, and oats, somewhere about 30s. a quarter, or 3s. 9d. a bushel, if wheat was 12s. a bushel. I think much below those prices a farmer cannot carry on his occupation with any spirit.

If the prices fall much under those you have mentioned to the committee, are you of opinion a farmer would desist from cultivating his land in the mode he at present pursues?—Yes, I know instances at this moment, where they have ceased to cultivate land in the mode they have been used to pursue.

When you state it to be the opinion of enlightened farmers, that 12s. per bushel for wheat is a price necessary to remunerate them for their expences, have you fixed in your mind any average rent which such farmers should be liable to pay? --If wheat obtains 12s. a bushel and other grain in proportion, I think the present average rents may remain, for I do not think that the higher class of surveyors, who consider the permanent interests of landlord and tenant, have ever taken the average greater than 12s. a bushel. Where land is good, I apprehend 30s. an acre may be taken as the average.

Do you mean 30s. as independent of tithe? --No, including tithe; I am speaking of arable land; if there is a large quantity of good grass land, the average of the farm will be higher.

From your general knowledge of the country, are you of opinion, that by a liberal application of capital, a greater produce might be required? Undoubtedly, capital is every thing.

Have you formed an opinion, what increase of produce might be expected in consequence of a liberal application of capital taking place universally?—No, I have not precisely.

Do you think the country is capable, with ex-

tended improvements and a liberal application of capital, of producing one third more?—Certainly; in short, I think the land will answer every thing that is done to it.

When you say that the land is capable of producing one third more, do you not mean, that not only there should be careful cultivation of one particular crop, but a skilful system of management throughout the course of cultivation? Undoubtedly:

Have the present apprehensions entertained by farmers, and the difficulty of letting lands, made any difference in the desire entertained by proprietors to obtain acts to inclose open field, parishes, and wastes? It will operate so certainly; but I think the reduction has not taken place long enough to have produced that effect; the bills going through this session of parliament having been determined upon before the great reduction took place: I think the next sessions of parliament will be deficient in such bills.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

The clerk lays before the committee an account of the number of inclosure bills in each session since the Revolution, pursuant to the order of the committee of the 16th instant: The same is read, and is as follows:

An Account of the Number of Inclosure Bills in
each Session since the Revolution.

SESSION.		Numb. in each Sess.	SESSION.		Numb. in each Sess.
8 Anne		1	25 Geo. 2d	-	5
12 -	-	1	26 -	-	7
13 -	-	1	27 -	-	4
6 Geo. 1st-	-	2	28 -	-	14
7 -	-	3	29 -	-	11
8 -	-	1	30 -	-	20
10 -	-	2	31 -	-	17
11 -	-	2	32 -	-	24
12 -	-	3	33 -	-	30
13 -	-	3	1 Geo. 3d -	-	24
1 Geo. 2d -	-	2	2 -	-	21
2 -	-	4	3 -	-	39
3 -	-	5	4 -	-	31
4 -	-	7	5 -	-	66
5 -	-	3	6 -	-	60
6 -	-	5	7 -	-	49
7 -	-	3	8 -	-	35
8 -	-	2	9 -	-	60
9 -	-	4	10 -	-	63
10 -	-	2	11 -	-	67
11 -	-	4	12 -	-	70
12 -	-	4	13 -	-	65
13 -	-	5	14 -	-	62
14 -	-	3	15 -	-	42
15 -	-	4	16 -	-	58
16 -	-	6	17 -	-	99
17 -	-	8	18 -	-	66
18 -	-	1	19 -	-	68
19 -	-	2	20 -	-	45
20 -	-	1	21 -	-	25
21 -	-	4	22 -	-	15
22 -	-	5	23 -	-	18
23 -	-	2	24 1st sess.		3
24 -	-	5	— 2nd sess.		12

SESSION.	Numb. in each Sess.	SESSION.	Numb. in each Sess.
25 Geo. 3d -	23	41 Geo. 3d 1st ses.	2
26 - -	25	— 2nd sess.	120
27 - -	22	42 - -	96
28 - -	34	43 - -	104
29 - -	24	44 - -	52
30 - -	26	45 - -	71
31 - -	38	46 - -	76
32 - -	46	47 1st sess.	27
33 - -	42	— 2nd sess.	64
34 - -	39	48 - -	92
35 - -	75	49 - -	122
36 - -	86	50 - -	107
36-37 - -	52	51 - -	133
38 - -	65	52 - -	119
39 - -	63	53 - -	111
39-40 - -	80		

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Mercurii, 9^o Junii, 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee yesterday are read.

Mr. Samuel Drewe is again called in ; and further examined, as follows :

Have you prepared for the committee the statement of the prices collected from the various letters you have received ? The witness produces a paper, and says, This is a statement of the prices from the year 1790.

This account states the price in florins at Dantzic per last, and the rate of exchange at the time ? It does.

The said paper is read, and is as follows :

" Prices of Wheat at Dantzic from 1790, at different periods in each year, at so many florins per last, of ten and a half quarters English.

1790

9 Feb.	f. 660 a f. 700	Florins, the Exchange	f. 25 1-5th per £ Sterling.
21 May	f. 650 a f. 670	- do. -	f. 25 do.
24 Sept.	f. 480 a f. 500	- do. -	f. 25 5-6ths do.

1791

25 Jan.	f. 430 a f. 470	- do. -	f. 26 do.
25 May	f. 450 a f. 470	- do. -	f. 25 2-6ths do.
23 Sept.	f. 420 a f. 425	- do. -	f. 25 5-6ths do.

1792

31 Jan.	f. 420 a f. 440	- do. -	f. 24 4-6ths do.
3 May	f. 320	- do. -	f. 23 2-6ths do.
12 Oct.	f. 480 a f. 500	- do. -	f. 25 do.

1793

5 Feb.	f. 500 a f. 520	- do. -	f. 25 3-6ths do.
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1794

7 Jan.	f. 520 a f. 530	- do. -	f. 26 1-5th do.
16 May	f. 520 a f. 530	- do. -	f. 25 5-6ths do.
26 Sept.	f. 530 a f. 540	- do. -	f. 24 3-5ths do.

1795

2 Jan.	f. 540 a f. 560	- do. -	f. 24 do.
29 May	f. 750 a	- do. -	f. 22 do.
1 Sept.	f. 900	- do. -	f. 21 2-5ths do.

1796

8 Jan.	f. 1000 a f. 1050	- do. -	f. 22 do.
20 May	f. 640 a f. 680	- do. -	f. 22 1-5th do.
16 Sept.	f. 530 a f. 560	- do. -	f. 22 4-5ths do.

1797

31 Jan.	f. 460 a f. 480	- do. -	f. 24 3-5ths do.
23 May	f. 420 a f. 450	- do. -	f. 25 2-6ths do.
12 Sept.	f. 580 a f. 600	- do. -	f. 25 4-5ths do.

1798

23 March	f. 480 a f. 500	- do. -	f. 26 1-6th do.
25 May	f. 460 a f. 480	- do. -	f. 26 2-6ths do.
14 Sept.	f. 480 a f. 500	- do. -	f. 25 3-6ths do.

1799

22 Feb.	f. 540 a f. 550	- do. -	f. 25 3-6ths do.
31 May	f. 600 a f. 620	- do. -	f. 23 do.
13 Sept.	f. 620 a f. 650	- do. -	f. 21 4-6ths do.

1800

7 Feb.	f. 850 a f. 900	- do. -	f. 21 do.
3 June	f. 860 a f. 890	- do. -	f. 21 1-3d do.
24 Oct.	f. 1080 a f. 1100	- do. -	f. 22 do.

1801

6 Jan.	f. 1180 a f. 1200	- do. -	f. 21 1-3d do.
5 May	f. 1060 a	- do. -	f. 21 3-6ths do.
29 Sept.	f. 920 a f. 950	- do. -	f. 22 do.

1802

26 Feb.	f. 850 a f. 880	Florins, the Exchange	f. 22 3-6ths per £ Sterling.
1 June	f. 640 a f. 680	- do.	- f. 22 3-4ths do.
28 Sept.	f. 670 a f. 700	- do.	- f. 23 1-5th do.

1803

13 May	f. 580 a f. 600	- do.	- f. 23 3-6ths do.
23 Aug.	f. 600 a f. 650	- do.	- f. 23 do.
13 Dec.	f. 580 a f. 620	- do.	- f. 24 do.

1804

24 Feb.	f. 580 a f. 600	- do.	- f. 24 3-6ths do.
8 May	f. 550 a f. 600	- do.	- f. 25 do.
2 Oct.	f. 830 a f. 890	- do.	- f. 25 3-6ths do.

1805

8 Feb.	f. 1000 a f. 1080	- do.	- f. 24 1-5th do.
21 May	f. 880 a f. 900	- do.	- f. 24 1-5th do.
11 Oct.	f. 900 a f. 950	- do.	- f. 22 do.

1806

25 April	f. 750 a f. 800	- do.	- f. 23 2-3ds do.
7 Oct.	f. 820 a f. 840	- do.	- f. 24 1-5th do.

1809

May	f. 530	Oct. f. 400	-	f. 18 a 19
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1810

Aug.	f. 700	Sept. 700	-	- - do.
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1811

April	f. 500	-	-	- - do.
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How low have you known oats sold per quarter at Embden?--I have never been concerned at all in the Embden trade. I have known oats selling here at 12s. per quarter currently, that was only as a purchaser for my own horses, to mix with the best English oats.

Sold at 12s. per quarter in this country?--Yes, delivered at my stables in small quantities, so that out of the ship they must have come much cheaper of course.

At what period was this?--I think about twenty years ago; I used to send to my corn factor to get six quarters of those and six quarters of good English corn mixed together.

What was the price of the good English corn at that time?--I should think from 18 to 20s. or rather more than 20s.

In your former evidence you have given the

committee some details of the state of the internal corn trade of Poland; do you know how the Polish proprietors pay the peasantry who cultivate their land?--They give them a portion of ground, enough for their own use, to take care of their own cattle, and to raise corn for their own family; it requires no manure at all, and very little cultivation, so that the lord has the whole of his portion cultivated at no expence at all, and the ground would otherwise be of no value; it would be a desert if it was not cultivated in corn, it is not to be let as it is in other countries; after it has produced its crop, they walk on and take another piece, and it is left to be a desert or a wood again.

For how many years do they leave it till they take to it again?--Probably never the same piece; it will return in twenty or thirty years to a fir wood.

The inhabitants of Poland are nourished from what they raise on the separate bits of land they obtain from the proprietors? Yes.

The grain they raise for the proprietors has no market within Poland whatever?--None whatever, they send it in barges down the Niemen and the Vistula, principally to go to Elbing, or to Dantzic; that is an expence on the lord, for he must build barges and send it down; he consigns it to a merchant at Dantzic, or elsewhere; the merchant will advance him money upon it if he requires it.

What the grain in Poland costs the proprietor, is the mere conveyance from his own estate to the port, from which it is exported, is it not?--I should think that is principally if not wholly the expence he is at, all the rest is profit.

Does the proprietor distil likewise?--I do not think he does; in some places they have stills, but in those parts of Poland I have visited, having been banker for all the Polish nobility here, and for the Polish ambassador, so that there was never a

Polish nobleman came to this country that I was not intimate with, I went from one house to another, in those houses I was at there was no distillery at all; they used to get wine from Hungary and France.

There is no distillery for exportation in Poland?—None at all; they drink spirits in the country, brandy made by distillation of corn; it is very strong, the same as the Russians drink.

According to your understanding in those years, when the foreign price is sufficient to pay the charge of transport from the estate to the port, the Polish nobleman will always bring down his grain, but in other years he is in the habit of allowing it to remain on the ground?—No, he will send it down, for he will always find some assistance from the merchants in the export towns, for they will always advance him something upon it, though there is no immediate prospect of exportation; in the hope of it a merchant will advance him something upon it, so that he will be constantly filling the granaries, and the granaries are immense in Dantzic.

Whatever he gets for his corn, is so much gain?—So I should think.

In the evidence you have formerly given, you talk of from 15 to 20 per cent. as a reasonable profit on a cargo of grain brought from Dantzic to this country; have not you assigned so large a profit on account of the perishable nature of the article?—Somewhat on that account, but there is always great risk first; such a risk of market that I remember having a cargo once on the 29th of July, I was offered £3,000. profit, it came in the second week in August, and I lost £80. by the sale of it, that was on my own account, a cargo a man had asked me to take off his hands; I offered it to a corn factor on the 29th of July, he offered me £3000. profit; I said if he would give that I should make a good deal by it, of

course, and there was a loss upon the sale of it of £80.

Was that in consequence of a fall in the market here?—Yes it was, and it was a very excellent cargo.

Was that fall in the market owing to the state of the harvest?—Yes, the weather had been bad, and it turned out finer; and I lost in consequence.

Do you recollect in what year that was?—No, I cannot; it was a good many years ago.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Arthur Young, Esq. is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

You are now, and have been for several years secretary to the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

Has the Board of Agriculture lately received accounts of the expences of cultivating arable land?—It has.

Have you at present with you the result of those enquiries?—I have.

The witness delivers in a paper, which is read, and is as follows:

“The following course includes all the crops necessary to be noted.

Expences.

			£	s.	d.
I. Turnips	-	-	8	8	10
II. Barley	-	-	9	4	11
III. Clover	-	-	7	2	4
IV. Wheat	-	-	9	13	11
V. Tares	-	-	7	6	4
VI. Oats	-	-	9	4	11
VII. Beans	-	-	9	6	4
VIII. Wheat	-	-	9	13	11
			<hr/>		
			£70	1	6
			<hr/>		

These expences are under the supposition, that rent is 40s. per acre; the farmer's capital

£10. per acre, and his profit charged of 10 per cent. on that capital.

The question is, what price of white corn will pay these expences, under the supposition that turnips are worth £5. ; tares £5. ; clover £7. ; and that beans produce 4 quarters at 48s. per quarter

Produce :		£	s.	d.
I. Turnips	- -	5	0	0
II. Barley, 4 quarters at 44s.		8	16	0
III. Clover	- -	7	0	0
IV. Wheat, 3 quarters, at 87s.		13	1	0
V. Tares	- -	5	0	0
VI. Oats, 5 quarters, at 34s.		8	10	0
VII. Beans, 4 quarters, at 48s.		9	12	0
VIII. Wheat, 3 quarters, at 87s.		13	1	0
		<hr/>		
		£70	0	0
		<hr/>		

But I think that the estimate of the turnips producing £5. per acre is too high, especially for all the southern parts of the kingdom. The tare crop also at £5. is a high valuation, and many farmers would object to the supposition of clover producing £7. It is sufficiently evident that lower prices than here noted for white corn must be absolutely ruinous.

The above calculation of expences, is founded on the following detail of standing charges, which apply equally to every crop.

	£	s.	d.
Rent - - -	2	0	0
Average tithe, being the proportion of the returns to the circular letter of the board }	0	9	7
Rates by the same rule -	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Property and horse tax -	0	3	9
Fences - - -	0	2	0
Incidental expences -	0	2	0
Interest of capital -	1	0	0

The other charges of tillage, seed, harvest, &c. vary according to the crop."

What do you conceive to be the lowest price of corn, which will pay the farmer the late expences of cultivation? I have made a careful estimate of that, and allowing the farmer 10 per cent. on his capital of £10 per acre, on land of 40s. rent, I estimate that wheat must be 87s.; barley 44s.; and oats 34s., in order to balance those expences, including every expence, he will just then receive exactly 10 per cent. upon his capital. I have brought the estimate which explains that opinion.

The witness delivers in the same, with accompanying papers, which are read, and are as follow:

“ Comparison of the expences of arable land in 1790, 1803, and 1813.

“ In 1804 the Board of Agriculture sent a circular letter through the greater part of the kingdom, requesting returns of the expences of cultivating 100 acres of arable land, in the two periods of 1790 and 1803; in 1814 a similar enquiry was made for the year 1813, and it is from the average of these returns, that the following table has been constructed; the particulars for 1790 and 1803 have been printed in the Communications to the Board; those for 1813 are preserved at present.

	1790.			1803.			1813.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent -	88	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	161	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tithe -	20	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	17	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rates -	17	13	10	31	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wear and Tear	15	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Labour -	85	5	4	118	0	4	161	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Seed -	46	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	2	7	98	17	10
Manure -	48	0	3	68	6	2	37	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Team -	67	4	10	80	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest -	22	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	5	6
Taxes -	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	4
Total £	411	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	547	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	771	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Upon this table it is necessary to observe, that the article of manure for 1790 and 1803 may be properly compared, because both were sent by the same persons, and at the same time; but 1803 and 1813 cannot be compared, as the result must necessarily depend on accidental circumstances of persons and situations; in comparing therefore the totals of 1803 and 1813, this article of manure is deducted.

			£	s.	d.
Total 1803	-	-	547	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct manure	-	-	68	6	2
			<hr/>		
			£479	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		
			£	s.	d.
Total 1813	-	-	771	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct manure	-	-	57	7	0
			<hr/>		
			£734	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>		

These are the totals for the comparison of 1803 with 1813.

The rise from 1790 to 1803, is 33 per cent.

The rise from 1803 to 1813, is 53 per cent.

			£	s.	d.
Total 1790	-	-	411	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct manure	-	-	48	0	3
			<hr/>		
			£363	15	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
			<hr/>		

Comparing this sum with the total of 1813, (manure deducted), the rise is 102 per cent.

The following is the recapitulation of the replies to the circular letter, from which the average has been taken, for the year 1813, to the foregoing Table.

Recapitulation of Replies to Circular Letter, applicable to One Hundred Acres.

The following Returns were in exact conformity to the Board's request.

	Counties.	Persons.	Rent.	Tithes.	Rates.	Wear & tear.	Labour.	Seed.	Manure.	Team.	Interest.	Taxes.	TOTAL.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Bedfordshire	T. Batchelor	100 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	-	175 0 0	45 0 0	13 0 0	641 0 0
2	Cornwall	Lord De Dunstanville	150 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	200 0 0	84 0 0	80 0 0	111 0 0	50 0 0	19 7 6	779 7 6
3	Cornwall		200 0 0	34 15 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	167 12 0	52 16 0	30 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	29 7 6	669 10 6
4	Devonshire	P. Carew	200 0 0	35 0 0	19 10 0	60 12 0	132 12 0	64 10 0	50 0 0	125 0 0	40 0 0	22 2 6	749 6 6
5	Dorsetshire	W. Hott	125 0 0	31 5 0	13 6 8	36 15 0	192 0 0	120 12 6	-	180 0 0	40 0 0	14 12 7	758 11 9
6	Essex	J. Rogers	200 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	288 0 0	121 5 0	25 0 0	195 0 0	50 0 0	20 15 0	1,033 0 0
7	Essex	Thurlow	90 0 0	32 10 0	42 10 0	30 0 0	181 0 0	107 0 0	-	170 0 0	55 0 0	20 6 3	728 6 3
8	Essex	S. Sewell	150 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	26 0 0	125 0 0	115 5 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	14 15 0	626 0 0
9	Gloucestershire	T. Eastcourt	150 0 0	32 10 0	17 10 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	-	100 0 0	37 10 0	15 0 0	537 10 0
10	Herts	W. Bigg	125 0 0	41 13 4	46 1 6	30 0 0	164 0 0	123 10 0	15 0 0	156 0 0	40 0 0	12 17 6	754 2 4
11	Herts		150 0 0	-	50 0 0	30 0 0	147 0 0	90 10 0	50 0 0	110 0 0	50 0 0	13 15 0	691 5 0
12	Hants	J. Willis	250 0 0	60 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	70 0 0	-	130 0 0	40 0 0	21 0 0	736 0 0
13	Kent	J. Boys	200 0 0	7 10 0	50 0 0	16 0 0	312 4 0	171 0 7	-	232 4 0	150 0 0	20 0 0	1,158 13 7
14	Leicestershire	Wm. Mounsey	125 0 0	42 0 0	25 0 0	32 0 0	140 0 0	118 0 0	120 0 0	232 0 0	44 0 3	29 0 0	967 0 0
15	Lincolnshire	J. Linton	315 0 0	-	40 0 0	17 10 0	292 16 8	110 0 0	-	110 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0	934 16 8
16	Norfolk	R. Maitland	225 0 0	50 0 0	34 0 0	15 0 0	200 0 0	101 0 0	-	83 4 0	60 0 0	27 14 0	795 18 0
17	Northamptonshire	C. Hillyard	225 0 0	-	40 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	105 0 0	35 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	809 0 0
18	Notts	Ch. Morley	200 0 0	25 0 0	17 10 0	20 0 0	1 0 0 0	102 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	17 10 0	672 10 0
19	Northumberland	Sir M. W. Ridley	250 0 0	73 6 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	110 0 0	76 4 0	66 0 0	120 0 0	15 0 0	22 5 0	729 15 0
20	Northumberland	J. Bailey	166 13 0	66 13 0	41 13 0	8 6 0	70 0 0	66 13 0	16 13 0	175 0 0	75 0 0	13 6 0	699 17 0
21	Northumberland	L. Wilson	150 0 0	40 5 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	72 10 0	87 10 0	21 0 0	160 0 0	30 0 0	14 1 0	598 6 0
22	Oxfordshire	Bishop of Durham	125 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	147 0 0	110 0 0	49 10 0	130 0 0	42 0 0	9 6 0	712 16 0
23	Oxfordshire	John Fane	125 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	23 0 0	144 0 0	419 10 0	42 0 0	133 10 0	62 10 0	17 7 6	731 17 6
24	Rutlandshire	J. Wright	150 0 0	-	41 17 6	50 0 0	150 0 0	110 3 9	26 5 0	123 15 0	30 0 0	16 3 9	688 5 0
25	Staffordshire	Lord Talbot	160 0 0	15 0 0	11 10 0	20 0 0	151 2 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	120 0 0	45 0 0	16 5 0	580 17 0
26	Staffordshire	A. F. Lewis	165 0 0	35 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	210 0 0	85 0 0	45 0 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	807 0 0
27	Suffolk	S. Virtue	200 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0	250 0 0	105 0 0	25 0 0	180 0 0	100 0 0	33 0 0	1,083 0 0
28	Suffolk	J. Rodwell	150 0 0	40 0 0	37 10 0	25 0 0	180 0 0	77 10 0	-	165 0 0	50 0 0	12 7 6	737 7 6
29	Suffolk	R. Kedington	150 0 0	38 0 0	60 0 0	25 0 0	210 0 0	70 0 0	-	120 0 0	50 0 0	26 0 0	749 0 0
30	Surrey	J. Carter	150 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	130 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	75 0 0	50 0 0	14 17 0	598 17 0
31	Surrey	W. Wells	100 0 0	35 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	125 0 0	89 0 0	30 0 0	132 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	658 0 0
32	Sussex	F. H. Gell	150 0 0	35 0 0	112 10 0	28 0 0	156 0 0	123 10 0	52 10 0	124 16 0	75 0 0	17 10 0	874 16 0
33	Sussex	A. Drudney	200 0 0	40 0 0	52 10 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	81 0 0	12 0 0	160 0 0	50 0 0	17 17 0	723 7 0
34	Sussex	S. E. Elman	150 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	220 0 0	141 10 0	52 10 0	152 10 0	75 0 0	16 12 6	988 2 6
35	Sussex	Ld. Egremont's tenant	150 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	41 0 0	185 0 0	140 0 0	21 0 0	160 0 0	65 0 0	15 0 0	867 0 0
36	York, E.R.	R. Stubbing	210 0 0	-	31 10 0	34 19 0	181 18 8	80 15 0	24 0 0	101 8 0	56 4 9	19 5 0	740 0 5
37	York, E.R. in proportion grass	Lieut. Col. Leatham	150 0 0	49 0 0	33 15 0	25 10 0	140 10 6	71 0 0	44 0 0	64 0 0	47 10 0	14 6 6	640 2 0
38	York, E.R.	Lieut. Col. Leatham	150 0 0	65 17 6	33 15 0	34 0 0	178 13 8	86 5 0	35 4 0	82 10 0	37 0 0	15 12 6	718 17 8
39	York, W.R.	W. Payne	150 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	880 0 0
40	Roxburghshire	W. Bell	220 0 0	-	4 0 0	28 0 0	61 0 0	120 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	26 0 0	13 12 6	673 12 6
41	Roxburghshire	Wm. Walker	225 0 0	-	18 0 0	28 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	40 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	16 0 0	757 0 0
42			176 0 0	40 0 0	22 10 0	34 10 0	134 4 0	101 12 0	8 0 0	130 10 0	46 17 0	16 19 0	710 2 0
			7,152 13 0	1,360 4 10	1,601 8 8	1,308 2 0	6,799 3 6	4,084 11 10	1,232 12 0	5,669 7 0	2,111 11 9	758 16 7	32,062 1 2
Deduct from rent the articles tithe free			1,495 0 0										
			5,657 13 0										
Average			161 12 7	38 17 3	38 19 2	31 2 10	161 12 11	98 17 10	37 7 0	134 19 8	50 5 6	18 1 4	763 7 8
Durham			125 0 0	37 10 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	75 0 0	10 0 0	150 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	590 10 0



Explanation of the averages drawn from the replies to the circular letter of the Board.

In the column of *Rent*, Nos. 11, 15, 17, 24, 36, 40, and 41, are left out because tithe free.

In the column of *Tithe*, the same nos. are of course omitted.

In the column of *Rates*, No. 40 is omitted, being from Scotland, and so much lower than any English entry.

In the column of *Seed* No. 25 was omitted, being so very much below all the rest.

The replies have been coming in to the moment of drawing the averages, one from Durham after they were calculated.

Twelve other replies were sent, but from omissions in some articles, and uniting others, which should have been kept distinct, the same use could not be made of them as of those inserted in the table."

Turnips are stated as worth 5*l.* an acre on land worth 40*s.* ; is that not a very low estimate ?—I do not conceive it to be low, I should rather think it would be more likely to be high than low throughout all the south of England ; certainly it is too high ; one year in seven there is nothing at all in the south of England, merely from season, without any fault of the farmer, in the best prepared soils. I reckon that the farmer will have no other crop than that which arises from a second or third sowing, which will give him nothing but a little sheep feeding.

You are speaking of land worth 40*s.* an acre ? ---I speak of land worth 40*s.* an acre ; the average rent formed from the replies to the circular letter was only 32*s.*, but the rent I have taken for this calculation is 40*s.* I do not apprehend that land of 32*s.* per acre will on an average produce any thing like three quarters or 24 bushels.

You have taken the tares at 5*l.* an acre, do you hold that to be a high or low valuation ?—A high valuation.

Do you know of a practice of growing tares and turnips the same year ?—Yes, and a very excellent practice it is ; a very admirable one.

Would the tares and turnips produce under such a system each 5*l.* an acre ?—No, I do not conceive they would, it is a possible case, but not speaking on an average.

You are acquainted with the practice in many countries of letting turnips to be fed off with sheep ?—Yes.

Where you have known that practice, what price would they fetch per acre ?—Per acre it has amounted from 40*s.* to 5*l.* in a scarce year of turnips ; when they are very scarce, it will be nearly 5*l.* ; if they are plentiful, it will be 40*s.* ; and I have known them given away to any body that would bring sheep to eat them.

How much per head have you known given ?
 —I have known in a common way as high as nine-pence per head, from four-pence to nine-pence per week.

Do you not think that the rent you have supposed of 40s. an acre is a very high one upon land, the average produce of which will be three quarters of wheat ?—By no means ; I let land higher myself, that will not produce three quarters, and I have known many other persons do it also ; and I would beg leave to add, that that depends very much upon whether the land in question is part of a very great estate or only of a small one, because the difference is great indeed.

In what do you conceive the difference consists between land, in a great or a small estate ?—Wherever I have examined into the facts, I have found land part of a great estate let much lower than land nearly or quite contiguous, which was portion of a small estate.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Lake is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

You are a considerable farmer in the county of Kent ?--Yes.

What number of acres do you farm ?--Upwards of 1,000.

And your family are concerned to a large extent ? --Yes, my own concerns are to that extent.

In what part of Kent ?-- A part near Sittingbourn, and part near Rochester.

Exclusive of the land you occupy yourself, are you not engaged in valuing other land ? --Yes.

Have you connections in other parts of the county ? --Yes, in almost all parts.

Have you given your mind to consider what is the lowest price at which the various species of grain can be sold, so as to remunerate the farmer in the present expensive mode of cultivation which he follows ?--I have.

State them to the committee ?--I think wheat should not be less than 87s. or 88s. barley 45s. beans the same, oats 36s. Our pease we grow very much for the seedsmen in town.

Are you not convinced that with a liberal application of capital throughout the kingdom, a much greater produce might be obtained than is now obtained ?--Most assuredly.

Have you formed any opinion as to what quantity of increased produce the country is capable of producing ?--No, I cannot speak to that generally ; but I should think at least one fifth more than the country has been in the habit of producing.

Has not the application of capital to agriculture been very much extended of late years within your knowledge ?--Very much : it has been doubled within these fifteen years no doubt.

Has great additional produce been obtained ? --There has.

To what do you principally attribute that increased exertion?—To the encouragement given in consequence of the increased price of corn.

If a free importation of corn was to be permitted, do you suppose that capital would continue to be so applied?—Certainly not.

Have you formed any estimate of the expence of farming per acre, as it is carried on in your county, and of the produce that is generally obtained?—Yes, I can tell the committee what it is where I live; but, taking the county, I believe this will be found a pretty accurate average.

The witness delivers in a statement, which is read, and is as follows:

“ 1814. Agricultural expence on a system of
duce of hay and straw confined to the farm;
threshing and carrying the corn cut; wheats
at 5 per cent. only for investment.

1st Year	FALLOW.	Dr.
		£ s. d.
Fallow, four ploughings and well dressed, } equal to five, a 16s. - - - }		4 0 0
Fifty carts of manure at 2s. each, spread } out - - - - - }		5 0 0
Turnip seed, sowing and hoeing - - -		0 12 0
Rent - - - - -		1 5 0
Parish rates - - - - -		0 7 6
Tenant's property tax - - - - -		0 1 10½
Vicarial tithes - - - - -		0 6 0
Contingent expences; such as the bailiff, } fencings, grubblings, and additional } labour, occasioned by unseasonable } weather and other circumstances }		0 10 0
	£	12 2 4½

2d Year.	OATS.	Dr.
		£ s. d.
Balance from fallow £9. 2s. 4½d., and a } year's interest - - - }		9 11 6
Labour in preparing the land, equal to } two ploughings - - - }		1 12 0
4½ bush. seed oats, a 36s. - - -		1 0 3
Sowing, raking, and weeding - - -		0 2 0
Mowing and binding - - - - -		0 7 0
Strings - - - - -		0 1 0
Carting, stacking, &c. - - - - -		0 8 0
Tythes on six quarters per acre, at 32s. } per quarter - - - }		0 19 2½
Rent, rates, and contingent expences		2 4 4½
	£	16 5 4

six years, calculated for the county of Kent; pro-
stubble, keep, and feed from straw set against
84s.; beans, 4s.; oats 32s.; per quarter, calculated

			Cr.		
			£.	s.	d.
Turnips, fed by sheep	-	-	3	0	0
Balance, loss	-	-	9	2	4½
			<hr/>		
			£	12	2 4½

			Cr.		
			£	s.	d.
Six quarters of oats, a 32s.	-		9	12	0
Balance, loss	-	-	6	13	4
			<hr/>		
			£	16	5 4

3d Year.	BEANS.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Balance, loss from oats £6. 13s. 4d., and } a year's interest 6s. 8d. - - }		7 0 0
Labour in preparing the land, and getting } seed in 2½ ploughings - - }		2 0 0
Seed beans, 4 bush. a 6s. - - -		1 4 0
Horse and hand hoeing - - -		0 16 0
Cutting and binding - - -		0 11 0
Strings - - -		0 1 0
Carting, &c. - - -		0 8 0
Tythes on four qrs. a 42s. - - -		0 16 9½
Rent, &c. as in second year - - -		2 4 4½
	£	15 1 2

4th Year	WHEAT.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Balance from beans £6. 13s. 2d., and a } year's interest - - - }		7 0 0
Clearing beans, stubble, &c. &c. equal to } two and a quarter ploughings - }		1 16 0
Three bushels of wheat seed, a 11s. .		1 13 0
Rolling and weeding - - -		0 2 0
Cutting - - -		0 15 0
Carting, &c. - - -		0 8 0
Tythes on three quarters per acre, a 84s.		1 5 2½
Rent, &c. as last year - - -		2 4 4½
	£	15 3 7

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Four quarters of beans, a 42s. -	8	8	0
Balance - - - -	6	13	2
	£	15	1 2

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Three quarters of wheat, a 84s. -	12	12	0
Balance - - - -	2	11	7
	£	15	3 7

5th Year.	CLOVER.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Balance from wheat £2. 11s. 7d., and a year's interest, 2s. 7d.	}	2 14 2
Two and a half gallons clover seed, a 6s.		0 15 0
Sowing - - - - -		0 0 6
Clearing wheat stubble - - -		0 6 0
Gypsum, soot, or ashes - - -		1 8 0
Twice mowing and hay-making -		0 14 0
Carting and stacking - - -		0 16 0
Tythes on two and a half loads, a £3.		0 15 0
Rent, &c. as last year - - -		2 4 4½
	£	9 13 0½

6th Year.	WHEAT.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Balance from clover, and a year's interest		2 5 2½
Ploughing ley and well dressed, equal to two ploughings - - -	}	1 12 0
Three bushels seed, a 11s. - - -		1 13 0
Sowing, weeding, and rolling - - -		0 3 6
Tythes on three quarters, a 84s. -		1 5 2½
Cutting - - - - -		0 15 0
Carting - - - - -		0 8 0
Rent, &c. as last year - - - -		2 4 4½
Gain on sixth year - - - - -		2 5 8½
	£	12 12 0
Total gain - - - - -	6	2 5 8½
Average profit per acre over the £5. per cent. - - - - -	}	0 7 7½
Capital employed - - - - -		0 15 0
Loss to the farmer - - - - -		0 7 4½

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Two and a half loads of clover, at £3.	7	10	0
Balance - - - -	2	3	0½
	£	9	13 0½

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Three quarters of wheat, at 84s.	12	12	0
	£	12	12 0

The proceeds on the computation of wheat being at what price? - -

What rent does that suppose? - -

Supposing that wheat was 75s. and other grains in proportion, would there remain any rent for the landlord? - - - -

Did you make any estimate what would remain for rent? - -

What interest do you allow on the capital of the farmer employed? - - -

Can you give in to the committee the calculation which you have formed, to shew that if wheat was at 75s. and other grains proportionably low, there would still remain 9s. 6d. rent for the landlord? - - - -

The witness delivers in a paper,

- At 84s.
—25s. per acre on an average of our county.

—I think there would, making the necessary abatement from the prices which I have put here, and likewise all sorts of labour: it appears to me there would be a trifle remaining for rent.

—About 9s. 6d. per acre.

—I allow 10 per cent. interest: no man will invest his capital at less I think.

—Yes.

which is read, and is as follows:

“ Agricultural expence on a system of six years, hay and straw confined to the farm. Stubble, and carrying the corn out. Wheat, a 75s.;

1st Year.	FALLOW.	Dr.			
			£.	s.	d.
Four ploughings equal to five, a 15s.	-		3	15	0
Fifty coats of manure spread out, a 2s.	-		5	0	0
Turnip seed, sowing and hoeing	-	-	0	12	0
Parish rates	-	-	0	7	6
Tenant's property tax	-	-	0	1	10½
Vicarial tythes	-	-	0	6	0
Contingent expences	-	-	0	10	0
			£	10	12 4½

2d Year.	OATS.	Dr.			
			£.	s.	d.
Balance from first year, and a year's interest	-	-	8	0	0
Labour in preparing the land, equal to two ploughings, a 15s.	-	-	1	10	0
Four and a half bushels of seed, a 4s. per bushel	-	-	0	18	0
Sowing, raking, and weeding	-	-	0	2	0
Mowing and binding	-	-	0	6	0
String	-	-	0	1	0
Carting, &c.	-	-	0	7	0
Tythes on six quarters, a 28s.	-	-	0	16	9½
Rates, property tax, &c.	-	-	0	19	4½
			£	13	0 2

calculated for the county of Kent. Produce of keep, and food from straw, set against threshing Beans, a 36s. ; and Oats, a 28s. per quarter.

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Turnips, to be fed with sheep	-	3	0	0
Loss on the first year, and carried to second year	-	7	12	4½
		<hr/>		
		£	10	12 4½

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Six quarters of oats, a 28s.	-	8	8	0
Loss on second year, and carried to third year	-	4	12	2
		<hr/>		
		£	13	0 2

2d Year.	BEANS.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Loss from second year, and a year's interest	- - -	4 16 7
Labour in preparing the land and getting seed in, equal to two and a half ploughings	- - -	1 17 6
Seed beans, 4 bushels, a 5s.	- - -	1 0 0
Hoeing	- - -	0 15 0
Cutting and binding	- - -	0 10 0
String	- - -	0 1 0
Carting	- - -	0 7 0
Tythes on four quarters, a 36s.	- - -	0 14 5
Rates, &c. as last year	- - -	0 19 4½
		£ 11 0 10½

4th Year.	WHEAT.	Dr.
		£. s. d.
Loss from third year, and a year's interest	- - -	4 0 9
Clearing stubble, &c. equal to two and a quarter's ploughings	- - -	1 13 9
Three bushels of seed, a 10s.	- - -	1 10 0
Sowing, rolling, and weeding	- - -	0 2 6
Cutting	- - -	0 14 0
Carting	- - -	0 7 0
Tythes on three quarters per acre, a 75s.	- - -	1 2 6
Rates, &c. as last year	- - -	0 19 4½
Gain on fourth year, and carried to fifth year	- - -	0 15 1½
		£ 11 5 0

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Four quarters of beans, a 36s. per quarter		7	4	0
Loss on third year, and carried to fourth year	}	3	16	10½
		<hr/>		
		£	11	0 10½
		<hr/>		

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Three quarters of wheat, a 75s.		11	5	0
		<hr/>		
		£	11	5 0
		<hr/>		

5th Year.

CLOVER.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Two and a half gallons of seed, and sowing	0	15	6
Clearing the wheat stubble	0	6	0
Gypsum, soot, or ashes	1	8	0
Twice mowing and hay-making	0	12	0
Carting and stacking	0	14	0
Tythes on two and a half loads, a 55s. } per load	0	13	9
Rates, &c. as before	0	19	4½
Gain on fifth year, and carried to sixth year	2	5	4½
	£	7	14 0

6th year.

WHEAT.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
Ploughing and dressing the ley, equal to } two ploughings	1	10	0
Three bushel seed, a 10s.	1	10	0
Sowing, weeding, and rolling	0	3	6
Tythes on three quarters of wheat, a 75s.	1	2	5
Cutting	0	14	0
Carting	0	7	0
Rates, &c. as last year	0	19	4½
Gain on sixth year	7	6	3
	£	13	12 7½
Whole profit	6	7	6 3
Average profit		1	4 4½

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Gain from fourth year, and interest	-	0	16	6
Two and a half loads of clover, a 55s.		6	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£	7	14 0

		Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.
Gain from fifth year, and interest	-	2	7	7½
Three quarters of wheat, a 75s.	-	11	5	0
		<hr/>		
		£	13	12 7½

The labour calculated on five per cent. for money only, consequently the farmer's profit ought to be ten per cent. ; and taking the investment a 15s. per acre, would be 15s. from the 24s. 4½d. leaving 9s. 4½d. only for rent."

In your communication with other farmers in your neighbourhood, you have canvassed the effect of a free importation of grain, have not you?—Yes, very frequently.

What is the general idea among the farmers will be the consequence of a free importation of corn being permitted?—That grain cannot be grown in this country.

Would any diminution of rent enable the farmer to grow corn in the present expensive mode of culture, if a free importation of corn was permitted?—I think not.

At the present price?—At the present price certainly not.

From your conversation with farmers in your neighbourhood, have you collected that they would withdraw their capital from its present occupation, if a free importation did prevail?—Necessity would oblige them to do so.

In the present state of things, are not farmers very unwilling to engage in a lease of lands?—It has been found so within a few months.

Without leases, can farmers engage in an expensive cultivation of their farms?—I think not.

You have stated, that of late years a great increase of capital has been invested in agriculture, can you state particular instances?—Yes, I know what I have expended upon one farm I occupy.

What is the extent of that farm?—270 acres.

When did you take that farm?—At Michaelmas 1811.

At what rent?—£400.

For what term?—14 years.

What is the nature of that farm?—250 of it arable.

What have you already expended upon that farm?—£5,600 exclusive of the building which my landlord has done for me.

In what way principally has that sum been expended?—The land was very much impoverished, and in a bad condition; and besides that I have grubbed up to the extent of three or four and twenty acres of wood land.

Can you form any judgment, if the present price of corn should continue, what will be the result at the end of your term, and what profit you are likely to make, if any?—I shall never get my money again.

Do you know of any other instances of the same sort?—Yes, amongst my own relations I do.

Do you know of any others who have grubbed a large quantity of wood and converted it into corn?—Yes, I know several others; my brother grubbed 50 acres last year; and I know many instances of persons who have grubbed large quantities of land.

What do you suppose was the value of land under wood?—From 10s. to 12s. per year, the outside value.

What do you conceive to be the permanent value of land now under corn?—The average of all I have known, would not exceed 30s. per acre.

If the price you have stated, as sufficient to remunerate the farmer, was continued to you, have you any doubt that practice would be continued?—Very considerably, I have no doubt.

At the present prices, do you think any more such improvements will be made?—No; I am sure not.

Can you inform the committee, what proportion of the gross produce of arable land the landlord, throughout the county of Kent, receives on

an average?—Not more than one fifth: I think not so much as one fifth; nearer one sixth I should think.

What is the price which wheat bears at present in your markets?—I think, upon an average, not more than 8s. a bushel.

Did the produce of the harvest in 1813 greatly exceed the produce of the harvest in 1812?—Speaking of the whole county, I have no doubt, very considerably.

In taking the farm you have mentioned to the committee, did you offer a rent, grounded upon certain supposed prices of wheat and other grain?—Yes.

Can you state the prices you expected?—I expected from 90s. to 100s. for wheat.

You would be satisfied with 87s.?—Yes, as I have already stated; but I expected it would be more.

In general, do you know what prices farmers have calculated on receiving, in taking farms in the county of Kent, within the last five years?—I should think, nobody thought of less than 90s. for wheat, and other grains in proportion.

Has the price of labour in the present year fallen in any degree, in proportion to the diminution in the price of corn?—Certainly not; to our daily labourer, a year ago, we paid 18s., and we now pay them 16s. a week.

Has contract labour fallen?—About in the same proportion, about one ninth or one tenth.

If the prices of corn were to remain as they are now, must not labour fall?—It must fall; the lands would become laid down, and those people could not meet with employment at all.

Then the number of workmen offering to serve you, of course, would reduce the wages?—Yes; but if the lands become laid down in grass, we should not want so many labourers.

Must not they then be supported by the poor?

rates, unless work was found for them?—Certainly; they must come on the poor's rates.

From your knowledge of the county of Kent, can you state to what extent the produce has increased within the last ten years?—I think one fourth; and on this presumption, that so many more lands have been brought into cultivation, and those in cultivation have been greatly improved.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

It being then proposed to report to the house, that the committee have met and have examined several witnesses on the subject matter referred to them; but that notwithstanding a great number of petitions, to the extent of from seventy to eighty, very numerous, signed, have been referred to the consideration of the committee, none of the petitioners have hitherto come forward to support any of the allegations therein contained:

That your committee, anxious to lay before the house as full information as they can obtain upon every branch, and under every view of the important subject referred to their consideration, and apprehensive that the petitioners may have hitherto abstained from supporting the allegations of their petitions, from an opinion that the committee are not empowered to receive such evidence, the committee submit to the consideration of the house the propriety of giving them direct instructions, "to examine all evidence the petitioners may think fit to offer in support of the numerous petitions which have been presented to the house in the course of the present session, on the subject of the corn laws."

The same is agreed to.

Ordered, that the lord in the chair do make the said report to the house.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Jovis, 30^o Junii 1814.

Lord Lauderdale in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The instruction to the committee to examine all witnesses in support of the allegations of the different petitions presented to the house this session on the subject of the corn laws, who might be brought forward on the part of any of the petitioners, is read.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Veneris, 1^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Monday next.

Die Lunæ, 4^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Wednesday last, are read.

Samuel Scott, Esq. M. P., attending, is called in ; and, it being proposed that Mr. Scott be permitted to sit down, the same is agreed to.— Mr. Scott, having been sworn, is then examined as follows :

You are concerned in the corn trade?—I am.

What is the firm of your house?—Scott, Garnett and Palmer.

Do you import on your own account?—Not on our own account, on commission.

In the present relative state of the home market, and the continental markets, is it probable that any considerable importation of grain will take place?—I think not.

Has not a considerable importation of wheat taken place this year?—Some wheat has arrived, but not in considerable quantity.

How do you account for any arriving in that state of the market?—Partly from disappointment of the holders of wheat on the continent, who had principally intended their adventures for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, which markets have fallen in a greater proportion than the markets in England, and partly from an expectation of the foreign merchants, that an advance would have taken place in Great Britain.

From your general knowledge of the trade, have you formed any opinion whether in ordinary years the foreign grower of grain could not greatly undersell the home grower in this market if the trade was perfectly free?—I have no information as to the prices at which grain can be raised on the continent; but from my experience I have no doubt that in a generally productive crop of wheat throughout Europe, the foreigners would be able to undersell the home grower in the British market.

Do you believe that they would be able to undersell the home grower to such an extent, as would prove injurious to the agriculture of this country?—I think so.

Do you know what is the relative state of the foreign and the home market in relation to oats?—The relative situation of the markets as to oats, is pretty similar to that of wheat.

From your general knowledge of the subject, are you of opinion that the foreign grower of oats could also undersell the home grower of oats in the home market?—Decidedly.

Oats are in most part imported from Embden, are they not?—From Embden, and the different provinces of Holland, and considerable quantities from Holstein.

From your knowledge of the Baltic trade in wheat, is there any market price in the interior of Poland, from whence the wheat is drawn to Dantzic and other ports?—I take it for granted that there are prices throughout the interior, because the trade between the interior and the shipping ports is carried on in part by traders, who purchase of the grower, and send it to the shipping ports for a market; considerable quantities are however sent to Dantzic and Elbing by the proprietors of estates for sale on their own account.

Does not the market price in Poland depend totally upon two circumstances; either upon the demand from abroad, or upon the avidity to speculate in hopes of a demand from abroad?—Undoubtedly.

From your knowledge of the trade, in years when there is no demand from France, Spain, or Portugal, must not the corn from the Baltic come into this country at a price which must be ruinous to the home grower?—It is probable that grain would come; but there are no circumstances that I am aware of to compel its being brought here.

You have been asked, whether from your knowledge of the trade, in years when there is no demand from France, Spain or Portugal, the corn from the Baltic must not come into this country at a price which must be ruinous to the home grower? to which you have replied, that it is probable grain will come, but there are no circumstances that you are aware of to compel its being

brought here ; if under the circumstances of there being no demand from Spain, Portugal, or France, wheat was shipped from the Baltic for the supply of the British market, would not the importer be enabled to undersell the home grower to such an extent as to be highly injurious to British agriculture ?—I think, after a plentiful growth on the continent, the prices at the several shipping ports would be sufficiently low to enable the merchants to send with advantage to the British markets at prices that would oppress the British grower ; my answer is made upon a supposition that the British grower would be oppressed if the prices were considerably lower than they now are.

In your answer you have supposed a plentiful crop upon the continent ; is your answer given under the supposition that there is an equally plentiful crop here ?—It is.

Supposing it were a scanty crop on the continent, and an equally scanty crop here, what would then be your answer ?—I think, in the event of a scanty crop in Great Britain, no importation from the continent, even after a favourable crop there, would reduce the prices here sufficiently low to oppress the British grower.

When you have said that there are cases in which a foreign importation would injure the British grower, do you or do you not mean that it is upon this supposition, that the British grower is oppressed by taxes, and the labourer of this country oppressed by taxes in the manner he is at present ; or do you mean that answer to apply to this case, if the British grower and the British labouring poor were to have many of the burthensome taxes upon them taken off ?—I conceive I have already replied to that by my previous answer, wherein I have assumed that the British grower could not in the present times afford to sell his produce much under the existing prices, having explained to the committee, that I am not

competent to decide on the exact price at which the British farmer can raise his produce.

What do you conceive to be the principal causes which prevent the British grower from being able to afford to sell his corn at the same low prices at which you conceive it may be afforded by the growers on the continent?—The comparatively high rent, the price of labour, and the high prices of every article connected with agricultural pursuits in this country.

Do you know whether they are improving in the management of their corn in Poland at all?—I have no information upon that point.

Do you know at what price that corn which you have stated to have been imported from the Baltic to this country, in default of a market for it in Spain or Portugal, has been sold here?—The price at which the corn that has so arrived here has sold, will not give any profit to the importer.

What circumstances in Spain and Portugal have occasioned that grain coming to this country during the last year?—A supply in Spain and Portugal beyond the demand, and also a decrease in the demand since the cessation of hostilities.

Have there been many instances of wheat being brought into the ports of England from the continent, with a view to being conveyed to other countries without any reference to the home consumption?—Yes, it is no unusual thing to send wheat to England for a market, depositing it here in the mean time under the King's lock.

Do you conceive such a transit trade in corn might be carried on to the advantage of this country, and without the interference which is apprehended with the home grower?—Certainly, it has been carried on for many years without any disadvantages to the home grower.

Has such corn been imported in English ships?—Both in English and in foreign.

From your knowledge of the corn trade in general, do you suppose that the Americans will in the event of a general peace be able to meet the northern ports in the competition in the Spanish and Portuguese markets?—I think they will very frequently.

Can you state to the committee the comparative quality of the American and the Baltic wheat generally?—The quality of the American wheat in good seasons does not differ much from the quality of the best Polish wheat, but it is generally not so well cleaned, and consequently lighter; the wheat itself is as good as the wheat from Poland; the skin is as thin, and it is as hard and as fine.

Are you of opinion that in the event of a general peace, the American corn may be sold in this market at so low a price as to be injurious to the agriculture of this country, if free importation is permitted?—I think it would, after a favourable harvest in America, and a little or no want in Spain and Portugal; at the same time I must observe, that my information respecting America is very limited.

Was not the last harvest a remarkably abundant one in this country?—The crop was abundant, and well got in.

Have you any information what was the state of the last crop on the continent?—The crop I believe to have been good, but the weather during harvest unusually unfavourable, and the quality this year is in consequence inferior.

Supposing the corn had not been damaged by the wetness of the harvest, would not the foreign wheat have now sold at much higher prices than it now bears in the market?—Considerably so.

Can you state what the difference would have been in respect of the same wheat, supposing it to have been better got in?—I think it would have made a difference of from five to ten shillings a quarter.

Is it the practice to import inferior wheat into this country from the Baltic?—The best qualities are always selected for the British markets; at the same time, though the best is selected, that may be comparatively inferior.

Mr. Scott then withdraws.

Mr. Matthew Phillips is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is your profession?—A land surveyor and civil engineer.

Were you summoned to attend this committee?—I was not summoned, I was sworn to give evidence about a fortnight ago; but seeing in the paper a day or two ago, that there was no evidence, and that your lordships wanted evidence, I came forward; I mean that there was no evidence corroborating the petitions which have been presented.

What information have you to state on behalf of the petitioners, whose petitions are referred to this committee?—The information I have to state, is this: having had very large surveys sanctioned by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, one (a sketch of which I have in my pocket,) sanctioned by the names of many hundred noblemen and gentlemen, I have been a great deal engaged for several years past in making a general survey of the southern part of the kingdom, the whole line of country between the Thames and the channel. I have also had a great deal to do with making plans of farms; and also giving plans for the improvement of roads, avoiding hills; one which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent at first sanctioned was carried into effect; it is missing the South Down hills in the road to Brighton.

Have you any thing to state in support of the

allegations of any of the petitions which have been presented?—Generally.

State it to the committee.—I have been very strongly indeed impressed, by having as it were mixed with every description of society, and surveying from farm to farm, from parish to parish, and from county to county, taking plans also of different rivers, canals, roads, and things of that kind, by which I have had an opportunity of knowing the facility of procuring manure and different kinds of dressing by the farmers; I have also several times written on the subject, and have published some things, which I shall have the honour of laying before the committee hereafter, paying particular attention to every means of increasing the produce of land by all practicable means, and also of economising it. In the next place I beg to state very particularly the effect, according to my observations of restrictions on the corn laws, confident, as I have not been a little observant of society, and have been very much sanctioned, I shall succeed in several considerable points. Now I come rather particularly to the point. Restrictions on the corn laws must have this effect, according to my ideas, as having had a great deal of experience; it will at once render permanent that most terrible system of monopolizing the occupancy of lands. I would now beg to give evidence upon the effects it has upon society generally. In many places where I have been surveying, where there were 30 or 40 farmers in a parish, it has been reduced to the small number of four or five, and some parishes occupied by one man, large districts of country in the occupancy of the possessor, where there were formerly a great many farm houses, there is probably only a bailiff; the horror this system creates among mankind generally, and in parishes, is inconceivable. In support of this argument, my lords, in the hands of the little farmers an immense

increase of food is brought to the public, from as it were the lap of the farmer's wife. In a little farm, where there is a dairy, the produce is not only the calves, but an immensity of butter and cheese; the refuse of a dairy will support a piggery; that kind of animal food is reared in a very short time in immense quantities. In these observations I trust I am speaking as near nature and reason as possible. I have no other view than this, a general regard for the community altogether. I have shewn as much devotion and attachment to my country and its constitution as any one, and I have been particularly conspicuous on different occasions in endeavouring to urge means by which the community at large might be much benefited. Again, when a little farmer and his family will raise from the little produce of his small farm, a dairy, the refuse of which supports a piggery, then comes the poultry. Where there is a cow yard and a piggery, vast quantities of poultry indeed are produced with very little care, reared almost in the lap of the farmer's wife, nourished in her kitchen corner; I am not speaking theoretically now, mentioning only one parish will serve as a strong instance for the whole kingdom; among all these different farmers, every labourer had a comfortable master, and every tradesman comfortable employ; now, hundreds or thousands in a parish are pauperized, wherever there is a family of children; the milk pails, which were principally the nutriment of families, are done away; the pig styes are now done away, they are not permitted, every man had formerly a pig in his stye, and another in his tub, the case is now different; I am now describing parishes in the way that they are throughout the country. The different markets, which were formerly abundantly, regularly, and well supplied, with not only the necessaries of life, but with a great part of the comforts, are now supplied in a very different way; deficient in the comforts,

and it is with extreme difficulty the great part of mankind can obtain the humble necessities of life ; this evil, when the land is in few hands, is greatly increased, by some of those few being country bankers, so that they can withhold the produce of the land till they obtain such prices as they wish for.

Do you conceive that has been the case in the present year, and that the farmers have obtained such prices as they wished for ?—Not so much as it was.

Do you think it possible, for any man to keep up the price of corn after an abundant harvest, such as we had last year ?—In a certain degree.

Has any instance of that occurred, in the course of the present season, in any part of England ?—Not as formerly, by a great deal.

Has it at all occurred ?—It has been kept higher than it would have been, I have no doubt, had the land been in the hands of small farmers ; that is the great drift of my observations.

Do you conceive there would have been as great a quantity of corn raised, if the whole of England had been in the hands of small farmers ?—I will not pretend to say as to the quantity of corn.

What connection, do you think, a tax on the import, and a bounty on the export of grain, has with the circumstance of the country being divided into great or small farms ?—A tax on the import, will, in my opinion, be the means of keeping the occupancy of land in the hands of proprietors, I cannot call them farmers, because millions of heads of cattle and poultry will be raised additionally by the little farmers ; it will also be an inducement for the landed proprietary to let their estates in large farms.

Are you employed by any of the petitioners, to offer this information to the committee ?—No further than it has been the particular wish of a great many I have spoken to.

Would you state, which of the petitioners have particularly wished this information should be given to the committee?—In answer to that question, I have been lately with a good many in London; and I have been several days past at Brighton, in company with several that have signed the petitions.

Have you any further information to give to this committee, upon the subject of their inquiry, or on the behalf of any of the petitioners whose petitions have been referred to the committee?—I would rather reserve it till another opportunity; it does not strike me at the present moment that I have any thing further.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

The witness is again called in.

Were you authorized or desired by any petitioner, who has signed a petition to this house, to give the information you have communicated to the committee?—By several.

Name them?—Many, particularly in Brighton, who told me they had signed the petition, and they particularly expressed a wish, that I might come forward with that evidence that I had informed them I was about to do.

Can you name any of those persons at Brighton, who are petitioners?—I am more known at Brighton perhaps than any one, at the same time I would not wish to commit myself; if your lordship would permit, I would shew you two or three things in my pocket.

You mean, that as to your not committing yourself, should apply, not only to the petitioners at Brighton, but to others in London also?—Yes.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. David Stewart is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What is your profession ?—I am a land agent and surveyor.

Have you in the course of your profession been much in Ireland ?—I have been a good deal in Ireland.

How long have you been employed to survey land in Ireland ?—It is about seven years since I first went to Ireland to survey land.

Have you surveyed land in different parts of Ireland ?—I have.

Can you give the committee any information relative to the improvement which has taken place in the culture of Ireland, within the space of those seven years ?—I think there have very considerable improvements taken place about noblemen and gentlemen's demesnes ; and also about the places belonging to a class of men who have large tracts of land which they take and afterwards underlet ; they are generally denominated middle men in that country ; those men when they get affluent, frequently carry on considerable improvements in the lands they farm in their own hands.

Does it appear to you, that the produce in grain has been much increased in Ireland within the last six or seven years ?—I think it has.

Has the English system of husbandry by the employment of capital been introduced into many parts of Ireland ?—Not generally, except amongst noblemen and gentlemen ; there does not appear to be a sufficient capital among the persons who get their living as farmers in that country in the parts that I have seen.

If there was a more general application of capital to the purposes of agriculture, would not the produce of Ireland be very much increased ?—Very much indeed I should think ; great part of the

land is uncommonly well adapted to the growth of corn.

In what proportion might Ireland increase its gross produce in consequence of the application of capital in your opinion?—I do not think I could state any thing that would be very accurate upon that point.

Do you think the produce might be increased one third by a judicious application of capital?—I do not think there could be any doubt of that; there is an immense quantity of land not cultivated at all that is extremely well adapted to the growth of corn; and that part that is cultivated and under corn, is capable of producing a great deal more if it was managed on a proper system, and with a sufficient capital.

Are there not, in some parts of Ireland, tenantry who cultivate their lands in the same improved manner as is used in this country?—There are many noblemen and gentlemen who do, but very few of the tenantry do according to the more improved system of English and Scotch agriculture.

You have been employed as a surveyor of lands in Great Britain have you not?—I have in different parts of it.

During the last seven years?—Yes, generally during that time; I had been employed previous to that time.

According to your observation, has the gross produce increased much in England during that period?—I think it has very considerably, there are very extensive tracts of land that are brought under corn within the last two or three years that were not seven years ago, and the system in many instances is much improved.

Are you of opinion that there is room for further improvement so as greatly to increase the gross produce of England?—Very greatly indeed, almost every part that I have seen.

From your knowledge of the general opinion of farmers, do you believe that the idea of a free importation of grain operates as a check to further improvement?—In the greatest degree that it is possible to imagine. I have numerous letters which I have received within the last month from different parts of England, Ireland and Scotland; the impression made on the minds of the farmers that I correspond with is very strong indeed.

Do you believe that under the circumstance of parliament permitting a free importation of grain, farmers would continue to cultivate their land in the same spirited and expensive method which they at present pursue?—I am not capable of stating at what price foreign corn could be imported into this country, and without knowing that I am not able to state whether they could continue their cultivation.

Could they if grain continued at its present prices pursue the present improved system of husbandry?—I think not.

What do you conceive to be the principal causes which prevent the British grower from being able to afford to sell his grain at the same low prices at which you conceive it may be afforded by the grower on the continent?—I have been given to understand, but I do not know it of my own knowledge, that the taxes in foreign countries are much lower than they are in this country; I have been also informed, but I do not know that of my own knowledge, that the same system of poor laws which applies to this country does not apply to foreign countries; and I have also been informed, that in consequence of those two causes, the price of labour in foreign countries is much lower than it is in this country. I conceive, that if these points are true, they are the leading causes which prevent the British and Irish farmers from selling their grain at the same price as the foreign grower can sell his.

Have you perceived any unwillingness in the farmers to take leases at present?—Not till within the last four or five months; there is an unwillingness since that period to take leases.

From what has that unwillingness arisen, as they have informed you?—What they generally state is, that the price of corn coming so much below what it has been for some years past, that they cannot with safety to themselves enter into any contracts at all corresponding with the prices they have been accustomed to pay for land.

Does the unwillingness which you state to exist, as to the hiring of land at present, apply to the taking land from year to year?—Not in the same degree; they are more willing to take the land for one year, than they are to take it on lease, wishing to see the result of the great fall in the price of farm produce before they take fresh leases.

Previous to the last four months were not the farmers extremely anxious to have long leases?—They were.

Do not you conceive from your experience, that a tenant who holds under a long lease, is likely to procure a much greater produce from his farm, than a tenant who takes merely from year to year?—Yes, I do.

Do you mean to apply your evidence to England, as well as to Ireland?—Yes.

Have you lately decided any contract between landlord and tenant, as to farms?—Not within the last ten weeks.

In order to remunerate a farmer, what price of grain did you calculate upon, when you decided upon the contract between the landlord and the tenant?—Eighty shillings per quarter, or ten shillings per bushel for wheat, in England.

Was this in more instances than one?—In a great number of instances.

Are not the farmers generally apprehensive

that the prices would fall, in the event of a free importation taking place?—Universally, as far as my knowledge goes ; but whether they are correct in that judgment or not, I am totally incapable of stating ; for I do not know at what price foreign corn can be sold in the markets of this country.

In point of fact, you know that to be a prevalent opinion?—Yes, and I also know that since the idea of importation got abroad, the corn has fallen very much.

In your practice as a surveyor, are you not frequently employed to fix the rent of land?—Yes.

What part of the gross produce do you allot to the proprietors as their rent?—That very much depends upon the nature of the soil ; a soil of a superior quality, when under corn or cultivated as arable land, can afford to give the proprietor a much higher proportion than soil of an inferior quality cultivated in the same manner.

Does not that arise from the circumstance of its being much more expensive to cultivate soil of an inferior than of superior quality?—From its being more expensive to cultivate in comparison to its produce.

Does it not depend in some degree upon the system of cultivation that is prevalent in the country where you value the land?—It does, and the degree of knowledge that appears general amongst the persons to whom you can let the land, that is the tenantry of the particular country.

Where the tenantry are engaged in a very expensive mode of cultivation, must not the share of the gross produce allotted to the proprietor be smaller?—No, not if the land is good, I think not ; I think an expensive system of cultivation will afford as good or even a better rent to the landlord than the less expensive one, provided the

nature of the soil is such as to justify the expensive system.

Will not the land from that system of cultivation afford a greater quantity of produce to the tenant?—I think it will much more.

Do you conceive the discouragement you have stated to exist at present among the farmers of the united kingdom, under the apprehension of a free importation, has operated in the same degree in Ireland as in England and Scotland?—I think it has.

Does there not still continue to be a great importation from Ireland?—I am not competent to give an answer to that.

Have not the importations of grain from Ireland of late years greatly contributed to the encouragement of the agriculture of that part of the kingdom?—I think very much.

Has not the cultivation of grain greatly increased in Ireland, notwithstanding the law which exempts the grass land from tithe?—I think it has.

Do you apply that to the south of Ireland as well as to the north?—To the south of Ireland particularly; I do not think the increase in the growth of grain in the north has been so great as in the south.

The north is in small occupations, is it not?—A great part of the north of Ireland which I have been over, meaning particularly the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, is in lots of from ten to thirty-five and forty acres, and sometimes smaller than ten.

Is corn cultivated by those small occupiers?—Yes, and the linen manufacture in that part of the country is joined with the farming system.

What is the nature of the occupancy in the south of Ireland, in respect of the size of the farms?—The noblemen and gentlemen in the south of Ireland, in a greater degree than those in the north, let their lands to a class of people

called middle-men ; they in some instances keep large tracts in their own hands ; in other instances they under-let tracts of considerable extent to other tenants under them ; and sometimes that second class of tenants under-let again to others ; till at last the property comes to be divided into lots of an acre, or half an acre, and sometimes still less than that.

To what particular parts of the south of Ireland, do you speak in that answer ?—The counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Cork and Kerry.

Are the rents of those inferior tenantry who occupy those small portions high or low ?—Generally very high.

Are the rents received by the proprietors high or low ?—In many instances extremely low, in others that have been more recently let they are higher ; when they let their lands in this way they sometimes take fines, and the rent does not appear upon the face of their leases.

Do you conceive that practice exists at present to the same extent it did formerly ?—I think not ; I think it is getting less and less in all parts of Ireland.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Barandon is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What is your profession ?—I am a merchant employed in the corn trade.

Have you imported a great quantity of corn into this country ?—Yes ; and I have just now a few cargoes from the Baltic.

Do you know what those cargoes cost free on board in the Baltic ?—Yes.

State how much a quarter ?—Fifty shillings for wheat.

What is the expence of insurance and of conveyance, with the port charges in England ?—The insurance and freight and port charges are

about eighteen or nineteen shillings a quarter, which makes it 89s. in the river.

Can you state the insurance and the freight separately at peace prices?—Freights are a little lower now than they were a fortnight ago when mine arrived.

What is the freight per quarter?---It has been 10s. lately, but now it is, perhaps, at about 9s.

What is the price of insurance?---One and a half per cent.

What are the port charges here? --Between three and four shillings a quarter.

Are the freights likely to diminish?---Probably not; they are very low now.

If a free importation was to take place into this country, do you not think, generally speaking, grain can be imported cheaper from the Baltic than it can be grown here?---That is a question I cannot judge of; the prices were never cheaper in the Baltic than they now are, and at this price it costs 70s.; therefore there is no benefit in sending corn from the Baltic to this country; that which costs 70s. will fetch only the same price here now.

Is wheat as low in the Baltic now as you have ever known it?---I have never known it for twenty years lower than it is now.

Have the prices of wheat in the Baltic for the last twenty years been affected much by the war? ---Yes, the importations from Sandomir and Cracow, and the whole of Poland, have not been so large as they were in former times; and the consumption by war being larger, the prices have been kept higher than they are now.

Do you suppose that wheat can at any time be brought from Poland and landed in England, so as to secure a profit for those who are employed in the trade when wheat is at 70s.?---I believe not.

At 72s. do you suppose there would be a profit? --One, two, or three shillings, perhaps, but only

very trifling, not worth while doing the business and sending it to this country ; if there is not 15 or 20 per cent. the trade is not worth while.

At 75s. do you not suppose there would be a great importation from the Baltic ?---Only if the prices went very low in the Baltic ; if France exports wheat to this country, then the importation from the Baltic will be very little, and then perhaps the prices may fall lower in the Baltic.

Have you, as a corn merchant, ever imported grain from America ?---No, never.

You know that there has been a considerable supply come from America to this country ?---Yes.

What countries in Europe does the Baltic supply with grain ?---Spain, Portugal, England, Holland, and sometimes Sweden and Denmark.

You have never known wheat under 50s. a quarter in the ports of the Baltic ?---No, not within the last 20 years, not in the Prussian ports ; in the Russian ports, there is a quality of wheat which might be put very cheap on board.

Have you imported any oats into this country ?---Never ; my importations have been confined to wheat.

How came so much wheat to be imported into this country this year, when it cannot be sold at a profit ?---They expected higher prices here ; and it was stated in the Baltic, that from the 10th of May there would be a higher duty imposed in this country ; therefore they made every haste to have wheat arrive before that period.

Then you suppose that there was a greater importation of wheat into this country in the beginning of May in consequence of that report ?---Yes.

Do you know at all how the grain is cultivated in the interior of Poland ?---Yes.

Is it cultivated by tenantry as it is in England ?

---No, the proprietors cultivate it themselves by their own servants.

How are those servants paid?---They are paid by living in holes belonging to the landlords, by getting a certain quantity of fire wood, by money, and by rye, and they live upon it.

Are they attached to the different estates?---In many parts of Poland they are, but in Prussian Poland not.

Is there any land in Poland let in farms, and cultivated as land is here?---Yes.

In what parts of Poland does that system prevail?---In Prussian Poland, in the neighbourhood of Warsaw and Posen.

Was that system introduced since that country became subject to Prussia?---I never was in Poland before that time so as to know the fact.

Is there not a great deal of grain in Poland perishes in consequence of not being properly stacked?---Never; I never knew a country where they took so much pains in preserving their corn, as in Poland; therefore, when it is exported to Spain and Portugal, it keeps better than English wheat.

Do you know whether they thatch their stacks, so as to defend them from the weather in the winter?---No, the corn is put directly into warehouses in the straw, and during the winter they thresh it out of the straw.

Have not you known corn stacked in the field, and afterwards re-stacked in the spring in Poland?---No, I never have seen it.

With what part of Poland are you most acquainted?---Prussian Poland.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Friday next.

Die Veneris, 8° Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Monday last are read.

Lord Lauderdale, a member of the committee, is examined as follows :

Has your lordship made any enquiry concerning the relation between the price of labour, and the price of grain, in Scotland?—Having a strong opinion that the price of labour, like the price of every other commodity, was solely regulated by the proportion between the quantity of it, and the demand for it, and that very erroneous opinions prevailed concerning the influence the high price of grain had in increasing, and the low price of grain in diminishing the value of agricultural labour, I have endeavoured to collect information concerning the average price of manufacturing various articles for a number of years past, but have only succeeded in getting that information from Glasgow ; from thence I have procured an account of the prices of manufacturing various sorts of muslin, in each year, since the year 1790 ; to which I have annexed the price of wheat in each year, as given in the appendix to Mr. Rose's pamphlet, on perusal of which the committee will at once see that the rise and fall in the price of grain produces no similar effect on manufacturing labour ; the statement which I am now going to give in, contains the prices for weaving a species of muslin called 1200 book muslin, six quarters wide.

His lordship delivers in a statement, which is read, and is as follows :

“ Prices paid at Glasgow for weaving 1200 book muslins, $\frac{5}{4}$ wide, in the following years ; compared with the prices of wheat per quarter as given in the table in the appendix to Mr. Rose’s pamphlet.”

YEARS.	Prices of Weaving per Ell.			Prices of Wheat per Quarter.		
	<i>d.</i>			£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1790	15	} 1½. on the shilling additional allowed, but this was taken off after 1803.	-	2	16	1¼
1791	15		-	2	9	4
1792	15		-	2	13	0
1793	5		-	2	15	8
1794	19		-	2	14	0
1795	11 $\frac{5}{8}$		-	4	1	6
1796	11 $\frac{5}{8}$		-	4	0	2
1797	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		-	3	2	0
1798	9 $\frac{3}{8}$		-	2	14	0
1799	9 $\frac{3}{8}$		-	3	15	8
1800	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	} Nett Price.	-	6	7	0
1801	9 $\frac{3}{8}$		-	6	8	6
1802	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		-	3	7	2
1803	9 $\frac{3}{8}$		-	3	0	0
1804	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		-	3	9	6
1805	11 $\frac{5}{8}$		-	4	8	0
1806	12		-	4	3	0
1807	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		-	3	18	0
1808	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		-	3	19	2
1809	7		-	5	6	0
1810	8		-	5	12	0
1811	5		-	5	8	0
1812	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		-	6	8	0
1813	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		-	6	0	0
1814	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		-	3	10	0

I have also formed a similar statement concerning the price of weaving 1200 jaconot muslins, six quarters wide ; as well as the weaving a particular fabric, called 1000 six quarters wide checks, which I now deliver in.

His lordship delivers in the statements, which are read, and are as follow :

“ Prices paid at Glasgow, for weaving 1200 jaconot $\frac{6}{4}$ wide, in the following years; compared with the prices of wheat per quarter, taken from the table in the appendix to Mr. Rose’s pamphlet.

YEARS.	Prices of Weaving per Ell.			Prices of Wheat per Quarter.		
	<i>d.</i>	} 1½d. on the shilling additional allowad, but this was taken off after 1803.		£	s.	<i>d.</i>
1790	8		-	2	16	1¼
1791	8		-	2	9	4
1792	8		-	2	13	0
1793	8¼		-	2	15	8
1794	6½		-	2	14	0
1795	8		-	4	1	6
1796	8¼		-	4	0	2
1797	7½		-	3	2	0
1798	7½		-	2	14	0
1799	7½		-	3	15	8
1800	7½		-	6	7	0
1801	7½		-	6	8	6
1802	6		-	3	7	2
1803	6		-	3	0	0

YEARS.	Prices of Weaving per Ell.	Prices of Wheat per Quarter.
	<i>d.</i>	£ s. <i>d.</i>
1804	$5\frac{1}{4}$	3 9 6
1805	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4 8 0
1806	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 0
1807	$6\frac{1}{4}$	3 18 0
1808	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3 19 2
1809	5	5 6 0
1810	7	5 12 0
1811	$3\frac{3}{4}$	5 8 0
1812	5	6 8 0
1813	6	6 0 0
1814	7	3 10 0

Nett Price.

“ Prices paid at Glasgow for weaving a particular fabric, 1000 $\frac{1}{4}$ wide checks, stout made, in the following years, compared with the prices of wheat per quarter, as given in the table in the appendix to Mr. Rose’s pamphlet.

YEARS.	Prices of Weaving per Ell.	Prices of Wheat per Quarter.
	<i>d.</i>	£ s. <i>d.</i>
1792	$6\frac{1}{4}$	2 13 0
1793	$5\frac{3}{4}$ & $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 8
1794	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 14 0
1795	6 & $6\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 6
1796	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 2
1797	$6\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 0
1798	6	2 14 0
1799	6 & $6\frac{1}{4}$	3 15 8

YEARS.	Prices of Weaving per Ell.			Prices of Wheat per Quarter.		
	<i>d.</i>			£	s.	<i>d.</i>
1800	$6\frac{1}{4}$ & $6\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	7	0
1801	$6\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	8	6
1802	$6\frac{1}{2}$ & 6	-	-	3	7	2
1803	$5\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	3	0	0
1804	$5\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	3	9	6
1805	$5\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	4	8	0
1806	6	-	-	4	3	0
1807	$5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	3	18	0
1808	6	-	-	3	19	2
1809	6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	5	6	0
1810	Early $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$, latterly $5\frac{1}{4}$			5	12	0
1811	5 & $5\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	5	8	0
1812	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6	8	0
1813	$5\frac{3}{4}$ & 6	-	-	6	0	0
1814	6	-	-	3	10	0

On the accuracy of the returns furnished me from Glasgow, I have perfect reliance, the object for which I procured them was unknown to the persons who furnished them, and the gentleman with whom I have corresponded assures me that they may be depended upon. He would have sent me the prices of manufacturing various other articles, but there are few of the manufacturers who could easily give the prices for so many years back; those who have been so long in business having laid by their books during the first part of their time in some garret or lumber room where they could not easily find them. From these statements I do not wish the committee to infer, that it is my opinion that the high or low price of grain creates an alteration in the inverse ratio in the price of manufacturing labour, that I believe to be regulated solely by the supply of it

and the demand for it; at the same time it must be obvious that the high price of grain, having a tendency to augment the supply of labour, must in that way operate in diminishing its value, and that the low price of grain having a tendency to diminish the supply of labour, must to a certain degree augment the value of it. In dear years a working manufacturer, finding himself deprived of his usual enjoyments is naturally excited to greater industry, and is desirous of working extra hours, for the purpose of obtaining those comforts he has been accustomed to; and this disposition in the manufacturers must naturally increase the supply of labour in the market; for example, supposing in any country there existed a thousand manufacturing labourers, who on an average worked eight hours a day, it is obvious that the stock of manufacturing labour per week would be 48,000 hours of labour. If in a dear year the desire of securing their usual enjoyments induced them to work ten hours a day, the stock of manufacturing labour would become 60,000 hours per week; and if the demand for it remained the same, the value of it on all general principles must inevitably fall. In cheap years, on the other hand, the working manufacturer finding his family more than supplied by the wages he usually acquires, is apt either to relax his industry, and to work fewer hours, or to spend the surplus of his wages in the alehouse, which by disqualifying him from working the next day produces the same effect; and as the stock of labour must be thereby diminished, an increase of the value of it must follow, on the supposition that the demand for it remains the same. It may be also observed, that in dear years the demands for internal consumption, particularly of coarse work, is lessened: whilst in cheap years the demand for the same class of commodities is on the same principle augmented. I have hitherto obtained no

returns from Birmingham, or from other manufacturing towns ; but if I should procure them, I will lay them before the committee.

Does your lordship conceive that the same reasoning which applies to manufacturing labour, in respect to the price being higher in cheap years, and lower in dear years, applies also to agricultural labour in any or in the same degree ? — From all the information I have been able to collect, I believe that in all task work, or work done by the great, the high price of grain and the low price of grain produce similar effects on agricultural as on manufacturing labour. With regard to the regulation of days wages, those are fixed on a different principle, because very often the charity of the employer may increase the wages, though he might in fact get a workman at a cheaper rate ; besides, in England, the poors rates are generally resorted to to supply the differences ; and in Scotland, where the poors rates are comparatively trifling, the wages of a day labourer during the last century have risen perhaps proportionally to a greater extent than in England ; the rise however has been by no means in the same ratio with the rise in the price of grain. From those who have attended to this subject we learn, that the wages of day labourers at the time of the union was five-pence English per day, the price of oatmeal $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per peck, and that the wages of a day labourer did not rise above the value of a peck of oatmeal earlier than the year 1792 ; at present a peck of oatmeal is worth 1s. 3d., and the wages of day labourers are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. ; supposing it to be only 2s. 1d., the day labourer must now nominally receive over and above the value of a peck of meal twice the amount of what he received as day wages at the time of the union.

Mr. Kennett Kingsford is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What is your profession?—A manufacturer of flour.

What do you mean by a manufacturer of flour?—A miller.

How long have you been in that line of business?—I have taken an active part in that line of business for the last ten years, in two different establishments; I have been in business for myself only four or five years.

Where are your present mills?—Near Malden in Essex.

Where was the other concern?—In Kent near Canterbury.

Have you generally ground foreign wheat or home-grown wheat?—Both.

Have you ground on your own account?—Yes, on my own account, in partnership with another.

The line of your business is to purchase the corn and to grind it, and send it to be sold?—To grind it and send it to the London market.

Can you state to the committee the relative quality of foreign wheat and of home grown wheat which you have ground?—We do not consider the quality of foreign wheat in general as so good as that of this country, particularly that of Essex, which is considered particularly fine.

The wheat grown in Essex and Kent is supposed to be the finest in the kingdom, is it not?—I believe it is, unless it is some that is grown in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, that is equal in quality.

Is there any peculiar quality in the foreign wheat that renders a mixture of it necessary or desirable for the making of bread?—I do not know that it is necessary, but it certainly improves the quality of the flour; when I speak of the foreign wheat, I speak of course of the best quality of foreign wheat; it differs very much in quality.

Can you state to the committee, what it is in the foreign wheat that renders it desirable to mix it with other in the manufacture of bread?---We generally consider that it gives a strength to the flour, which pleases the baker.

What do you mean by a strength to the flour?—That the baker is enabled thereby I believe to make a larger proportion of bread from a sack than he would by flour with which foreign wheat was not mixed.

Is that on account of the supposed dryness of foreign wheat?---I cannot speak to that exactly, it is owing to the superior quality which it has; foreign wheat is generally drier than English, principally owing I should suppose from its being older.

Does it not depend greatly upon the wetness or dryness of the season in this country, whether foreign wheat is or is not desirable?—It certainly becomes almost necessary in case of a wet harvest to use foreign wheat to make a good sack of flour.

Is the foreign wheat always of this dry quality, or does it not also vary in consequence of the seasons?—It varies considerably in different years, generally we consider it to be dryer than the average growth of wheat in this country.

Can you state to the committee the difference of price between any given quantity of wheat at market, and the same quantity when made into flour and delivered to the baker?—If I may draw the line on the present prices, the best wheat would now fetch 10s. per bushel, and the best flour is now selling at 13s. per bushel.

What quantity of flour does a bushel of wheat produce?—A quarter of wheat of eight Winchester bushels we calculate, produces five bushels and a half; the best English wheat will exceed that.

What would a quarter of wheat of the first quality such as you have mentioned in your previous answer, produce in flour?—If it was well manufactured it would produce six bushels, or rather exceed it.

What would be the value of those six bushels per bushel at present?—13s. a bushel at this present moment.

Is that answer made on the supposition of the wheat having cost 10s per bushel?—Yes.

What other produce arises from a quarter of wheat such as you have already alluded to, besides the six bushels of flour?—About a bushel of middlings, and about five strikes of bran and pollard.

What is a strike?—A strike is a Winchester bushel.

What is the value of the bushel of middlings?—At this present moment about 7s.

That is when produced from wheat of the quality of which you are speaking?—Undoubtedly.

What is the value of the five strikes of bran and pollard from wheat of the same quality?—About 3s. for the whole; at present bran and pollard are selling exceedingly low, lower than has been known for many years.

What are the general purposes to which the bran and pollard are applied?—The pollard is given to pigs, and the bran used principally for horses and other stock.

What is pollard?—Pollard is the finer particles of the husk of the wheat, similar to bran but heavier, and considered finer, and some particles of the coarse middlings are mixed with it.

Is the committee to understand, that a quarter of wheat of the first quality, value 80s. produces to you when resold in the market, for six bushels of flour at 13s. £3 18s.; for one bushel of middlings 7s.; and for five strikes of bran and pollard 3s.; making together £4. 8s.?—Yes.

What do you compute to be the outgoings in bringing it to your manufactory and carrying it to market?---We generally calculate, that the whole of our expence from the mill which is entirely water carriage, and the commission to the corn factor in London, amounts to from five to six shillings per sack.

Can you state to the committee, what the expence of carrying from the mill to the market, and the commission, would be upon the several articles of six bushels of flour, of one bushel of middlings, and of five strikes of bran and pollard?---From seven shillings to seven shillings and sixpence.

What do you calculate would be the expence of conveying the wheat value 80s. a quarter to your mill?---We do not purchase that wheat in London market, we purchase it at our own markets, and is delivered free of expence by the farmers waggons.

If the wheat costs you £4. and the carriage to the London market 7s. 6d. does there then only remain sixpence of profit to indemnify you for the grinding and manufacturing of it?---We do not use the best wheat entirely to make a sack of flour for the London market; we purchase wheat of a lower quality to enable us to lower the average price; which wheat we generally purchase in the London market.

Is there not an expence in conveying this wheat from the London market to your mill?---Yes, the expence per quarter is 1s. 5d.

What may be the price of this wheat in the London market at the time the best wheat is selling at £4.?---It may now be purchased at from 60s. to 70s.

Is the six bushels of flour which you have estimated at 13s. a bushel composed in part of this inferior wheat, and in part of the wheat of better quality which you have bought for £4.?---Yes.

Can you by any means give to the committee a statement of the profit which arises to the miller, upon any given quantity of wheat bought, as you state, at various prices, for the purpose of making flour of the best quality, the value of which you at present compute at 13s. per bushel?—The profit varies very much according to the season of the year. When the London market is overstocked with flour, the millers frequently do business without any profit whatever; at the latter part of the year, when the power is not so large, and the market not so fully stocked with flour, the profit is to a considerable amount.

Can you state the profits at various seasons of the year, as they have existed for some years back?—I cannot do it without reference to documents.

Can you prepare such an account for the committee?—I could, by referring back; but it varies every year.

For what number of years can you prepare such an account?—Having been in business for myself only four years, I cannot go further back.

What proportion do the other articles of which you have spoken, namely middlings and bran, and pollard bear to the flour, produced from a bushel of wheat, which costs from sixty to seventy shillings a quarter?—It does not vary materially, but we consider that we get more offal and less flour from wheat of an inferior quality than from wheat of a superior quality.

When wheat is brought to you by gleaners, what proportion of flour do you generally give them for a bushel of wheat?—We never receive any gleaned wheat, ours is not a grist mill; we manufacture the flour for sale for ourselves.

State as nearly as you can, the proportions of flour, middlings, and bran and pollard from wheat of an average quality?—I should suppose from five bushels and a half to five bushels and three

pecks of flour, one bushel of middlings, and there probably might be five and a quarter strike of offal.

How long has your mill been established?---It is called Beleigh Mill, near Malden; it is a very ancient mill; the present mill has been built only about fourteen years.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Arthur Young, Esquire, attending, is called in, and delivers the following paper, which is read, and is as follows:

“ STATEMENT of the average prices of grass seeds drawn from the months of February, March, April, and May, separately in each year, and from the lowest price seed to the highest.

YEAR.	Red Clover perCwt.	White Clover perCwt.	Trefoil per Cwt.	Rib Grass perCwt.	Cow Grass perCwt.	Ray Grass perCwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1790	49 0	84 6	14 6	32 6	60 0	20 0
1791	37 0	69 0	16 0	28 0	50 0	21 6
1792	37 0	68 6	18 0	32 6	60 0	21 0
1793	54 6	63 6	22 6	34 0	70 0	34 6
1794	50 0	70 0	21 6	38 6	70 0	27 6
1795	68 0	77 6	22 0	37 0	80 0	19 6
1796	89 0	77 6	32 0	25 6	128 0	23 0
1797	51 0	70 0	20 0	26 6	79 6	24 6
1798	58 0	80 0	19 0	27 6	75 0	25 0
1799	46 0	83 0	19 0	30 6	70 0	25 6
1800	90 0	99 0	35 6	29 0	115 0	32 6
1801	95 0	90 0	36 6	32 0	125 0	28 6
1802	71 0	96 6	36 6	29 6	85 0	25 0
1803	79 0	106 0	51 0	50 0	100 0	38 0
1804	78 0	94 6	45 0	52 0	100 0	34 6
1805	85 0	96 6	26 0	46 6	97 0	28 6
1806	70 0	82 6	22 0	52 6	85 0	25 6
1807	69 0	85 0	22 0	50 0	85 0	30 0
1808	68 0	91 0	24 0	48 0	80 0	30 0
1809	109 0	106 0	28 0	51 6	115 0	46 0
1810	112 0	105 0	47 6	46 0	122 6	44 0
1811	102 0	113 0	43 0	49 6	122 6	43 0
1812	92 0	116 0	44 0	47 6	115 0	47 6
1813	95 0	125 0	46 0	49 0	118 0	45 6
1814	82 0	114 0	29 0	45 0	91 6	47 6

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to
Monday next.

Die Lunæ, 11^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Friday last are read.

Mr. David Stewart is again called in; and further examined as follows:

Since you were last here, have you turned your mind to the consideration of what are the circumstances which impede the progress of improvement in this country?---Yes, immediately after my examination.

Did you make any memorandums, that will enable you to state to the committee what are in your opinion these impediments?--I did.

State the different impediments? --I consider the first and principal impediment, the allowing foreign corn to be imported into this country, at a rate below that at which it is possible to produce British and Irish corn, during the continuance of the present taxes and poors rates. I consider as the next principal impediment, the arbitrary mode in which the tithes are in many instances taken, and the almost impossibility of getting tithe owners to enter into engagements, or grant leases of the tithes, the same as landlords do of land. Thirdly, the great number of land owners who do not grant any leases, and the still greater number who grant only very short ones. Fourthly, the great number of land owners, particularly in Ireland, who grant leases on lives, and allow the lands thus let

to be under-let to other tenants in small lots, at rents which are too high. Fifthly, a want of proper arrangements previous to letting the lands, by which different farms are intermixed with each other, and ill situated with respect to the particular buildings to which the lands are attached ; this applies to England and Scotland as well as Ireland. Sixthly, the letting lands in lots or quantities, not proportioned to the means of the persons who take the said lands. Seventhly, the landlords taking fines, and thereby diverting or withdrawing the capital which ought to be employed in agriculture. Eighthly, the want of agricultural knowledge and want of capital among the lower class of tenants in Great Britain and Ireland. Ninthly, the want of a sufficient bounty on exporting corn in cases of super-abundant crops, and when it is at prices below the rate at which it will defray the expence of producing it ; it also occurs to me, that the want of a general inclosure bill is a very considerable impediment as applying to England. I consider some of the regulations respecting the poor laws as an impediment to agriculture in England, and some of the clauses which are frequently introduced into the leases.

Are you prepared to state what are the regulations in the poor laws, to which you have alluded ?— In many instances the magistrates in the country exercise a power of directing sums of money to be paid to persons to make up with their earnings, what they consider a sufficient sum to support those persons and their families, the tendency of which I conceive to be to render the persons to whom it is granted extremely idle ; the result of which is, that those persons will not work for such wages as the farmer can afford to give to them, neither will they work at the same rate at which they do in Scotland and Ireland, where no such regulations exist ; that I consider as one of the most injurious regulations, as tending to make

the labourers idle and independent of their employers. I also consider that the certainty which the labouring classes have of being taken, what they call, proper care of in the workhouses and poorhouses, destroys that stimulus which they otherwise would have to exertion, and to a more industrious and regular conduct.

From your acquaintance with Ireland can you state whether there is any difference in point of practice in the mode of letting tithes in Ireland and in England?—In many cases they are collected exactly in the same way, and the objection I consider equally applicable to England and to Ireland; I consider the tithes an equal impediment in both countries to the growth of corn.

Is the practice of making a composition for tithes as general in Ireland as in this part of the united kingdom?—I do not think it is.

In what mode are they more generally let in Ireland?—By annual valuation when the crops are growing, which is generally in the months of June, July and August, according to the nature of the crop.

Does that practice prevail at all in England?—Yes, it does, but not to the same extent as it does in Ireland, as far as my knowledge goes.

In your former evidence you have stated a very pernicious practice of letting to middle men, as existing in Ireland, is not that practice diminishing daily?—It is diminishing; but not so rapidly as could be wished.

Do you know of any instances of large tracts of land being lately let to middle men?—Yes, I do; I know of several instances of large tracts being let to persons who have a power of letting it again, and those I consider as middle men.

Within these few years?—Yes, within the last twelvemonth.

In what parts of Ireland?—In the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

But, generally speaking, that practice is diminishing, is it not?—I think it is, wherever noblemen and gentlemen look into their own concerns; but there are many of the Irish estates that are left in the hands and to the management of agents, and where the owners do not look into them so much as they generally do in this country, and those estates are very much let to middle men.

In your enumeration of the various impediments which you now have made to the committee to the increase of the produce of the country, are not you disposed to think that free importation from abroad would operate more severely than any other?—I am,

That is, under the present expensive mode of culture and the increased taxation of this country?—Exactly so; I conceive it is impossible for the farmers of this country to produce corn at any thing like the price at which foreign corn, as far as I can get information can be sold in this country.

Do you not conceive that with equal capital the Irish corn grower has a considerable advantage over the English farmer, in consequence of farmers not being subjected to poor rates and other parochial burthens in the same degree?—If his markets were equal I conceive he would have a great advantage; but his markets are not so good as the English markets.

Are there any ready money markets in Ireland?—Yes, there are; they pay ready money for corn.

They are not general throughout the country?—No, they are not.

You have stated that one cause in England of the lands being not cultivated to so great advantage as they ought to be is, that the tenures are too short?—I have.

And immediately after you have stated that

it is usual in Ireland to grant leases for lives?—
I have.

How do you reconcile those two answers?—
Leases for lives do not affect the farmer, or produce the same impression upon his mind as leases for a limited period.

Why?—The farmer goes on with confidence, when he has a lease for three lives during the existence of any two of them; but the instant the second life drops, he considers his tenure so precarious, that he ceases all improvement.

Do you speak this of your own knowledge?—
I do generally.

That a farmer having still remaining one good life, considers that to be so precarious a tenure as not to warrant his improvement of his farm?—They conceive that when two of the lives drop, their tenure gets worse by degrees, and that it may soon cease altogether.

Do you conceive that a farmer having one good life remaining, considers that a tenure of so brittle a nature as to deter him from improving his land?—I do conceive that he does not consider it so good a tenure as a common lease of 14 or 21 years.

Does it fall within your knowledge, that persons so taking leases for lives, have of late years been prevented by the landlord letting the land to them from under letting that land?—I know several instances of that description.

In what parts of Ireland?—In Cork and Tipperary.

Do you know any thing of the county of Limerick?—I have travelled through the county of Limerick, but I am not acquainted with any of the estates in that county.

You have stated that you have a general knowledge of Ireland?—Of many counties in it.

Are you perfectly well acquainted with the south of Ireland?—I have travelled a great deal

through Cork, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and a considerable part of Kerry?---I have travelled through Limerick, but not to have particular knowledge of it. I am engaged in business in Ireland to a very great extent.

Has it fallen within your knowledge, that the clergy of Ireland are frequently or usually in the habit of letting their tithes to a kind of men, called tithe farmers, for years, or during their incumbency?---I know some instances of that sort.

Do you know many?---No, I do not know many.

Do you know of any oppressions upon the farmers, so as to discourage them from tillage, exercised by those farmers of the clergy, whom you state you know to be possessed of the tithes in that manner?---I do not know exactly what may be considered as oppression; I know, the tithes to be collected with the utmost possible severity.

Have you ever known a greater sum collected by those tithe farmers, than the tithe if taken in kind would actually amount to?---I think I have.

Do you know of those tithe farmers so described by you, in your last answer, getting the parishioners together at alehouses, and when drunk, procuring their signature to notes for a greater amount than they otherwise could obtain?---I never knew an instance of that sort.

You state that still middle-men, namely persons between the land owners and the land occupiers, do exist in many parts of Ireland, state where?---To a very great extent.

Under leases let of late years?---I know of some let of late years, but not a great many; I know people of that description in every part of Ireland, but the practice is of much less extent than it was formerly.

Do not you know that there are parochial rates in Ireland?---The mode in which I have known the poor of Ireland subsisted, has been by meet-

ings of the clergymen, and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and by subscriptions for their support.

Do you not know that for repairs of churches, and for the erection of churches, there are parochial rates?---Yes, I know there are rates of that description.

Do you know how the roads in general are repaired in Ireland?---By presentments which are levied upon the Irish baronies.

Do you know whether they amount to large sums or small ones?---Sometimes to very large ones, according to the influence of the noblemen or gentlemen who get the presentment.

Do you know whether those sums which are so levied are not levied with great partiality in many instances?---I have been informed, they are levied with great partiality.

Do you know of several flagrant instances of oppression in the rates for roads thus levied?---I cannot say that I do from my own knowledge; I have heard of many.

Do you know of persons paying higher rents to their landlords, being assisted by presentments granted through the influence of their landlords?---I have been told that is common; I do not know it of my own knowledge. In the parts of the country with which I am most particularly acquainted, I have myself more or less influence in the arrangements; and those noblemen or gentlemen for whom I have the honour to be employed, act in a very different manner.

You are employed in surveying those counties?---Surveying, valuing, and letting lands.

Has it fallen within your knowledge to know whether those taxes for roads were levied on old surveys not accurate, or upon close surveys?---I believe they are frequently levied on old surveys; they are not very accurate.

Has it ever fallen within your knowledge, that

these powers of levying, granted to the high constables of baronies, have been levied by those constables on individuals of that barony by close surveys, by which means great sums have come into the hands of such constables so levying?—I have been informed that is the fact.

Do you know what is the highest sum this land tax ever amounted to, in any of the largest counties, so highly taxed for the repair of roads?—I do not recollect at this moment; but I have official returns of the presentments in different parts of the kingdom.

Have you known any instances in Ireland, of tithes being let by auction, where the biddings have been raised by unfair and artificial means?—I have known the tithes let by auction, but I do not know the mode of raising the biddings; they have means of letting lands, and every other property of that description in Ireland, by having sealed proposals sent in by what here is called tender.

In cases where landlords have let their lands to the immediate occupiers, have not you observed within the last seven years, during which you state you have been acquainted with Ireland, considerable improvement in lands so let?—Not so much as might be expected, but still it is considerable; there is a want of capital amongst that class of people, which prevents improvements taking place with that rapidity which might be wished.

Even under those disadvantages have not you observed the spirit of improvement rapidly increasing in Ireland within these seven years?—The desire to improve is much stronger than it was.

Have you not seen many instances where those small farmers deriving under the owner of the land have made considerable improvements and amassed some capital?—Generally they have

not made those improvements, unless where they have been assisted by the judgment, and sometimes by assistance of a pecuniary nature of their landlord, by their landlords draining and fencing for them, and by a proper division of their lands, and a proper arrangement; I know of many instances where that has taken place, where the farmers have gone on with much more spirit and judgment than they used to do.

And their lands have been improved?---Certainly.

You think as great a progressive improvement as could under the circumstances be expected has taken place within the last seven years? -- Whenever the farmers have come into immediate contact with their landlords.

Do not you consider a great part of the improvement which has taken place in the agriculture of Ireland is to be attributed to the high prices which have been obtained, and to the good market which has been open to them?---I do.

Do not you suppose that any material diminution of those encouragements would put a stop to the improvements which you say are progressively taking place in Ireland?---I consider that if the price of corn falls below that point at which it affords a fair profit upon the capital employed in its production, together with all the expences attending its production, the cultivation of it will of course not only diminish very much but must very shortly cease.

What do you think of the present prices, supposing they were to continue with reference to your last answer?---The present prices of corn, in the Dublin, Clonmel, and Cork markets will not enable the Irish farmers to go on producing corn, or cultivating their land as they now do under their present load of taxes.

Have not the Irish farmers a great advantage

in not being subjected to the property tax?--- Such as have old leases have undoubtedly had that advantage.

Is it not an advantage to all over the English farmers?---I am not sure that it is, to those that have taken leases recently, because the number of persons who would take lands in Ireland, if they could get them, is such, that unless men will regulate the price themselves which shall be set upon their land, they may bid any price, they may not perhaps get the money.

Have not the Irish farmers had a considerable advantage since the renewal of the war by being exempted from supporting militia-men's wives and families?---I am not acquainted with that circumstance.

Has it not fallen within your knowledge, that the usual leases granted of late years in Ireland are leases for one life, with either twenty-one or thirty-one years concurrent?---I know several instances of that sort.

Within the last seven years, has not the quantity of land broken up for tillage in the south of Ireland been considerable?---I think it is very considerable.

You do not suppose that but for the encouragement of a ready market, and a good price, such improvement would have taken place?---No, I do not conceive such improvement would have taken place, but for the market of this country being afforded, and the good prices that were paid for grain.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. William Turnbull is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is your profession?—A farmer.

Where?—At South Belton, in East Lothian, near Dunbar.

What quantity of land do you rent?—About 354 Scotch acres.

What is the difference between a Scotch and an English acre?—A Scotch acre is one fifth larger than an English acre.

Are you generally acquainted with the state of agriculture in that country?—I tried to get acquainted with it as much as possible; I was not bred a farmer.

How long have you been a practical farmer?—Ten years last Whitsuntide.

From your knowledge as a farmer, what do you think will be the consequence of a free importation of grain?—The ruination of the agriculturists.

Is that the general opinion of the farmers with whom you have conversed upon the subject?—It is.

When you say that the agriculture of the country would be ruined, do you mean that they could not go on under the present system of taxation, and with the present expensive mode of cultivation?—That is exactly what I mean, from the great expence we are at in cultivating the land.

Have you formed any opinion of the price of wheat, barley, and oats necessary to remunerate the farmers of this country under the present system of cultivation?—I have an idea, provided that the rents are conformable to what I take them at.

State your idea.—84s. a quarter for wheat, 40s. for barley, 36s. for oats.

Are you of opinion that the country with which you are acquainted, could not continue to be cultivated so as to produce the same quantity as it now produces if the prices were much under those you have stated?—I do think so; give me leave to add, that there are farms in my neighbourhood that are taken, that I am sure that price would not remunerate the occupiers of.

What rents are given for land in your neighbourhood?—I believe as high as £7. 10s. a Scotch acre has been given for a large farm of perhaps 400 English acres.

Have you any tithes in Scotland?—None.

Have you poors rates?—We have.

To what amount?—I pay about ten guineas per annum for my farm, and we are liable to be called upon for as much as is wanted; but that is the sum I generally pay.

What do you calculate as the gross produce of an acre of wheat?—I can give the committee the average produce of an acre of wheat upon my lands for eight years, and the average price.

State the average produce of wheat on your farm for the last eight years, and also the average price you have got?—I can by reference to my notes.

Are those notes taken from your books by yourself to refresh your memory?—They are. (*The witness refers to his notes, and says,*) the first crop I had was in 1805; the average of my crop was nine bolls and a quarter; or 37 bushels, the price was 37s. 9d. per boll, which is nearly about 9s. 6d. per bushel; in 1806 the average was 34 bushels at 10s. 2d. a bushel; in 1807 I had 52 bushels per acre all over my farm, at 9s. 9d; in 1808 I had 43 bushels at 12s. 3d.; in 1809 I had 32 bushels at 11s. 3d.; in 1810 I had 40 bushels at 11s. 3d.; in 1811 I had 88 bushels and a fraction at 15s; in 1812 I had $32\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at 15s. The average produce of the whole eight years is 9 bolls and a half or 38 bushels; and the average price is 11s. 9d.

When you speak of that as the average produce, you mean of a Scotch acre?—Of a Scotch acre certainly.

When you state that you know a farm in Scotland which has been let at £7 10s. per acre, have you made any calculation founded on the differ-

ence of measure, the exemption from tithe and the non-payment of poor rates, to ascertain what that rent would amount to, supposing the acre to be English measure, and the land to be liable to tithe and poors rate as in England?—No, when I state £7. 10s. I do not state that as the exact rent, for I think the tenant gives more ; it is a farm near Dunbar, near where I live.

Is your own farm land of the best quality in that country?—No, there is better, though it is a capital farm.

You are acquainted with the quality of that land which pays £7. 10s. an acre?—Perfectly.

Can you state to the committee what you conceive to be the gross produce of land of that quality?—Although the farm is let for that money, I do not know but my farm produces as much as that will.

What is your usual rotation of crops?—I make a rotation of six for my strong lands, and I have a small proportion of turnip land, that is generally in a rotation of four.

State the rotation of six?—Fallow, wheat, grass, oats, beans, and wheat.

Do you mean an entire fallow or a fallow crop?—A clean fallow.

State the rotation of four, which you take upon your light land?—Turnips, barley, grass, and oats; sometimes spring wheat after the turnips.

You have no wheat upon the land cultivated under the rotation of four crops?—Sometimes wheat for barley.

You never have winter wheat in the place of the oats?—No.

Can you state to the committee what may be the value of an acre of turnips in Scotland, let out to feed off with sheep?—£8 a Scotch acre.

Is that the average price of a number of years?—Pretty nearly ; there has been more given : Swedish turnip lets for two guineas more.

Have you any objection to state the rent you pay?—Not the least, my rent is £1,200. a year for 354 Scotch acres, of which 334 are under the plough.

How do you cultivate the remaining part?—It lies always in grass.

Is it old grass?—Yes.

Of a very good quality?—Very good grass.

Can you state to the committee what upon an average is the value of your hay crop per acre?—I do not know how to answer that question, as it applies to myself; I never dispose of my hay.

Have not you known sown grass let by the acre to mow in your neighbourhood?—Yes.

What is the general price they get per acre?—I have got £12 per acre myself for some few acres.

Does that include the after grass?—Yes, altogether.

Your grass consists of rye grass and clover generally, does it not?—Yes, it does.

At what rate do you suppose the farmer who pays £7. 10s. per acre must calculate the produce in taking the farm?—I cannot say.

Can you form any judgment what will remain for himself after he pays the £7. 10s.?—I doubt there will be nothing remain for himself, it is beyond any calculation I can make, that such rents will pay.

Do you conceive it to be owing to superior skill, greater capital employed, or greater frugality in living, on the part of the farmer, or all these causes combined, that land bears so much higher a rent in Scotland than in England?—It is from the great competition of the farmers, and the mode of letting by the landlords.

Is it not owing to cultivation being superior to that formerly practised, that the farmer has been enabled to pay those rents?—Yes.

Explain what you mean by that mode of letting?—The tenants give in private offers, and

there is a great competition for every farm that is to let ; there are a great number of farmers who wish to take it, and they give very high rents, owing to not knowing how much is to be bid against them.

£5. per Scotch acre is a common rent of the recently-let farms in East Lothian, is it not?—Generally more for good land.

Have you made any calculation in your system of cultivation, what it costs you to prepare an acre of your land for seed?—I could say pretty near it, but not positively ; I have prepared fallow land that has cost me six and-twenty or eight-and-twenty pounds an acre, taking in two years rent.

Have you ever calculated on an average what your land costs you that is under tillage, for preparing it to receive the seed, including taxes and the price of labour, and every thing?—I can give the committee an exact statement of the expences of cultivation on my farm.

Have you it with you?—I have brought notes for two years, so as to make an average, they are taken from my books.

Furnish the committee with the statement.--
Farm expences for the crop of 1812, on 334 acres, £2,220. 3s. 8d., the average outlay per acre £6. 13s. 6d.; in the above is charged £196. 10s. 9d. for lime, being the prime cost at the kiln, exclusive of drawing ; the average, without lime, is £6. Farm expences for crop 1813, £1,409. 10s. 2d., the average outlay with lime is £5. 5s. 6d., the average price without lime, £4. 4s. 4d. per acre ; the average with lime in 1812 and 1813 is £5. 12s. 1d., the average without the lime £4. 15s. 8d. In order to form a just estimate of the expences, according to the prices of grain, that would remunerate the farmer and be reasonable for the consumer, I beg to recapitulate as follows : expences for 1812, according to the date I have given, £1,982. 18s. 9d., average expence per acre £5.

18s. 8d., average expence without lime £5. 7s. For 1813, taken at the same data, £1,450. 5s. 2d., the average expence per acre £4. 7s. 5d. without the lime; the apparent difference of expences for the above two years is easily accounted for; horses requiring much more corn in one year than in another; sometimes they are sooner put to corn in the spring, and at the latter part of the year, owing to the failure of the second crop of grass, we are obliged to put them on hay and corn; and some years we are obliged to buy more horses one year than another.

In the calculation of the expences of the acre, do you include the taxes that you pay?---All taxes, and every thing that I pay out.

Can you state to the committee, the sum that you pay in taxes per acre, one year with another? ---I pay nearly about £100., income tax, and horse tax, and house and window tax, and poors rates.

Have you had conversation with other farmers in your neighbourhood, about the price that would remunerate them for the present system of cultivation?---I have.

What is the general idea of the country, as to the price that would remunerate them for the expences of late?---Upon farms taken a few years back, that is the remunerating price which I have mentioned.

In the general estimation of the country?---Yes, in the general estimation of the country.

Since you have attended to farming in Scotland, are you of opinion, there has been a great increase, in consequence of improvements which have taken place?---Very great.

From your knowledge of that country, are you not of opinion, that if capital was liberally employed, generally in the same manner that you employ it, that there would be a much greater increase of produce?---Yes, I am certain of it.

Was not the crop of last year particularly abundant?---It was.

Can you state to the committee, how much it may be generally conceived to be per acre above the average crop?-- Not having thrashed out my crop for last year, I cannot say, with regard to my own ; but I believe there is very considerably above the average.

Have you formed no calculation, how much it will probably exceed the average crop?---I should think about eight bushels per Scotch acre.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Martis, 12^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee yesterday are read.

The clerk lays before the committee, statements of the prices of wheat at Elbing, Wismar and Rostock, prepared by Mr. Nathaniel Palmer pursuant to the direction of their lordships, shewing the duty payable on the exportation, the charges attendant on the shipping, the rate of exchange, together with the freight, premium of insurance, &c. according to the latest advices received by his house ; which, he says, he has received from Mr. Palmer.

The same are read, and are as follow :

WHEAT FROM ELBING.

The last advices from Elbing quote best
wheat per last at *f.* 460

To which are to be added the expences of
Duty and gold agio mounting, per last, at
about - - - 17 6
Screening and loss in measure thereby oc-
casioned - - - 7 24
Loss on dunnage - - - 2 0
Metage, portorage, brokerage, commission,
and shipping charges - - - 16 10
Lighterage from Elbing to Pillau and thence
to the roads - - - 9 20

Price free on board per Elbing last - 513 0
£ s. d.

Or at the course of exchange of 14*f.* 21,
last - - - 34 17 11

Freight to London *£*4 and 15 per cent. 4 12 0

Premium of insurance, policy, and com-
mission - - - 0 17 6

*£*40 7 5

Which price, calculating the Elbing
last to deliver $10\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. is, per quar-
ter - - - 3 16 11

The expences of metage, duty, com-
mission, &c. in London, if the
wheat be sold from the ship, amount
per quarter to - - - 0 3 5

Thus wheat bought at Elbing at 460*f.*
costs, delivered here, per quarter *£*4 0 4

London, July 12th, 1814.

WHEAT FROM WISMAR.

The last quotations from Wismar for
wheat were, per last N. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. 140 0

To which the following charges must be added :

Duty per last	-	-	about	2	3
Screening and loss in measure thereby oc-	-	-	-	6	3
casioned	-	-	-		
Lighterage, metage, portorage, commis-	-	-	-	5	12
sion, and shipping charges	-	-	-		

Price free on board per Wismar last			
N. $\frac{2}{3}$ D.		153	18
	£	s.	d.

Or at the course of exchange of Dr.			
4 20	-	-	last
		34	14 7
Freight to London £5. and 15 per cent.		5	15 0
Premium of insurance, policy, and com-			
mission	-	-	0 17 5
		£41	7 0

Which price, calculating the Wismar
last to deliver $13\frac{1}{4}$ quarters, is
per quarter 3 1 3

The expences of duty, metage, com-
mission, &c. in London, if the
wheat be sold from the ship,
amount per quarter to 0 3 3

Thus wheat bought at Wismar at 140
D. N. $\frac{2}{3}$ will stand in here, per quar-
ter 3 4 6

London, July 12th, 1814.

WHEAT FROM ROSTOCK.

The last quotations from Rostock were
per last - N. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. 136

To which are to be added the expences of

Duty per last - about 2 3

Screening, and loss in measure thereby
occasioned - 6

Lighterage, portorage, metage, com-
mission, and shipping charges 5 10

Price free on board per Rostock last
N. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. 149 13

	£	s.	d.
Or at the course of exchange of D. 4. 20 Lst.	33	16	0
Freight to London £5., and 15 percent.	5	15	0
Premium of insurance, policy and commission - -	0	16	11
Lst. -	£40	7	11

Which price, calculating the Ros-
tock last to deliver $13\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.; is
per quarter - 2 19 10

The expences of metage, duty,
commission, &c. in London, if the
wheat be sold from the ship,
amount per qr. to - 0 3 3

Thus wheat bought at Rostock
at 136 D. N. $\frac{3}{4}$, will stand in
here per quarter - £3 3 1

London, July the 12th, 1814.

The clerk also lays before the committee a letter, which, he says, he has received from Mr. Robert Garnett, stating that it would be out of his power to furnish information in any regular series of the prices of grain at the different ports in the Baltic for some years back, owing to the interruption to the communication with the continent during the war; but according to the latest advices received by his house, wheat delivered in London from the following ports, would cost the importer the prices marked against each place respectively, including the costs and charges of shipping and freight, insurance, and charges in London, videlicet:

From Elbing about 80s. per quarter.

Wismar 64s. do.

Rostock 63s. do.

Rotterdam 67s. do.

being from three to five shillings per quarter above the current value of each at present in this market.

The same is read.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned till to-morrow.

Die Mercurii, 13^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee yesterday are read.

Mr. John Brodie is called in; and having been sworn, is examined as follows:

Where do you reside?—At Scong Hall in East Lothian.

What is your profession?—A farmer.

You are proprietor of Scong Hall, are you not?
—I am.

How long have you been a farmer?—Ever since the year 1777.

To what amount do you at present rent?—About £6000. a year; that includes my own property; I pay rent for it during the life of a lady; I bought it subject to her life interest in it.

Can you state the quantity of land you occupy?
—About nineteen hundred Scotch acres.

From your experience as a farmer, can you state to the committee any idea of the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, which it would require to remunerate the farmer in the mode in which your farm is cultivated?—Reckoning at the rents that have been paid for land for the last seven years, I calculate that to remunerate the farmer, it would require two guineas per boll for wheat, from thirty to thirty-two shillings for barley, and twenty-five shillings for oats, pease, and beans; a boll of wheat, pease, and beans, is somewhere about four per cent. above half a Winchester quarter; of barley and oats three-quarters Winchester make pretty near four of our bolls.

When you speak of remunerating the farmer, what is the profit you calculate upon the capital employed which the farmer ought to receive?—I think he ought to have somewhat better than ten per cent.

Can you state to the committee the expence per acre, which you are at in preparing your land to receive the seed?—As nearly as I can calculate, about five guineas upon our best soils; land that is paying in East Lothian from six to seven pounds, will take about five guineas exclusive of seed per acre to cultivate it; I include all taxes.

Can you state to the committee what is the sum per acre that you pay in taxes?—We pay five per cent. property tax upon our rents, that

upon £6. per acre land is six shillings; other taxes will amount to somewhere about eighteen pence per acre, I think, upon that sort of land.

You include in this the horse tax, the house tax, and the direct taxes?---Yes.

You farm lands of different quality, do you not?---I do.

Can you state the rotation of crops which you take upon your land of the best quality?---Our rotation upon the land of the best quality, is a rotation of six. When we have a turnip soil of a good quality, we reckon it the best; we take first turnips; next, half wheat, half barley; next, artificial grasses; next, half wheat, half oats; next, beans, pease, potatoes, and tares, the greatest proportion beans; and next, wheat; that forms the rotation.

The land off which, after a turnip crop, you take half wheat and half barley, is that which has had the artificial grasses, is it not?---Yes; there is some land that is let higher, even above £7 there, a great proportion of which is three times wheat in a rotation of six years.

State the rotation where wheat is taken three times in six years?---It is much the same as the other; there is turnip first; the greater part is next wheat; next, artificial grasses; wheat again; then beans, tares, and potatoes, &c.; and the last is wheat again.

In your calculation of five guineas an acre as the expence of preparing the land to receive the seed, do you include the purchase of adventitious manure, that is not yielded by your farm, such as lime?---On that sort of land, if it is of a good quality, with adding artificial manure, it is brought nearly up to the other land I have described.

Then the expence of cultivating the land that is of a good quality, and which returns three crops of wheat is more than five guineas an acre, is it not?---Yes, the rent is a great deal more;

but for the expence of lime, which in many places amounts to £14. an acre, I think the tenant ought to reap, about fifteen per cent. from that outlay yearly, in order to be remunerated during his lease.

You do not include the expence of lime in your calculation of five guineas an acre, for preparing your land for seed, do you?—No; I rather consider lime as stock laid out, which ought to pay fifteen per cent. as I have stated.

Have you formed any opinion what will be the consequence of a free importation of grain being permitted from abroad into this country?—I am not a judge what effect that might have; but were the price reduced greatly below what I have stated, it would be ruination to all the different farmers who have taken land within the last seven years.

In your intercourse with the farmers in your neighbourhood, have you had any conversation with respect to the effects of a free importation of grain from abroad?—We are not judges of the effect, we are afraid of the thing taking place.

Has not that apprehension of its taking place damped the spirits of the tenantry in your neighbourhood?—We have great confidence in your lordships looking after our interests, and not allowing us to sink.

You farm land of a very different quality, do you not, from that which you rent at five or six pounds an acre?—Yes.

What rotation of crops do you take upon that land?—That land is not all arable; the greater part of it is a very good turnip soil, but not in a climate to bear much wheat: we take first turnip, barley, artificial grass seeds, which remain two years, then oats; that forms the rotation of five; a part of that farm of a clayey soil, not fit for turnips. I make a clean fallow, without any crop,

and follow that by wheat and grass two years, and then oats; that is also a rotation.

Can you state to the committee what on your best land, that is, land at five and six pounds an acre, is the quantity of wheat which you have grown per acre for any number of years?—I calculate that land at six pounds an acre, or thereabouts, ought to produce about ten bolls per acre.

That is forty bushels, is it not?—Yes, forty bushels, or a trifle more.

What is the largest quantity of wheat you have ever got per acre from any farm of yours in one year?—In the year 1805 my average was fourteen bolls per acre.

That is rather better than fifty-six bushels, is it not?—Yes, it is.

What quantity of barley do you get from the same land per acre?—Nearly the same number of bolls as of wheat.

That is ten bolls, which is sixty bushels?—Yes.

Can you state the quantity of oats you get?—Seventy-two bushels.

Can you state what is the usual price that you get in that part of the country, for letting turnips per Scotch acre to be fed off?—Somewhere about eight pounds for a few years past.

Can you make any calculation of the value of your hay crop?—I make hardly any hay for sale; what is used in the farm we may calculate at any price: I calculate to make six pounds or six guineas per acre for what is depastured, which is two-thirds of it.

What number of bolls of beans have you per acre?—I should suppose about eight, or thirty-two bushels from the same sort of land.

Since you have been a farmer, by the application of capital to land, the produce of the country has been very much increased, has it not?—Very greatly indeed.

From your knowledge of that part of the country, do not you think that if capital was more generally applied, the produce might be still very greatly increased?---I think it may be still much further improved.

So as to return a greater produce?---So as to return even a greater produce.

In making that answer your observation is applied even to the lands that are at present in the best state of cultivation, is it not?---I have no want of capital myself, and I do what I can to raise the most; therefore I cannot answer that question in any other way, than that improvements generally go on, and I expect to see what has not yet appeared.

Are you not of opinion, that if capital was generally applied in that country in as liberal a manner as you yourself apply it, it would greatly increase the produce of that part of Scotland?---I think very greatly.

You pay no tithe there, do you?---We pay no tithe.

Do you pay poor rates?---They are so trifling on any farm I have, that I never take it into calculation.

Can you state what the rent is that you pay for your farm of Thornton Loch?---I pay two thousand nine hundred pounds.

What poor rates do you pay upon that farm?---I have never been charged any yet; I have had the farm two years.

And you pay no tithe for it?---No.

Of what number of acres does it consist?---Of six hundred and seventy acres altogether, four hundred acres of which I value at six pounds an acre; a great proportion of the remainder is not arable.

Have you made any observations upon the modes of cultivation in England?---I have been very little in England; about thirteen years ago

I was so far as London, and went into different parts to observe what I could, in order to discover improvements.

In those parts of England where you have made observations, has it occurred to you that great improvements might be made in agriculture by the application of a larger capital?---I do not know what capital the farmers have, but I think great improvements might be made in the farming in many places I have seen; I have seen some extremely well cultivated; I have observed great improvements within the last thirteen years.

To what do you attribute principally the superior rents that are paid in Scotland over those that are generally given in England?---I suppose principally because the tithes and the poor's rates in England operate against the farmer.

Do you conceive it to be in any degree owing to superior skill, greater capital, or greater frugality in living on the part of the farmers in Scotland?-- I think the farmers in Northumberland are equal to any farmers I ever saw, that there is no better farming any where than in Northumberland; but on the other parts of England I cannot form a judgment, I know nothing of their modes of living.

Have you made any calculation of the expences and of the profits from a farm of any given number of acres in Scotland, in East Lothian for instance?---I have made calculations of my own farm. I never was employed as a valuer of land, but I have been asked by a neighbour to give him my opinion; and have for the last seven years calculated, that we should be paid about by the prices I have before stated.

Can you give to the committee any calculation of the expences of any one of your farms, and of receipts from it, in one, two, or more years?---I could give in such an account on a future day,

more perfectly than I can furnish the committee with at present.

What is the amount of the malt tax, and all the taxes that arise from one acre of barley, according to the produce you have already stated?—None of that tax comes against the farmer.

What is your meaning, when you state that none of the malt tax comes against the farmer?—We purchase our beer generally from the brewer, and therefore we pay no malt tax; the brewer pays it.

The malt tax you pay adds to the price of the beer?—It does.

How much does government receive out of the produce of an acre of barley, supposing it distilled?—I am not able to state that.

Are you of opinion, that if the prices, or nearly the prices you have stated as necessary to remunerate the farmer of wheat, barley and oats, could not hereafter be obtained, the country with which you are acquainted, would not continue to be cultivated, so as to produce the same quantity it now produces?—I think that our cultivation in particular depends much upon capital; and were the farmers to lose the capital which they now have, the agriculture would immediately decline.

Supposing that the farmer could obtain only inferior prices, could he continue to employ the same capital on his land?—He would immediately withhold capital, as much as was in his power.

Would not that greatly diminish the produce? In a very few years it would.

Are you of opinion that if the prices of corn were to be much reduced, any considerable quantity of land would be laid down in grass?—I am not able to answer rightly to that question.

There is in Scotland a great deal of land cultivated of a very inferior quality to that which you are employed in cultivating, is there not?—Yes;

the rents in East Lothian are very different according to the quality of the land ; land in East Lothian is let from nearly eight pounds an acre down to one pound an acre, and in some parts of the country, a great deal less ; but I speak of cultivated land.

In the event of the prices falling lower than you have stated, would not the farmers withdraw their capital from the poorer soils ?—The poorer soils would be the first to feel any depression.

Are you not of opinion, that the poorer soils would, in many instances, be turned into grass ?—I think so ; it is only from the high prices that the farmers are enabled to cultivate the poor soils.

Those prices you have mentioned, would, in your opinion, enable the farmer to go on in the present mode of cultivation which he pursues, would they not ?—I think so.

If grain fell under those prices, you are of opinion, that the produce of the country would be greatly diminished ?—Farmers of capital may labour under the depression of prices for some time ; but were it to be much diminished for a continuance, it would in time take their capital out of their hands ; and all improvements, in my opinion, would immediately cease.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. William Turnbull is again called in ; and examined as follows :

Did not you reside for some time in America ?
—Yes.

For how many years ?—Thirteen years ; I went out in 1784, and returned in 1797.

Did you make any observation upon the price of grain, during your residence in America ?—I did ; the prices were low.

Grain was very cheap, was it not?—Yes, it was.

Had you access to know the price of labour in America at that time?—I have paid for labour myself frequently.

Was it high or low?—I thought it high.

Much higher than in this country?—Yes, a great deal at that time.

How was the price of wheat, in comparison with the price of wheat in this country?—The price of wheat was from about three quarters of a dollar to a dollar a bushel; 6s. New-York currency to 8s.

What is the difference between New-York currency and sterling money?—£100. sterling is equal to £177. and a fraction of New-York currency; the dollar was 8s. New-York currency.

What do you conceive to be the reason of the price of labour being so high when the price of corn was so low in America at that time?—I cannot answer that question precisely.

You have never thought upon that subject?—No, I have not; I had nothing to do with it.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Friday next.

Die Veneris, 15^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Wednesday last, are read.

Mr. Brodie delivers in the following account :

“ Capital required for the cultivation of a farm of 420 Scotch acres* in E. Lothian, value £6. per Scottish acre.

20 Work horses at £52. 10s. each	-	£1,050
1 Saddle do.	-	45
Milk cows	-	100
40 Cattle for feeding in straw yard with turnip, at £15 15s.	-	630
600 Sheep for turnip feeding, 25s.	-	750
†105 Bolls seed wheat, at 42s.	-	220 10s.
†25 Do. barley - at 30s.	-	37 10s.
†25 Do. oats - at 25s.	-	31 5s.
†70 Do. beans - at 25s.	-	87 10s.
Seed potatoes and tares for 15 acres	-	20
Grass and turnip seeds	-	105
Keep of 21 horses for a year	-	550
10 Ploughmen and a boy's wages for one year	-	425
Upper servant and two labourers do.	-	132
Horse harness and other labouring utensils	-	400
Saddler, wright, and smith's accounts, first year	-	100
A threshing machine	-	250
Sheep hurdles, say	-	100
Hand-hoeing and weeding turnip and grain	-	150
Reaping and harvesting	-	280

Exclusive of furniture and housekeeping £5,463 15s.

* The Scotch acre contains one-fifth more than the English.

† The boll of wheat, peas and beans, in Scotland, is about four per cent. more than four bushels Winchester. The boll of barley and oats is just six Winchester bushels.

Probable average produce :

140 Acres wheat, 10 bolls per acre,		
1,400 bolls, at 42s.	-	£2,940
35 Do. barley, at 10 bolls per do. 350		
bolls, at 30s.	-	525
35 Do. oats, at 12 B. per acre, is 420		
B. at 25s.	-	525
55 Do. beans, at 8 B. per do. is 440, at do. 550		
7 Do. tares, at £10 per acre	-	70
8 Do. potatoes, at £10. do.	-	80
70 Do. turnips, at £8.	-	560
70 Do. grass, at £6 6s.	-	514 10s.

5,764 10s.

Yearly expence of labour	£2,313	—	
Seeds	-	-	386 15
Rent	-	-	2,520 —

5,219 15s.

£544 15s.

Yearly expence of cultivation :

Keep of horses	-	-	£550
Ploughmen and a boy's wages	-	-	425
Upper servant and two labourers	-	-	132
Hand-hoeing and weeding different crops	-	-	150
Reaping and harvesting	-	-	280
Threshing, dighting, and expence in marketing grain	-	-	120
Repairs on saddler's, wright's, and smith's work	-	-	200
Upholding stock of horses	-	-	120
Repairs on houses and fences	-	-	40
Do. threshing machine	-	-	25
Grass and turnip seeds	-	-	105
Property tax	-	-	120
Assessed do.	-	-	30
Composition for statute labour on the roads	-	-	16

About £5 9s. per acre - £2,313

N. B.—The farm here alluded to is my farm of Thornton Loch, 420 acres of which I think costs me £6. per acre Scottish measure. It has a good supply of lea ware, which I value at 20s. per acre. It is the general opinion of our farmers, that lime will not pay on land that has had great quantities of lea ware applied to it; not wishing to be satisfied by general opinion, I have been making considerable trials of lime on different parts of the farm, and think it making considerable improvement; last year I expended nearly £500 on lime, and am this year still going on.

In my calculations I have allowed nothing for the covering the risk of bad debts, nor what damage grain may receive by bad harvests, which increases the expence as well as diminishes the value; I think it will take from one to two hundred pounds to cover these risks.

John Brodie, London, 14th July 1814.

The clerk lays before the committee, Mr. William Ruston's printed weekly accounts of corn arrived in the port of London, from the 1st of January 1810, to the 4th of June 1814, both inclusive; which, he says, he has received from Mr. Ruston.

The same are inspected.

Mr. John Deane Parker is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined, as follows:

What is your profession?—The milling and mealing line.

How long have you been in that line of business?—Above twenty years.

Where are your mills?—In the neighbourhood of Canterbury.

Have you generally ground foreign wheat or home-grown?—Not generally foreign; but on large importations I have ground a considerable quantity of foreign wheat.

On your own account?--Yes.

Do you send it to the London market?--Part of it to the London market, and part of it for the neighbourhood where the manufactory is.

Can you state to the committee the relative quality of foreign and home-grown wheat?---The quality of the home-grown wheat has been superior generally to the foreign wheat, except Dantzic, which is superior to that grown at home.

Is there any peculiar quality in the foreign wheat, that renders a mixture of it necessary or desirable in the making of bread?---Generally, immediately after the harvest, we consider that a mixture of the foreign with the home-grown wheat, improves the quality of the flour from the home-grown wheat.

Would not British wheat of the antecedent year have the same effect?—Nearly so.

What in the foreign wheat renders it desirable to mix it in the manufacture of bread?---I consider that it is the age, and its having undergone what is called a perspiration, that the moisture is exhausted by its lying a long while in the vessel, and that it comes in a drier state than our own produce does, immediately to our manufacture, in consequence of its having undergone that fermentation, as it were, that the moisture is drawn out from it.

Does not that dry quality vary in consequence of the seasons?---Of course it depends upon the state in which it was harvested; whether it was well harvested or not in the country in which it was grown.

Can you state to the committee the difference of price between any given quantity of wheat at market, and the same quantity when made into flour and delivered to the baker?---I am not prepared to answer that.

Supposing the best wheat to be 10s. a bushel, what would be the value of the best flour now

selling at market per bushel?---I cannot state that positively, because that varies continually, according to the influx of flour in the market; the price of flour in the country is governed by the quantity in hand, and varies considerably, as the quantity is greater or less in the market.

What quantity of flour does a bushel of wheat generally produce?---I have here a statement of the produce of five quarters of wheat, weighing 56lbs. a bushel: the produce of fine flour is 13 cwt. and two quarters; the further produce of middlings, is two cwt. and two quarters; the further produce for animals fine pollard, is one cwt. and 8lbs.; coarse pollard, two quarters and 8lbs.; bran, one cwt. two quarters and 24lbs.

Does not the quantity of flour produced from the same quantity of wheat vary considerably in different years?---Yes; this is a statement of the average produce according to the weight.

When the weight is the same, is not the quantity of flour sometimes different?---Not very different; if the wheat is very dry, it will produce more in proportion.

Is there not a difference from the thickness or thinness of the skin?---Yes, there is, some years, an unexpected difference; for when the quality of the corn has appeared to be the best, it has perhaps been the thickest; and then of course the quantity of flour is less. I have stated here the positive weight.

You do not mean to say, that wheat that weighs 56lbs. to the bushel will, under all circumstances, produce that quantity of flour?---I do not say positively that it will, but that is the nearest I can give.

What is the present price of a quarter of wheat that weighs 56lbs. a bushel?---The price will vary according to the country from which it comes, speaking of foreign corn; so I should say, it

would with respect to our home produce, and also with respect to the colour; for instance, a quarter of white wheat, weighing 56lbs. a bushel, would be worth more than a quarter of red wheat of the same weight.

What is the present price of a quarter of white wheat, weighing 56lbs. a bushel?-- Of corn of home growth I should say 66s.

What quantity will that quarter of wheat produce in flour?---I should apprehend, as nearly as possible according to the statement I have given, or not quite so much; for if it was dry enough to produce this quantity, it would be of a higher price.

The dryness of it is another circumstance to be taken into the account?---Yes; but white wheat, if it be dry of our own home growth, would weigh more than 56lbs. a bushel.

Do you mean to say, that the weight being 56lbs. a bushel, the quantity of flour would be greater or less in consequence of its being more or less dry?---Certainly 56lbs. of very dry wheat would produce a considerable quantity more flour than 56lbs. of wheat which was not so dry.

What is the present market value of a quarter of white wheat of the driest quality, that weighs 56lbs. a bushel?---The answer that I should give to that, as to our home growth, is, that there is no dry wheat but what would weigh more than 56lbs. a bushel; dry white wheat of our own growth will weigh 61 or 62lbs.

What is the present market price of a quarter of dry white wheat of the best quality?---From 78s. to £4.; I have given myself £4. at Canterbury this week.

How much flour will that quarter of wheat produce?---I should apprehend from five bushels and a half to six bushels.

What quantity of middlings?---The middlings will be rather less than two quarters, I should

think one quarter and fourteen pounds as nearly as I can judge ; the greater the quantity of flour, the less will be the middlings in proportion.

What quantity of fine pollard ?---I suppose about 20lbs.

What quantity of coarse pollard ?---About 7lbs.

What quantity of bran ?---About 25lbs.

These together constitute the whole produce that bear any value ?---Yes.

Is not a bushel of wheat of a definite weight ?---Yes, 56lbs.

What is the present value of six bushels of flour of that quality ?---Seventy-eight shillings.

What is the value of one quarter and 14lbs. of middlings from that quality of wheat at the present market price ?---About five shillings.

What is the value of 20lbs. of fine pollard ?---About one shilling.

What is the value of 7lbs. of coarse pollard ?---I should suppose very little more than four-pence.

What is the value of 25lbs. of bran ?---About 1s. 3d.

Then the gain of the miller in this operation is the difference between £4. the value of the wheat, and £4. 5s. 7d. the produce of these different articles, is it not ?- -Certainly, if I have stated them correctly at the moment.

Cannot you intermix with wheat of the finest and driest quality, a quantity of white wheat, that from its want of the same dryness would bring an inferior price, and at the same time produce flour that would sell at a price equally high ?---Certainly ; I would wish to make this observation, that in our general practice we certainly do that, but that the flour would not be of so excellent a quality as the flour produced from the white wheat alone, but certainly of as good a quality as would be necessary for general consumption.

Would it not in the market produce the same price?---Nearly the same price.

Do you know whether it is not the practice always to mix in that manner?---Certainly, unless some very fine flour is wanted for some particular use, a sufficient quantity of fine wheat could not be found for the purposes for which flour is required; it is therefore as necessary for the interests of the public as those of the manufacturer.

Can you state the proportions of various sorts of wheat, that in the practice of your profession you mix together, to make the finest flour that is brought to market?---I should apprehend that manufacturers differ according to the trade that they have; those that wish to establish a credit, and to have what is called their mark held up in reputation, for the highest price mix a smaller proportion of the lower qualities of wheat than others who look only to the doing a great deal of business in the sale of their flour.

What do you conceive to be the fair proportion?---The proportion that I use myself, would be two thirds of the superior to one third of the inferior, but not of the very best quality to which I was questioned in the first instance, because it could not be found.

What may be the present price of the inferior wheat, of which you mix two thirds?---I should consider that I could buy sufficiently good wheat to mix with wheat of the superior quality at 65s. red wheat, and 75s. white wheat.

Is it your custom to mix white and red together, in the flour you bring to market?---Certainly.

What proportion of white and of red?---By no means certain proportions; only as we can purchase them, and according as the manufacturer feels a disposition to establish his character.

Do you receive wheat in small quantities from gleaners?---Yes, I do not wish it; but I do not think it right to refuse it from them.

When wheat is brought by gleaners, what proportion of flour do you give them?---I never deduct any part except what is wasted ; but from the gleaners in particular I never allow any to be deducted.

Is it paid for in money ?---Generally speaking, we charge them something ; it is at the rate of sixpence a bushel ; but I never allow any thing to be deducted from the gleaners, they have the weight again exactly.

From farmers what do you deduct ?---One pound a bushel for the waste in grinding, and we charge them sixpence per bushel for grinding.

Can you furnish the committee with any statement of the comparative quantity of food which can be brought in wheat in a vessel of 300 tons, and the quantity which can be brought in flour ? ---I can: the quantity of flour that can be brought in a vessel of 300 tons burthen, is 2,400 barrels, the weight of which is $100\frac{3}{4}$ each, making a total of 4,200 cwts., in the same vessel 1,500 quarters of wheat, weighing 56 pounds per bushel, amounting in the whole to 6,000 cwt. would be produced ; the produce of that wheat, according to the calculation I have before delivered in, would be for the human frame, that is, including the flour and the middlings, 4,875 cwt.; the food for animals, including the fine pollard, the coarse pollard, and the bran, would amount to 1,007 cwt.; the total of these two would be 5882 cwt. leaving a difference in the quantity of food brought in wheat above that of flour, in the same vessel, in barrels, of 1,682 cwt.

Is there more flour and middlings which you state to be for human use, by bringing flour in barrel, or wheat in bulk ?---Wheat in bulk by 675 cwt.

Is the wheat brought in a state to produce flour equally good with flour brought in the barrel ?---The wheat will produce better flour than that which is brought in the barrel.

Can you state to the committee the injury to which flour is exposed in coming a sea voyage, and the injury to which wheat is exposed?---I should consider that in case the vessel meets with accident, the wheat would be liable to injury by the bilging of water; the flour would also be liable, but not in so great a degree.

Are there any injuries to which wheat is exposed, that flour is not exposed to, in a sea voyage?---I should apprehend not, I am not aware of any.

Are there any injuries to which flour is exposed, that wheat is not exposed to, in a sea voyage?---Flour generally gets a taint before it arrives; so that when it does arrive here, it is unpalatable to the consumer, unless it is mixed with some flour of our own growth.

From what does it derive that taint?---It very frequently, after it is in the barrel, heats a little, and sometimes it is put in casks made of wood not properly seasoned; the consequence of which is that there is a must upon it, that gives it a taint that is unpalatable.

Is not wheat equally liable to gain that degree of mustiness and taint, which render it unpalatable when afterwards ground?---Wheat is certainly liable to some injury; but that injury, generally speaking, does not go further than the outside, the bran.

If the wheat sustains no injury, does not it become drier in the course of the voyage?---I consider that it is generally improved by the voyage if no accident happens to the vessel, and it gets no wetting in the course of the voyage.

To what voyages do you allude in your answer?---I have answered these questions under the impression that they related to America, because it is from thence that the greater quantity of flour is imported.

You have answered these questions in so far as

they refer to wheat, in relation to wheat brought from America?---Yes.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Kendall is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined, as follows:

What is your profession?---I am a corn inspector at the corn market, Mark-lane, and in different parts of the river.

What is the nature of that profession?---A parcel of corn is brought to market; it is sold by sample; we take the sample, and go and examine the bulk to see that the bulk agrees with the sample on account of the buyer, whether the miller or merchant.

How long have you been in that profession?---Upwards of twenty years, I was at the Albion Mills at the time of their existence in that profession.

In the exercise of your profession have you had occasion to examine both flour and wheat imported?---All that comes from every country.

Is flour sold by the sample as well as wheat?---Yes, at the corn market; therefore it is liable to inspection by myself or others.

Is the flour manufactured by our millers at home sold by sample?---No, that is not sold by sample; a man of respectability sends in to the baker that article, and he guarantees it; there is a law to prevent his sending a bad article.

What do you mean by a bad article?---An article that does not make good bread.

Are our millers in the habit of changing it if the bakers object to it?---Some of the shabby ones are very often obliged to do it; the millers are not all alike.

Have you, in your office of inspector, access to know the quantity of corn that is brought from America in a vessel of a given tonnage?---I can

ascertain, if they tell me the tonnage, what quantity of corn she should bring ; we calculate five quarters of wheat to be equal to a ton ; a vessel of 300 tons should bring 1,550 quarters of wheat, because it lies close.

What quantity of flour will a vessel of 300 tons carry ?—'That I am not able to answer, for you cannot stow a cask of flour in the same space ; ten casks of flour are equal to a ton weight, each weighing 196 pounds neat, without the weight of the cask ; the casks will weigh from 17 to 20 pounds, depending upon the hoops and the staves ; 10 casks of flour should be rather under a ton weight : you might put three or four hundred quarters of wheat in the same vessel in the vacancies.

Have you made any calculation what quantity of flour may be produced from the wheat which is brought in a vessel of 300 tons, and what quantity of flour the same vessel will bring ?—I have not, I have been brought here without notice to-day, and had not any idea of the questions that would be asked me.

Can you state any thing with regard to the state in which flour arrives from America ?—Some cargoes arrive in very good condition, some out of condition, some of it is warm.

Is wheat in bulk, or flour in cask, most often injured by the voyage ?—I do not know one instance out of twenty cargoes of wheat where I have even found it to be out of condition : but flour I have found to be hot ; then it will turn musty or sour : all flour that is loaded in the spring of the year in the hot months in America to come here, will be liable to become sour ; that shipped in the cold weather will keep good ; I have known some flour to be here two years and to be very good, and I have known other flour that has not kept during its voyage, from the mode of manufacturing : the Americans do not

manufacture their flour so good as they used to do, their flour was better some years ago than it has been lately.

Do you mean that they do not manufacture it so well, or that they do not pack it so carefully ? —I think they do not manufacture it so well.

What is the difference in their manufacturing ? —By their dressing it coarser.

Is it more liable to suffer when coarsely dressed, than when finely dressed ?—It is not more liable to suffer in coming the voyage, but it is a detriment when it comes to the market ; the finer it is dressed, the better it is for the purchaser.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Samuel Kingsford is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined, as follows :

What is your profession ?—I am a miller at Wandsworth in the county of Surrey.

How long have you been a miller ?—I have been a miller ever since the year 1796.

Have you ground much wheat brought from America ?—At various times I have ground several parcels.

Have you seen much flour brought from America ?—I have seen a great deal, and been in the habit of buying a great deal within the last twenty years.

Have you found much of the wheat brought from America musty ?—I do not recollect a single parcel of it that was musty.

Have you found any of it damaged ?—I never found any damaged except a little in the bottom of a vessel, but we as millers never work that.

Have you found much flour brought from America damaged ?—The flour brought from America is damaged from being kept too long ; it is sour, musty, and lumpy ; it has a disagreeable sourish smell with it.

Do you mean to say that all flour brought from America has this smell with it?—There is some that has a smell of garlic, other has not.

To what do you attribute the smell of garlic?—It is from the seed of the wild garlic weed.

Has not the wheat sometimes an intermixture of this wild garlic seed in it?—Yes, it has sometimes; but before the grinding of it we get it out by our machine.

Is flour brought from America often damaged when it arrives here?—It generally arrives out of condition, from the causes I have mentioned.

Does it often suffer from the voyage?—It suffers in some degree according to the length of the voyage, more or less.

What is the value of a quarter of white wheat of superior quality at present in our market?—I gave 8ls. for a picked parcel of wheat, Essex wheats, last Monday.

What quantity of fine flour would you get from that quarter of wheat?—That depends entirely upon how it is manufactured; some mill stones of a superior quality will make a greater produce of fine flour than others.

What quantity will you get from that quarter of wheat with the stones which you use?—I am not prepared to state exactly, for I have not made any calculation; but I should imagine somewhere about six bushels of flour.

What quantity of middlings?—From sixty to seventy pounds.

What quantity of fine pollard?—About twenty-four pounds.

What quantity of coarse pollard?—About fourteen pounds.

What quantity of bran?—About forty pounds.

What is the present value of six bushels of flour?—The value of six bushels of flour produced from that wheat, will be about 78s.

What is the value of 65 pounds of middlings ?
—About 9s. 6d.

What is the value of 24 pounds weight of fine pollard ?—About 1s. 3d.

What is the value of 14lbs. weight of coarse pollard ?---About ten pence or a shilling.

What is the value of 40 pounds of bran ?---About 3s.

What do you reckon this wheat to weigh per bushel, upon which you have calculated ?---About 60 to 61 pounds.

Then the difference between £4. 1s. the price you paid, and £4. 12s. 9d. the price you receive, is the profit of the miller, is it ?---After deducting the expences of manufacturing.

Do you ever manufacture into flour for any farmers ?---I never have been in the habit of doing it.

You are a manufacturer of flour on your own account ?---I am.

What charge do you make for grinding a quarter of wheat ?---The charges in the neighbourhood of London are from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a quarter for grinding and dressing.

What induces you as a miller to purchase flour occasionally, instead of manufacturing it at your own mill ?---I purchase it to mix it in with the native flour of our own growth.

You have calculated the price of this flour from wheat worth 81s. at 13s. a bushel ; in point of fact, do not the millers mix other wheats with this wheat, for which he gets in the market 13s. a bushel ?---We work about one-third red wheat with two thirds white wheat.

What is the price of red wheat in the market ?
---For the last red wheat I bought, I gave 70s.

Do not you also purchase white wheat which from its being so dry bears an inferior value in the market ?---We frequently do buy that in a run of wheat ; if we take a run of wheat, we take

good, bad and indifferent ; the Essex run, the Kentish run, or a Suffolk run.

What do you mean by the Kentish run of wheat?—It is brought up by the hoymen from the different parts of Kent ; the Margate wheats, or the Feversham wheats ; ten quarters, sixteen quarters, or up to two or three hundred quarters ; and we take it all together at so much a quarter.

What do you make the waste ?—The waste in grinding is from ten pounds to fourteen pounds per quarter ; it depends upon the season of the year when the wheat is grown, and the quality of the wheat ; damp wheats will waste a great deal more than dry wheats will waste, particularly in a dry season.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Douglas is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined, as follows :

What is your profession ?—A corn ledgerer or inspector.

How long have you been in that profession ?—Fourteen or fifteen years.

Have you had great experience in inspecting corn brought from America ?—I have had a good deal ; not so much of corn from America, as flour from America, and wheat from the Baltic.

Have you had corn from America sufficient to judge of the state in which it comes to market after a voyage ?—Yes ; I have had many cargoes through my hands that I have inspected.

Do you generally find that it is damaged by the voyage ?—I have in general found the American wheat to come in very good condition ; very dry, but in general not well cleaned from garlick seeds, &c. ; in much better condition than we have it from the shores of the Baltic, in general ; I never remember a cargo of American wheat damaged to any degree.

What is the state in which American flour generally arrives?—Sometimes it comes in very good condition, and sometimes some of the barrels are damaged; but in general it is in a state not fit for use by itself; it becomes stale, and can be used only in small quantities; from the length of time it takes to bring it here, and afterwards to bring it to market, it gets stale.

Do you mean that it must be mixed with other flour for use?—Yes; it must in small proportions with fresh English flour.

Does that American flour which comes in the barrel receive damage from the voyage?—It may receive damage in two ways; from being a long time in the voyage and getting staler, so as to be fit only to use with other flour in small quantities; it may also receive damage from getting wetted, as wheat would do in bad weather, from the craziness of the vessel and other causes; and flour much wetted is unfit for any use.

Is the American flour more apt to sustain damage from the voyage than American wheat?—I think it is more apt to sustain damage, because it becomes stale: wheat being capable of separation if it gets a little out of condition or wetted, may be restored, but flour when it has got wetted, cannot be restored.

Have you from your experience as an inspector oftener seen damaged American flour, than damaged American wheat?—That must depend entirely upon the state of the vessel it comes in; I have seen a great deal more of American flour than of American wheat; I have seen ten cargoes of American flour to one of American wheat.

You think American wheat is just as apt to sustain damage from the voyage as American flour?—I think it is, with this difference—that American wheat or any wheat that is damaged may be brought about and made use of, but that Ameri-

can flour, if wetted, cannot be restored and made use of.

Can the wheat be restored from that damaged state to be as good as if it had never been damaged?—Certainly not; but it may be brought into use and made very useful, if it even gets very wet, by kiln-drying; it may be made useful for many purposes, even for human food in small quantities; but when flour receives the wet, it becomes unfit even for hogs: I have rarely seen wheat so damaged that it was not fit for hog-feeding or some other use.

Have you seen flour in a state fit for nothing?—I have seen flour unfit for any thing; when it is very much wetted, and continues so for any length of time, it is unfit for any thing whatever.

Do you mean wetted by sea water?—When it is wetted either by sea water or fresh water.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Monday next.

Die Lunæ, 18^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Friday last are read.

Mr. Thomas Dale is called in; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows:

What is your profession?—A dealer in corn.
Are you also a farmer?—I am.

How long have you been a farmer ?---Twenty-two years.

Where do you farm ?---In the parish of Tottenham, in Middlesex.

Have you had the same farm for the last twenty-two years ?---I have.

You send both the corn and the straw you produce to the London market ?---I do.

Have you made any calculation at what prices of the various sorts of grain, a farmer could be remunerated for cultivating his farm, in the present expensive mode of cultivation ?---I cannot say that I have.

Do you think that at the present price of grain, he could afford to cultivate in the present mode ?---I should hardly think he could, even at the present price.

What do you reckon the present price of wheat ?---Eighty shillings to eighty-two, the best ; I am speaking now of the highest prices ; the average price I should apprehend would not be above seventy-five shillings.

Does the grain you grow upon your farm generally get the first price ?---It does.

At that price do you conceive you could continue the present expensive mode of cultivation ?---Not so as to get a living.

Have you made any calculation of the expences and profits of a farm, the price being 80s. for wheat ?---Last year, taking the prices of hay and corn jointly, I do not think we had any profit ; I rather think our expences exceeded our profits, for we had a bad hay year, the hay has not averaged £4. a load.

To what do you conceive the reduced price of hay to have been owing ?---I do not know, there were good crops the last two or three years, but they were got in badly, and then the price became low.

Have you made any calculation of the expence

of cultivating an acre of wheat, and the profit attending it ?---I have a paper, in which I have stated it as nearly as I could.

The witness delivers in the same, which is read, and is as follows :

	Wheat.	£	s.	d.	
Rent	-	4	0	0	} Allowing the land to produce four quarters of wheat per acre, at 80s. per quarter.
Tythe 12s. property tax 6s. poor rate		1	10	0	
12s. -					
Ploughing and sowing	-	3	0	0	
Seed	-	1	0	0	
Reaping	-	0	12	0	} Wheat - £ s. d. 16 0 0
Threshing	-	1	4	0	
Dung	-	5	0	0	
Carting and market charges upon the wheat and straw		1	8	0	} Straw - 4 0 0
		£17	14	0	£20 0 0

Explain what you mean by the charge of £5. for dung ?---I include the price of the dung, the carriage of it, and the laying it upon the ground.

In what proportion is the prime cost ?---We bring a load of dung from London every time our team goes, and sometimes send on purpose ; we pay from 3s. to 3s. 6d. for three horse cart load.

How much do you lay upon an acre ?---Sometimes fourteen or fifteen loads for wheat land.

Have you made a similar calculation with regard to oats ?---I have.

The witness delivers in the same, which is read,
and is as follows :

Oats.	£	s.	d.	
Rent -	4	0	0	} Allowing the land to produce six quarters of oats per acre, at 30s. per quarter.
Ploughing and sowing -	2	0	0	
Tythe 12s., property tax 6s., poor rate 12s. }	1	10	0	
Seed -	1	5	0	
Dunging -	2	0	0	} Oats - 9 0 0 Straw - 4 0 0
Reaping -	0	12	0	
Threshing -	1	4	0	
	<hr/> £12 11 0 <hr/>			<hr/> £13 0 0 <hr/>

At what price of wheat do you conceive a fair profit can be obtained by the farmer?—I think ninety shillings would be a fair price.

What would you consider a fair price for oats and barley?—We seldom or ever make oats or barley pay us near London, it is as much as it does to pay expences ; we are all on the clay ; beans and wheat pay us better than any thing else ; we sow very little oats and very little barley.

Do you grow beans and wheat in constant succession?—No, sometimes we grow oats and then lay down in clover ; I think the beans paid better than wheat did last year, for we grew six quarters of beans an acre last year.

Was the crop of last season sufficiently abundant to remunerate the farmer for the reduced price at which wheat now sells?—No, it was not, as far as my knowledge extends.

Is the price of labour reduced in proportion to the price of grain?—No, it is not ; we are paying quite as much for labour as we have done for the last three or four years.

Have you made any observations with respect to the effect of dear or cheap seasons upon the

price of labour ?---Our price of labour has been increasing ever since I have been a farmer, and we have never been able to lower it in any way ; for the last twenty-two years it has been increasing up to the present time.

Have you found that it has increased particularly in years of scarcity and dearth ?---No, I have not found any difference.

What is the present rate of wages ?---We pay our carters eighteen shillings a week, and their market expences, &c. amounting to about twenty-one or twenty-two shillings a week, and to common day labourers, three shillings and three shillings and six-pence per day.

What did you pay when you first began farming ?---I used to pay my carters twelve shillings a week, and my common day labourers two shillings a day.

Have you had any complaint lately of the wages given ?---Yes, the very last time we hoed our beans and potatoes, the men struck and wanted sixteen shillings an acre : I never before gave more than twelve shillings.

Did you comply with their demand ?---No, I did not.

Have the poors rates been reduced in your parish in consequence of the diminution in the price of bread ?---No, the poors rates are much the same as they have been for the last three or four years.

To what do you attribute their not having been reduced ?--The poors rates in our parish are rather low ; we have not been burdened much ; it is only three shillings in the pound per annum.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Reilly is called in ; and, having been sworn, is examined as follows :

What is your profession ?—A mercantile agent attending to the management of ships and shipping goods.

Have you, in the exercise of that profession, any opportunity of remarking the quantity of wheat that comes in a vessel of three hundred tons for example, and the quantity of flour that comes in the same vessel from America?—I cannot say that I could answer that question to an exact nicety; but I have seen very large cargoes of wheat imported into London, and very large cargoes of flour imported; I never made a calculation to a nicety.

Do you believe that a vessel brings wheat sufficient to make a greater quantity of flour, than the same vessel can carry flour in barrels?—I believe the quantity of flour produced from a ton of wheat would be about as much as the quantity of flour, that is called a ton of ship's room in barrel; we state eight barrels to the ton, which ton would be 14 cwt. neat, it would be about the same quantity.

Do you give this information from your own knowledge, in the course of your profession?—In the course of my knowledge of the weight of a ton of flour; I have attended the weighing of a vast quantity of American flour in the docks.

Then in your opinion, a ship will bring wheat producing much the same quantity of flour that it will bring of flour in barrel?—Yes, that is my opinion.

The wheat brought in a vessel of given dimensions, will produce about the same flour as the flour which is produced in barrel?—Yes.

Do you think that wheat is brought a sea voyage, or flour with least danger of damage, and the greatest profit to the importer?—Flour by all means, it is the least liable to risk, packed in tight barrels.

Wheat is more liable to receive damage than flour?—Most assuredly, because it is generally in bulk and liable to heat, if it is shipped in damp weather, and will be injured in its quality.

From your experience of the number of cargoes you have seen come, are you of opinion more cargoes of wheat or of flour have been damaged? ---I should think where there was one cargo of flour damaged, your lordships would find by reference ten of wheat; the proportion in my mind is ten to one.

This is a subject you have considered?---It is. I was six years in the house of Robert and John Wilson, who are very considerable corn factors; I did their Custom house business, and that gave me an opportunity of seeing the state in which their corn arrived; if it arrived damaged, there was an exemption of duty.

To what damage is wheat liable on its voyage from America?---The same cause would apply from America, as from Dantzic, or the Baltic; if the wheat happens to be shipped in damp foggy weather, the grain or the corn imbibes that damp, and retains it; and when the hatches are shut down the corn heats, and becomes mouldy, and of course deteriorates.

Have you made this observation with regard to wheat brought from America?---Not from America, for I have never known any come damaged from America. The importation of wheat from America has been very small, it has chiefly been flour; I was about seven years in the business, and do not know of ten cargoes of wheat coming from America; I did observe one, and that was very fine like the Dantzic grain.

You never saw any wheat damaged in coming from America?---No, I never knew any case of the kind; they generally came in American vessels; they were neutral vessels, and had very short voyages; in consequence, I have known one vessel in the London Docks in about nineteen days; the vessel was called the Gold Hunter.

Have you seen any flour from America da-

maged ?---I have never seen any much damaged, I have seen some that was sour; the flour that comes from Baltimore and Virginia has a garlick taste; there is a wild weed growing which they cannot get away, consequently it is ground down with the wheat, and the flour retains the flavour.

Do you conceive, from your observation, that the mode of manufacturing flour in America, is as good as it was some years ago, or has any alteration taken place in that respect ?---I have seen no alteration, for the flour will not be shipped from America unless it is superfine, and it is branded superfine; if it has not this brand, it is of a secondary quality; the flour they have generally sent to this country was superfine.

Do you mean that it was dressed finely ?---Yes, dressed as finely as it could be.

Has much come from America that was coarsely dressed ?---I have never seen any.

What use is made of the flour that arrives in a sour state ?---It is generally sold to the mealmen, and if it is very indifferent, I believe they pound it, break it down from the lumps that it has formed itself into, and mix it with the British flour made from new wheat, for it helps it to levigate the better; it helps the bread to rise.

Has it come within your knowledge, that any complaints have been made on the part of the millers, of the importation of flour from America being injurious to their trade ?---No, I never knew such a thing; when a great importation of flour was made from America to this country, the greater part of it was exported again to the Canary Islands, and to Spain and Portugal, and various other places.

The object being flour, do you suppose, a greater quantity of flour may be brought from America in a vessel of 300 tons, or in the shape of wheat ?---In the shape of wheat, provided it arrives safe; a ship of 300 tons will bring more wheat than a smaller vessel in proportion.

Taking into consideration, the greater chance of injury to cargoes of wheat than to cargoes of flour, do you conceive, that by the importations from America a greater quantity of flour is produced, supposing the whole to be imported in the shape of wheat, than if it were imported in the shape of flour?---Much greater in the shape of flour, and the shipper is more certain in his speculation in exporting flour from America than he would be in exporting wheat; for instance, supposing there is a cargo of wheat in bulk, and a bucket of sea water gets into that bulk, the grain that is wetted will heat and swell, and of course injure the whole of the remainder.

Supposing wheat is a little damaged, are there not means of restoring it into such a state as that it is fit for use?---Yes, certainly there are.

Supposing flour is damaged, are there any means of restoring that to a state fit for use?---Not by itself, not without its being mixed with other flour; we have frequently wheat arrive fit only for the starch makers.

In point of fact do you conceive a greater quantity of flour is imported from America and from other countries in the shape of wheat, than in the shape of flour?---There are greater importations from other countries in the shape of wheat, but from America they are chiefly in flour.

To what cause do you impute that difference?---It is very hard to account for it, but they have been in the habit of shipping flour from America; and from the other countries of sending it in wheat. I have known a few cargoes of flour arrive from France, but it was not so good as the American flour. I think in the other countries they do not know how to dress it; I have never known a bushel of flour come from Dantzic, though I have known great quantities of wheat.

Do you know whether the wheat which has come from America, comes from the same provinces in America that the flour has come from,

or has the wheat come from any particular part of America? --I believe generally from the same parts from which the flour has come; there has been some wheat from Canada.

Has flour come from Canada?---Yes, some small quantity, but it has not been found to be good, the voyage has been so long, and the weather so rough.

Do you conceive they have the same opportunities of manufacturing wheat into flour in those parts of the continent from whence corn is imported into this country, that they have in America?--They may have opportunities, but I do not think they have the knowledge, that they understand the manufactory; the mode of manufacturing the grain in Germany is very different, and not near so perfect as that in America.

Do you know whether in any provinces in America the exportation of wheat is prohibited, unless it is manufactured into flour?---I am not aware of any regulation of that sort.

The witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Wednesday next.

Die Mercurii, 20^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The proceedings of this committee on Monday last are read.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* lays before the committee several calculations of the produce of estates in Bradford, Somersetshire, which his lordship says have been transmitted to him by Mr. Josiah Easton, and which are referred to in his evidence.

The same are read, and are as follow :

PARISH OF BRADFORD,

Containing 995 acres of arable, 827 acres of meadow and pasture,

GROSS PRODUCE of the above Parish (from 1773 to 1782)
on an average

	£.	s.	d.
232 $\frac{3}{4}$ Acres of wheat, exclusive of seed, } 489 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, at 5s. 11d.* }	1,239	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
111 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. barley, 2,787 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. at 2s. 3d.	313	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. pease, 1,168 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. at 2s. 9d.	160	12	8
58 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. beans, 1,456 do. at 2s. 9d.	200	4	0
10 do. oats, 300 do. at 1s. 6d.	22	10	0
20 do. flax, at 7l. 5s. per acre	145	0	0
60 do. clover seed, at 6l. 12s. per acre	396	0	0
3 do. potatoes, at 8l. per acre .	24	0	0
8 do. seed vetches, 80 bushels, at 8s.	32	0	0
87 Cows, at 6l. 5s. each, including pigs	543	15	0
60 Fat and lean bullocks, at 10l. 10s. each	630	0	0
6 Colts, at 8l. each . . .	48	0	0
410 Fat sheep, at 1l. each . . .	410	0	0
2,680 lbs. of wool, at 6d. per lb. . .	67	0	0
1,600 Bags of apples, at 1s. 6d. . .	120	0	0
31 Tons of hay, sold 2l. per ton . .	62	0	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred of reed, at 1l. 10s. per hun- } dred . . . }	15	15	0
Poultry, honey, and wood . . .	70	3	7
Total gross produce . . .	£ 4,500	0	0

* Winchester bushel, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a statute quarter.

TITHES of the

AVERAGE PRODUCE of RECTORIAL TITHES from
1773 to 1782.

	£.	s.	d.
465 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat, at 5s. 9d. per bushel	133	16	7
312 do. barley, at 2s. 9d. . .	31	4	0
135 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. pease, at 2s. 7d. . . .	17	10	3
163 do. beans, at 2s. 8d. . . .	22	8	3
35 do. oats, at 1s. 6d. . . .	2	12	6
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. vetches, at 8s. . . .	4	10	0
30 tons of straw, at 10s. per ton . .	15	0	0
	£ 227	1	7

N.B. There is a modus for vicarial

IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

62 acres of orchard, and 6 acres of woodland.—Total, 1,700 acres.

AVERAGE OUTGOINGS from 1773 to 1782.

	£.	s.	d.
56 Labourers, Men, at 1s. 2d. per day, 44 } Do. Women, at 6d. per day, and 44 Chil- } dren, at 3d. per day, for 52 weeks, at } 29l. 10s. per week }	1,534	0	0
Lime used as manure, (exclusive of carriage)	80	0	0
Smiths and carpenters bills, and wears of } waggons, carts, and other implements } used in husbandry }	272	6	0
Land tax	283	5	0
Church, poor, and highway rates	200	10	0
Repairs of gates, sluices, buildings, &c.	150	0	0
Window tax on eighteen farm-houses, (aver- } age 7s. each 8 windows) }	6	6	0
To stock the estates, a capital of 4,970l. is } occupied, which I charge 5l. per cent. }	248	10	0
	2,774	17	0
* Neat produce (which is to pay the land- } owner his rent, who at this period ob- } tained about 19s. 6d. per acre) }	1,725	3	0
	£ 4,500	0	0

* N.B. 1790 acres, at 19s. 6d. per acre, on an average amount to 1,745l. 5s.

Parish of Bradford.

AVERAGE OUTGOINGS from 1773 to 1782.

	£.	s.	d.
4 Men, 2 waggons, 2 boys, and 6 horses; } 36 days at 2l. including meat and drink }	72	0	0
Threshing 465½ bushels of wheat, at 6d.	11	12	4
Do. 312 Do. barley, at 3d.	3	18	0
Do. 344½ Do. Lent corn, at 3d.	4	6	3
Winnowing and carrying to market	6	5	0
90 Poor rates, at 2s.	9	0	0
Highway rates	2	10	0
Land tax	12	10	0
	122	1	7
Neat produce to the rector	105	0	0
	£ 227	1	7

or small tithes, which amount to 45l.

Parish of Bradford

AVERAGE PRODUCE, from 1783 to 1792.

	£.	s.	d.
234 Acres of wheat, exclusive of seed, } 4,212 bushels, at 6s. 2d. }	1,298	14	0
112 do. barley, 2,800 do. at 2s. 2d.	293	6	8
46 do. pease, 1,150 do. at 2s. 10d.	162	18	4
58 do. beans, 1,450 do. at 2s. 10d.	205	8	4
10 do. oats, 300 do. at 1s. 7d.	23	15	0
20 do. flax, at 8l. 1s. per acre	161	0	0
60 do. clover seed, at 7l. 1s. per acre	423	0	0
3 do. potatoes, at 8l. 5s. per acre	24	15	0
87 Cows, at 6l. 10s. each	565	10	0
60 Fat and lean bullocks, at 10l. 15s. each	645	0	0
6 Colts, at 8l. 5s. each	49	10	0
410 Fat sheep, at 1l. 2s. each	451	0	0
2,680 lbs. of wool, at 6d. per lb.	72	11	0
1,660 Bags of apples, at 1s. 7d.	126	0	0
31 Tons of hay, at 2l. 2s. per ton	65	2	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred of reed, at 33s. per hundred	17	6	0
8 Acres of seed vetches, 80 bushels, } at 8s. 5d. }	33	13	0
Poultry, honey, and wood	72	10	8
	£ 4,691	0	0

Parish of Bradford

AVERAGE PRODUCE, from 1793 to 1802.

	£.	s.	d.
220 Acres of wheat, exclusive of seed, } 3,960 bushels, at 9s. 5d. . . }	1,864	10	0
120 do. barley, 3,000 at 3s. 8d. .	550	0	0
55 do. beans, 1,375 at 4s. 2d. .	286	9	2
30 do. pease, 750 at 4s. 2d. .	156	5	0
8 do. oats, 240 at 2s. 6d. .	31	0	0
35 do. flax, at 10l. per acre .	350	0	0
50 do. clover seed, at 10l. 10s. per acre	500	0	0
15 do. potatoes, at 10l. .	150	0	0
8 do. seed vetches, 80 bushels, at 9s.	36	0	0
87 Cows, at 9l. each .	783	0	0
65 Fat and lean bullocks, at 13l. each	845	0	0
15 Colts, at 9l. each .	135	0	0
475 Fat sheep, at 2l. each .	950	0	0
3,000 lbs. of wool, at 8d. .	100	0	0
1,600 bags of apples, at 2s. 6d. .	200	0	0
35 Tons of hay, at 3l. .	105	0	0
10 Hundred of reed, at 2l. .	20	0	0
Poultry, honey, and wood .	100	5	10
	£ 7,162	10	0

—continued.

AVERAGE OUTGOINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
56 Labourers, at 2s. per day, 44 women, at 7d. per day, and 44 boys, at 4d. per day, for 52 weeks, at 43l. 18s.	3,023	5	0
Lime exclusive of carriage			
Smiths, carpenters, wear of waggons, carts, &c. &c.			
Land tax	283	5	0
Church, poor, and highway rates	315	15	0
Repairs of gates, sluices, buildings	315	0	0
Window tax			
Interest on capital, 7,900l. at 5l. per cent.	395	0	0
	4,332	5	0
*Neat produce, to be paid as rent	2,830	5	0
	£ 7,162	10	0

* N.B.—The landlord at this period obtained for his rent, on an average, about 31s. 6d. per acre—1,790 acres amount to 2,819l. 5s.

Parish of Bradford

AVERAGE PRODUCE from 1803 to 1812.

	£.	s.	d.
215 Acres of wheat, exclusive of seed, } 3,870 bushels, at 12s. 6d. . }	2,418	15	0
140 do. barley, 3,500 do. at 5s. .	875	0	0
40 do. beans, 1,000 do. at 6s. 6d. .	325	0	0
20 do. pease, 500 do. at 6s. 6d. .	162	10	0
10 do. oats, 300 do. at 3s. 6d. .	52	10	0
40 do. clover seed, at 12l. per acre .	480	0	0
19 do. potatoes, at 13l. per acre .	247	0	0
35 do. flax, at 18l. per acre .	630	0	0
10 do. seed vetches, 80 bushels, at 10s. .	40	0	0
87 Cows, at 11l. each .	957	0	0
70 Fat and lean bullocks, at 14l. . .	980	0	0
20 Colts, at 12l. 10s. each . .	250	0	0
500 Sheep fattened, at 55s. each .	1,375	0	0
3,000 lbs. of wool, at 1s. . .	150	0	0
1,400 Bags of apples, at 3s. 6d. per bag .	245	0	0
30 Tons of good hay, at 70s. per ton .	105	0	0
10 Hundred of reed, at 50s. . .	25	0	0
Poultry, honey, and wood . .	103	0	0
	£ 9,420	15	0

—continued.

AVERAGE OUTGOINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
50 Labourers, at 2s. 4d. per day, 44 women, at 9d. per day, 40 boys, at 5d. per day, for 52 weeks, at 49l. 18s.	4,098	13	0
Lime, exclusive of carriage			
Smiths, carpenters, and wear of waggons, &c. &c.			
Land tax	283	5	0
Church, poor, and highway rates	430	0	0
Repairs of gates, sluices, buildings, &c.	400	0	0
Window tax			
Interest on capital 10,500l. at 5l. per cent.	525	0	0
	5,736	18	0
*Neat produce to be paid as rent and pro- perty tax	3,683	17	0
	£ 2,420	15	0

* N.B. The landlord obtained for rent at this period 41s. per acre—
1790 acres amount to 3,669l. 10s.

HEAL BRIDGE FARM

The property, and in the occupation of Josiah Easton, containing 100
4 of woodland.

PRODUCE sold in 1812.

	£.	s.	d.
441 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bushels of wheat at different times (as per day book), including what is consumed by the family }	332	5	6
170 Bushels of barley	42	3	3
74 do. flax seed, at 8s. 3d.	30	10	6
20 Acres of land, let for a crop of flax, at 5l. per acre }	100	0	0
6 Fat oxen, at 33l. each	198	0	0
2 Fat heifers, sold by weight	49	15	3
50 Fat sheep	121	13	0
840 lbs. of wool	33	0	0
1 Mare and colt sold	31	10	0
5 Pigs	34	16	0
Clover seed sold	123	6	8
1 Year's keep of two hackney horses not used on the farm }	26	0	0
1 Year's do. of two draft horses do.	25	0	0
Produce of 6 cows, at 15l. each, ex- clusive of calves and pigs }	90	0	0
By increase of stock since the com- mencement of the year }	139	10	6
	£ 1,377	10	8

IN BRADFORD, SOMERSET.

acres of arable, 150 of meadow and pasture, 6 of orchard, and
—Total, 260 acres.

OUTGOINGS in 1812.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash paid for labour, as per day book	75	9	7
To do. for seed corn to sow	50	11	10
To lime, exclusive of carriage	24	10	0
To cash for stock	169	10	8
To carpenter's bill	23	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To smith's do.	33	3	4
To harness maker	3	12	0
To 100 bushels of malt, at 10s.	50	0	0
To poor's rates	31	0	0
To church do.	3	0	0
To highway rates	13	0	9
To the labour of 4 men and 2 boys kept in house to work on the farm, 52 weeks, at 3l. per week	156	0	0
To 3 servants maidens, or the labour of 3 women to manage the house and dairy, 52 weeks, at 18s. per week	46	16	0
To the horse, window, and dog tax	10	15	6
To the land tax	24	15	7
To interest on capital 1,540l. at 5l. per cent.	77	0	0
	792	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Neat produce, exclusive of rent and pro- perty tax	585	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£ 1,377	10	8

* N.B. Rent of 260 acres, at 40s. per acre. 520l. being the landlord's proportion.—Property tax to A. and B. at 3s. 6d. in the pound, 91l. in the whole 611l.

A draft of a report being prepared, the same is read by the clerk ; and consideration being had thereof,

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned to Friday next.

Ordered, that this committee be adjourned to Friday next.

Die Veneris, 22^o Julii 1814.

The Earl of Hardwicke in the Chair.

Order of adjournment read.

The draft of the report is again read, and agreed to with some amendments.

Ordered, that the lord in the chair do make the said report to the house.

ACCOUNTS.

- No. 1. An Account of the Quantity of Grain exported from and imported into England in each year, from the year 1697 to the latest Period to which it can be made up; specifying the Amount of the various Species of Grain exported or imported in each Year, and stating the Excess either of Grain exported or imported . . . 278
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4. An Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain (except when imported from the British Colonies in North America), specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected . . . 284
5. An Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain (except when imported from the Province of Quebec or the other British Colonies), having been secured in Warehouses, when taken out to be used or consumed in Great Britain, and not first to be carried Coastwise to some other Port of Great Britain where Foreign Corn of the same Sort may be imported on the Low Duties; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected . . . 288
6. An Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain imported from the Province of Quebec and the other British Colonies and Plantations in North America; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected . . . 292
7. An Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain imported from the Province of Quebec and the

- other British Colonies and Plantations in North America, having been secured in Warehouses, when taken out to be used or consumed in Great Britain, and not first to be carried Coastwise to some other Port of Great Britain where Foreign Corn of the same Sort may be imported on the Low Duties; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected 296
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15. An Account of the Contract Prices paid by the Commissary in Chief for Oatmeal, Oats, Bread, and Meat supplied to His Majesty's Troops in North Britain, from the Year 1802 to the Year 1814 333, 334
16. Statement of the Regulated Charge allowed for the Cost of Troop Horses, in each Year, from 1790 to 1813 335
17. An Account of the Amount of the Receipt of all Taxes, in the Year ending the 5th April 1814, distinguishing, as far as can be, the Produce of

- each separate Tax ; and also distinguishing and classing apart all Taxes which are commonly denominated the War Taxes . . . 336
18. An Account of the Amount of the Receipt of all Taxes in the Year ending the 5th April 1774, (i. e. on Easter Eve, being the 2d April 1774); distinguishing, as far as can be, the Produce of each separate Tax . . . 339
19. *William Ruston's Accounts of Corn arrived in the Port of London from Jan. 1st, 1810, to June 4th, 1814; both inclusive . . . 343
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* These Accounts will be subsequently delivered.



ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

An Account of the Quantity of Grain exported from and imported into England in each Year, from the year 1697 to the latest Period to which it can be made up; specifying the Amount of the various Species of Grain exported or imported in each Year, and stating the Excess either of Grain exported or imported.

	WHEAT AND FLOUR.			
	Exported.	Imported.	Excess of exp.	Excess of imp.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
England - 1697	14,699	400	14,299	—
1698	6,857	845	6,012	—
1699	557	486	71	—
1700	49,056	5	49,051	—
1701	98,324	1	98,323	—
1702	90,230	—	90,230	—
1703	106,615	50	106,565	—
1704	90,313	2	90,311	—
1705	96,185	—	96,185	—
1706	188,332	77	188,255	—
1707	74,155	—	74,155	—
1708	83,406	86	83,320	—
1709	169,680	1,552	168,128	—
1710	13,924	400	13,524	—
1711	76,949	—	76,949	—
1712	145,191	—	145,191	—
1713	176,227	—	176,227	—
1714	174,821	16	174,805	—
1715	166,490	—	166,490	—
1716	74,926	—	74,926	—
1717	22,954	—	22,954	—
1718	71,800	—	71,800	—
1719	127,762	20	127,742	—
1720	83,084	—	83,084	—
1721	81,633	—	81,633	—
1722	178,880	—	178,880	—
1723	157,720	—	157,720	—
1724	245,865	148	245,717	—
1725	204,413	12	204,401	—
1726	142,183	—	142,183	—
1727	30,315	—	30,315	—
1728	3,817	74,574	—	70,757
1729	18,993	40,315	—	21,322
1730	93,971	76	93,895	—
1731	130,025	4	130,021	—
1732	202,058	—	202,058	—
1733	427,199	7	427,192	—

ACCOUNT (No.1.) continued.

		WHEAT AND FLOUR.			
		Exported.	Imported.	Excess of exp.	Excess of imp.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
England -	1734	498,196	6	498,190	—
	1735	153,343	9	153,334	—
	1736	118,170	16	118,154	—
	1737	461,602	32	461,570	—
	1738	580,596	2	580,594	—
	1739	279,542	5,423	274,119	—
	1740	54,390	7,568	46,822	—
	1741	45,417	40	45,377	—
	1742	293,260	1	293,259	—
	1743	371,431	2	371,429	—
	1744	231,984	2	231,982	—
	1745	324,839	6	324,833	—
	1746	130,646	—	130,646	—
	1747	266,907	—	266,907	—
	1748	543,387	385	543,002	—
	1749	629,049	382	628,667	—
	1750	947,602	279	947,323	—
	1751	661,416	3	661,413	—
	1752	429,279	—	429,279	—
	1753	299,609	—	299,609	—
	1754	356,270	201	356,069	—
	1755	237,466	—	237,466	—
	1756	102,752	5	102,747	—
	1757	11,545	141,562	—	130,017
	1758	9,234	20,353	—	11,119
	1759	227,641	162	227,479	—
	1760	393,614	3	393,611	—
	1761	441,956	—	441,956	—
	1762	295,385	56	295,329	—
	1763	429,538	72	429,466	—
	1764	396,857	1	396,856	—
	1765	167,126	104,547	62,579	—
	1766	164,939	11,020	153,919	—
	1767	5,071	497,905	—	492,834
	1768	7,433	349,268	—	341,835
	1769	49,892	4,378	45,514	—
	1770	75,449	34	75,415	—
	1771	10,089	2,510	7,579	—
	1772	6,959	25,474	—	18,515
	1773	7,637	56,857	—	49,220
	1774	15,928	289,149	—	273,221
	1775	91,037	560,988	—	469,951
	1776	210,664	20,578	190,086	—
	1777	87,686	233,323	—	145,637
	1778	141,070	106,394	34,676	—
	1779	222,261	5,039	217,222	—
	1780	224,059	3,915	220,144	—
	1781	103,021	159,866	—	56,845
	1782	145,152	80,695	64,457	—
	1783	51,943	584,183	—	532,240

ACCOUNT (No. 1.) continued.

		WHEAT AND FLOUR.			
		Exported.	Imported.	Excess of exp.	Excess of imp.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
England -	1784	89,288	216,947	—	127,659
	1785	132,685	110,863	21,822	—
	1786	205,466	51,463	154,003	—
	1787	120,536	59,339	61,197	—
	1788	82,971	148,710	—	65,739
	1789	140,014	112,656	27,358	—
	1790	30,892	222,557	—	191,665
	1791	70,626	469,056	—	398,430
	1792	300,278	22,417	277,861	—
	1793	76,869	490,398	—	413,529
	1794	155,048	327,902	—	172,854
	1795	18,839	313,793	—	294,954
	1796	24,679	879,200	—	854,521
	1797	54,525	461,767	—	407,242
	1798	59,782	396,721	—	336,939
	1799	39,332	463,185	—	423,823
	1800	22,013	1,264,520	—	1,242,507
	1801	28,406	1,424,766	—	1,396,360
	1802	149,304	647,664	—	498,360
	1803	76,580	373,725	—	297,145
	1804	63,073	461,140	—	398,067
	1805	77,955	920,834	—	842,879
	1806	29,566	310,342	—	280,776
	1807	24,365	400,759	—	376,394
	1808	77,567	81,466	—	3,899
	1809	31,278	448,487	—	417,209
	1810	75,785	1,530,691	—	1,454,906
	1811	97,765	292,038	—	194,273
	1812	46,325	246,376	—	200,051
	1813	*	562,329	—	—

* The documents containing the account of corn and grain exported in the year 1813 having been totally lost at the late fire at the Custom-house, no return can be made of the quantity of wheat and flour exported in that year.

Note. In consequence of the very general destruction by fire of the books and documents belonging to the office of the inspector general of imports and exports, no complete return can at present be made to the above recited order of the House of Peers, for an account of grain of all sorts exported and imported in each year, from 1697 to the present time; but every exertion is being used to obtain the information in question, from the best sources that are in existence, which, as soon as collected, will be laid before the House of Peers in obedience to their order.

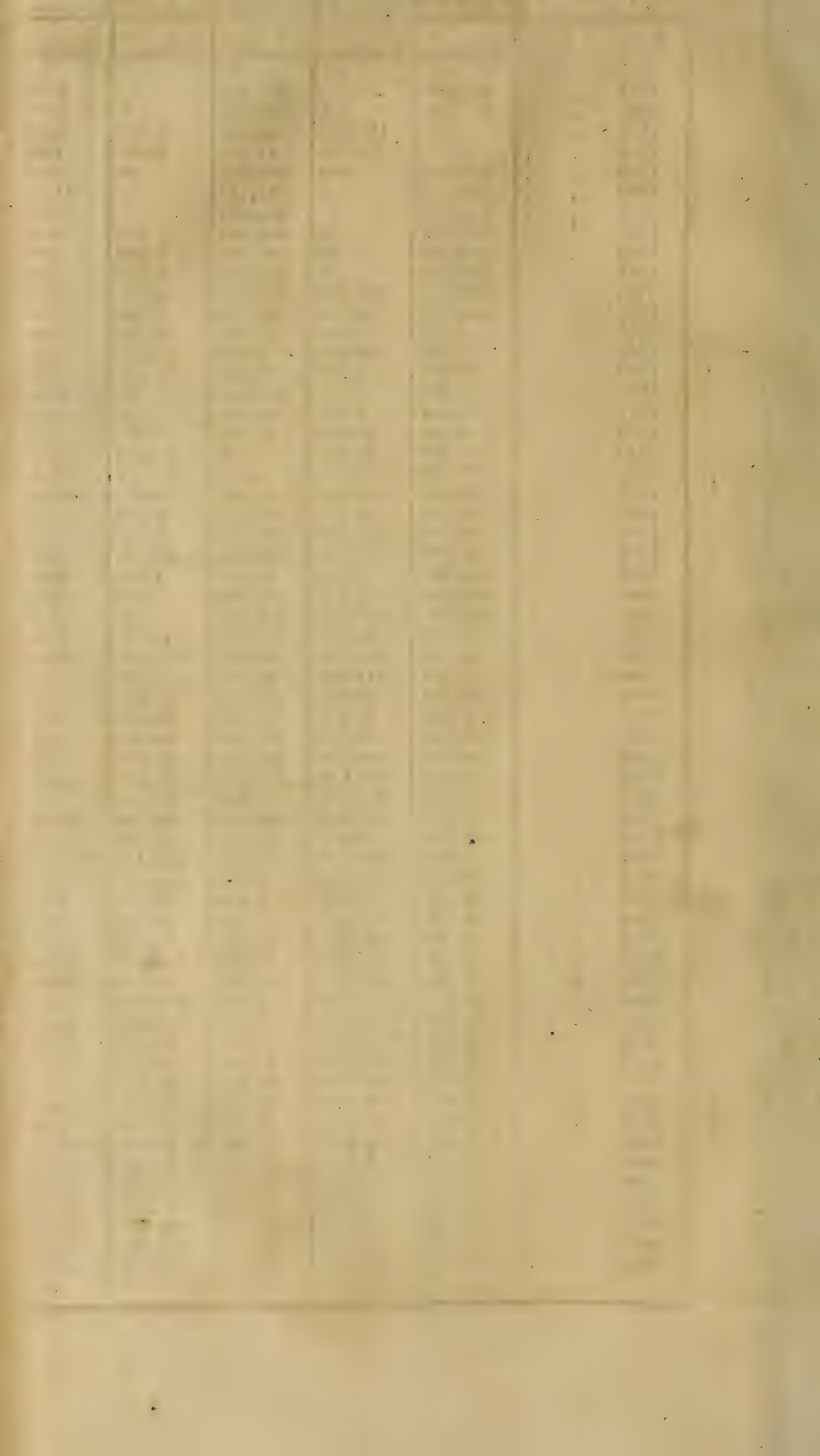
A manuscript copy of the account, officially certified from the inspector general's office, as far as relates to wheat and flour, having been fortunately saved from the conflagration, the inspector general is enabled to state the account with respect to those articles, which is herewith submitted as the best return that can be immediately made to the order of the House of Peers of July 8th, 1814.

Custom-house,
London, 12th July, 1814.

[illegible]

The Account herewith submitted, has been abstracted from official documents deposited in the Office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, from the year 1755 to the year 1791 inclusive, and from 1792 to 1812, from the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Corn Trade.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.
Custom House,
London, July 18th, 1814.



No. 3.

An Account of all Corn imported into Great Britain since the Month of August 1813, distinguishing Importations from Ireland, from those from other Countries.

SPECIES IMPORTED.	CORN imported into Great Britain between the 1st September 1813, and the 5th April 1814.			
	IRELAND.		Other COUNTRIES.	
	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Quarters.	Cwts.	Quarters.	Cwts.
Barley . . .	3,176	. .	3,891	—
Beans . . .	1,540	. .	1,924	—
Indian Corn . . .	. .	. .	5	—
Oats . . .	200,554	. .	26,252	—
Pease . . .	199	. .	3,663	—
Rye . . .	. .	. .	11,991	—
Wheat . . .	54,488	. .	129,275	—
Oatmeal . . .	. .	34,577	. .	35
Wheat Flour . . .	. .	49,191	. .	131
Total . . .	259,957	83,768	177,001	166

Custom House,
London, 10th May 1814. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

No. 4.

An Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain (except when imported from the British Colonies in North America) specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected.

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.		TOTAL.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
WHEAT , except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is							
Under 63s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1	5 0	0	8 4	0	6 3	1 19 7
At or above 63s. per quarter, but under 66s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	2 6	0	0 10	0	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 66s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0 6	0	0 2	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
RYE , except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is							
Under 42s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1	2 6	0	7 6	0	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 42s. per quarter, but under 44s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	1 6	0	0 6	0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 44s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0 3	0	0 1	0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

PEASE, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 42s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1	2	6	0	7	6	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 42s. per quarter, but under 44s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 44s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

BEANS, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average at the port of importation is

Under 42s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1	2	6	0	7	6	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 42s. per quarter, but under 44s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 44s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

BARLEY, BEER, or BIGG, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 31s. 6d. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1	2	6	0	7	6	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 31s. 6d. per quarter, but under 33s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	11 $\frac{5}{8}$
At or above 33s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

OATS, except from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies

Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain, &c.—No. 4. *continued.*

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is								
Under 21s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	0	6 9	0	2 3	0	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
At or above 21s. per quarter, but under 22s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter.....	0	1 0	0	0 4	0	0 3	0	1 7
At or above 22s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0	0 3	0	0 1	0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
WHEATMEAL or FLOUR, except from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of Wheat at the port of importation is								
Under 63s. per quarter, high duty, the cwt.....	0	6 9	0	2 3	0	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
At or above 63s. per quarter, but under 66s. per quarter, first low duty, the cwt.....	0	1 6	0	0 6	0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
At or above 66s. per quarter, second low duty, the cwt.....	0	1 0	0	0 4	0	0 3	0	1 7
INDIAN CORN or MAIZE, except from the province of Quebec and the								

No. 5.

An Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain, (except when imported from the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies), having been secured in Warehouses, when taken out to be used or consumed in Great Britain, and not first to be carried Coastwise to some other Ports of Great Britain where Foreign Corn of the same Sort may be imported on the Low Duties; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected.

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
WHEAT, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is								
Under 63s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	1	7 6	0 9	2 0	6 10½	2 3 6½		
At or above 63s. but under 66s. per quarter, first low duty the quarter....	0	5 0	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 9 0	7 11		
At or above 66s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter	0	3 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	4 9		
RYE, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is								
Under 42s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	1	4 0	0 8	0 0	6 0	1 18 0		
At or above 42s. but under 44s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter....	0	3 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	4 9		
At or above 44s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter	0	1 9	0 7	0 0	0 5½	2 9½		

Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain, &c.—No. 5. *continued.*

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is				
Under 21s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	0 7 9	0 2 7	0 1 11 ¹ / ₄	0 12 3 ¹ / ₄
At or above 21s. but under 22s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 3 2
At or above 22s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter	0 1 3	0 0 5	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	0 1 11 ¹ / ₄
WHEATMEAL or FLOUR , except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of wheat at the port of importation is				
Under 63s. per quarter, high duty, the cwt.....	0 8 3	0 2 9	0 2 0 ³ / ₄	0 13 0 ³ / ₄
At or above 63s. but under 66s. per quarter, first low duty, the cwt.....	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 4 9
At or above 66s. per quarter, second low duty, the cwt.....	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 3 11 ¹ / ₂
INDIAN CORN or MAIZE , except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of barley at the port of importation is				
Under 31s. 6d. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1 3 9	0 7 11	0 5 11 ¹ / ₄	1 17 7 ¹ / ₄
At or above 31s. 6d. but under 33s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 3 11 ¹ / ₂
At or above 33s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂

OATMEAL, except from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 20s. per boll of 140lbs. avoirdupois, or 128lbs. Scotch troy, high duty, the boll

At or above 20s. but under 21s. per boll, first low duty, the boll

At or above 21s. per boll, second low duty, the boll

9	3	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	14	7
2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2
1	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	4

H. Mucklow, Collector.

F. T. Walsh, Comptroller.

Henry Thredder, Surveyor.

No. 6.

An Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain imported from the Province of Quebec, and the other British Colonies and Plantations in North America; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected.

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WHEAT, imported from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is				
Under 53s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	1 5 0	0 8 4	0 6 3	1 19 7
At or above 53s. per quarter, but under 56s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 3 11
At or above 56s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 9
RYE, imported from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is				
Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	1 2 6	0 7 6	0 5 7	1 15 7
At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 2 4
At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 4

PEASE, imported from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter 1 2 6 0 7 6 0 7 1 1 15 7 1
 At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter ... 0 1 6 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 2 4 1
 At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

BEANS, imported from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter 1 2 6 0 7 6 0 7 1 1 15 7 1
 At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter ... 0 1 6 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 2 4 1
 At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

BARLEY, BEER, or BIGG, imported from the province of Quebec and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 26s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter 1 2 6 0 7 6 0 7 1 1 15 7 1
 At or above 26s. but under 28s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter ... 0 1 3 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 1 11 1
 At or above 28s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

OATS, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies

An Account of the Duties imposed on Corn and Grain, &c.—No. 6. *continued.*

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is				
Under 17s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	0 6 9	0 2 3	0 1 8	0 10 8
At or above 17s. but under 18s. per quarter.....	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 1 7
At or above 18s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 4
WHEATMEAL or FLOUR, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of wheat at the port of importation is				
Under 53s. per quarter, high duty, the cwt.....	0 6 9	0 2 3	0 1 8	0 10 8
At or above 53s. but under 56s. per quarter, first low duty, the cwt.....	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 2 4
At or above 56s. per quarter, second low duty, the cwt.....	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 4
INDIAN CORN or MAIZE, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of barley at the port of importation is				
Under 26s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1 2 6	0 7 6	0 5 7	1 15 7
At or above 26s. but under 28s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 1 3	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 1 11
At or above 28s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 4

OATMEAL, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 16s. 6d. per boll of 140lbs. avoirdupois, or 128lbs. Scotch troy, high duty, the boll 0

At or above 16s. 6d. but under 17s. 4d. per boll, first low duty, the boll.... 0

At or above 17s. 4d. per boll, second low duty, the boll..... 0

0 3 0 2 0 13 0 3 0 1 7 4

H. Mucklow, Collector.

F. T. Walsh, Comptroller,

Henry Thredder, Surveyor.

No. 7.

An Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain imported from the Province of Quebec, and the other British Colonies and Plantations in North America, having been secured in Warehouses; when taken out to be used or consumed in Great Britain, and not first to be carried Coastwise to some other Port of Great Britain where Foreign Corn of the same Sort may be imported on the Low Duties; specifying the Law under which such Duties are separately collected.

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WHEAT , imported from the province of Québec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is:				
Under 53s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1 7 6	0 9 2	0 6 10	2 3 6½
At or above 53s. per quarter, but under 56s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 7 11
At or above 56s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 4 9
RYE , imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is:				
Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 18 0
At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 4 9
At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 1 9	0 0 7	0 0 5	0 2 9½

PEASE, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter..... 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 1 18 0
 At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter... 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 9 0 4 9
 At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter 0 1 9 0 0 7 0 0 5 1 0 2 9 1

BEANS, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 35s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 1 18 0
 At or above 35s. but under 37s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter... 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 9 0 4 9
 At or above 37s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter..... 0 1 9 0 0 7 0 0 5 1 0 2 9 1

BARLEY, BEER, or BIGG, imported from the province of Quebec, and other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 26s. per quarter, high duty, per quarter..... 1 3 9 0 7 11 0 5 11 1 17 7 1
 At or above 26s. but under 28s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter... 0 2 6 0 0 10 0 0 7 1 0 3 11 1
 At or above 28s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter..... 0 1 6 0 0 6 0 0 4 1 0 2 4 1

OATS, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or

Account of the Duties on Corn and Grain imported, &c.—No. 7. *continued.*

	Consolid. Customs. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.	War Duty. 49 Geo. 3. c. 98.		Additional Duty. 53 Geo. 3. c. 33		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is						
Under 17s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	0 7 9	0 2 7	0 1 11 ¹ ₄	0 12 3 ¹ ₄		
At or above 17s. but under 18s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 3 2		
At or above 18s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 1 3	0 0 5	0 0 3 ¹ ₄	0 1 11 ³ ₄		
WHEATMEAL or FLOUR, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of wheat at the port of importation is						
Under 53s. per quarter, high duty, the cwt.....	0 8 3	0 2 9	0 2 0 ¹ ₄	0 13 0 ³ ₄		
At or above 53s. but under 56s. per quarter, first low duty, the cwt.....	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 4 9		
At or above 56s. per quarter, second low duty, the cwt.....	0 1 9	0 0 7	0 0 5 ¹ ₄	0 2 9 ¹ ₄		
INDIAN CORN or MAIZE, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price of barley at the port of importation is						
Under 26s. per quarter, high duty, the quarter.....	1 3 9	0 7 11	0 5 11 ¹ ₄	1 17 7 ¹ ₄		
At or above 26s. but under 28s. per quarter, first low duty, the quarter...	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 7 ¹ ₄	0 3 11 ¹ ₄		
At or above 28s. per quarter, second low duty, the quarter.....	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4 ¹ ₄	0 2 4 ¹ ₄		

OATMEAL, imported from the province of Quebec, and the other British colonies or plantations in North America, if the aggregate average price at the port of importation is

Under 16s. 6d. per boll of 140lbs. avoirdupois or 128lbs. Scotch troy, high duty, the boll

At or above 16s. 6d. but under 17s. 4d. per boll, first low duty, the boll...

At or above 17s. 4d. per boll, second low duty, the boll

0	9	3	0	3	1	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2
0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

H. Mucklow, Collector.

F. T. Walsh, Comptroller.

Henry Thredder, Surveyor.

*An Account of the Duties imposed on all Foreign Articles ex-
ported, specifying the Law under which such Duties are
separately collected.*

ARTICLES.	Consolid. Customs.			Tempo- rary or War Duty.			For every 100l. of the pro- duce and Amount of the tem- porary or War duty of Cus- toms 50l.			Total Amount.		
	49 Geo. III. c. 98.			49 Geo. III. c. 98.			53 Geo. III. c. 33.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agaric, viz. rough or untrimmed, } the lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— trimmed or pared, the lb.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annotto, the lb. - - -	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antimonium Crudum, the cwt.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aqua fortis, the Gallon - -	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Argol, the cwt. - - -	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arsenic, the cwt. - - -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bay Berries, the cwt. - -	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaver Skins, the Skin, or Piece of } Skin - - -	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cochineal, the lb. - - -	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cream of Tartar, the cwt. -	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galls, the cwt. - - -	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gum, viz. Arabic, the cwt. -	1	16	9	0	12	3	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Senega, the cwt. - - -	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	9	9
— Stic lac, the cwt. - - -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isinglass, the cwt. - - -	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	6
Lapis Calaminaris, for every 100l. } of the value - - -	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0
Litmus, the cwt. - - -	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madder, the cwt. - - -	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	6
— root, the cwt. - - -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orchal, the cwt. - - -	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orchelia, the cwt. - - -	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pomegranate Peels, the cwt. -	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9
Safflower, the lb. - - -	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sal, viz. Ammoniacus, the cwt. -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Gem, the cwt. - - -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saunders, Red, the cwt. - - -	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shumach, or Sumach, the cwt. -	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9
Tornal, or Turnsole, the cwt. -	0	4	9	0	1	7	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valonia, the cwt. - - -	0	4	6	0	1	6	0	0	9	0	6	9
Verdegris, the lb. - - -	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wood, viz. Brazil Wood, the cwt	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Braziletto or Jamaica } Wood, the cwt. - - -	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Fustick, the cwt. - - -	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Logwood exported in a } Foreign Ship, the cwt. - - -	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Nicaragua Wood, the ton. -	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	7	6
— Red or Guinea Wood, } the cwt. - - -	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	6
— Sapan Wood, the cwt. - - -	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9
Wool, viz. Beaver Wool, the lb.	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	7	6

*H. Thredder, Surveyor. F. T. Walsh, Comp. T. Willimott,
Coll. Outward.*

No. 9.

A Statement of all Articles of Home Produce or Manufacture, on the Exportation of which Bounties are given; specifying the particular Act of Parliament under which such Bounty is paid.

Sail Cloth	-	-	12th Anne	Cap. 16.
_____	-	-	4th George 2d.	— 27.
_____	-	-	9th George 2d.	— 37.
_____	-	-	45th George 3d.	— 68.
British and Irish Linen			29th George 2d.	— 15.
_____			51st George 3d.	— 14.
Silk	-	-	8th George 1st.	— 15.
_____	-	-	9th George 1st.	— 8.
_____	-	-	24th George 3d.	—
_____	-	-	46th George 3d.	— 110.
_____	-	-	49th George 3d.	— 20.
Sugar from and after 5th of August, 1814.	}		54th George 3d.	— 57.

T. WILLIMOTT, Collector Outwards.
F. T. WALSH, Comptroller.
H. THREDDER, Surveyor.

No. 10.

An Alphabetical List of all Foreign Articles of which the Importation is prohibited into Great Britain; specifying the Acts by which the prohibition is enacted.

Note.—That as all Prohibitions on the Export of Articles the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, from either Country to the other, are repealed by 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 67. these Prohibitions *do not include any Articles* the Growth, &c. of Ireland.

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
Ammunition	For sale without licence of his majesty	1 Jas. 2.	8	2.
Andirons	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
	For sale, by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Arms	For sale, without licence of his majesty	1 Jas. 2.	8	2.
Balls, viz. tennis balls	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Bandstrings of silk or thread	Absolutely	13 & 14 Car. 2.	13	2.
Basons, counterfeit	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Beef	Absolutely	18 Car. 2.	2	1.
Bells, except hawks bells	For sale, by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Bells, viz. sacring bells	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Bestial. See Cattle.				

Bits	-	-	-	For sale, by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Blanch iron thread. See Wire.	-	-	-	For sale	-	5 Eliz.	7	-
Bookbinder	-	-	-	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	-	3 Car. 1.	4	-
Books, published in the United Kingdom re-printed abroad, the copies of which are the property of any person here, except books which have not been printed within 20 years before importation; or books re-printed abroad and inserted among other books or tracts in collections where the greatest part has been first composed or written abroad	-	-	-	Absolutely	-	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Books, Popish. See Popish Books.	-	-	-		-	41 Geo. 3.	107	-
Boots	-	-	-	For sale by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Bosses for bridles	-	-	-	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	-	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Brocade. See Gold.	-	-	-	For sale, by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Broaches or spits	-	-	-	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	-	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Brushes	-	-	-	For sale, by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Buckles, and buckles for shoes	-	-	-	Absolutely	-	13 & 14 Car. 2.	11	13.
Buttons	-	-	-	For sale, by strangers or aliens	-	4 and 5 W. & M.	10	-
Bladesmiths, any wares pertaining to them	-	-	-	Ditto	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	-
Blacksmiths, any wares pertaining to them	-	-	-	Ditto	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	-
Bottlemakers, any wares pertaining to them	-	-	-		-	1 Rich. 3.	12	-

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited—No. 10. *continued.*

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
Calicoes, printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Persia, China, or East India	Unless for the purpose of being warehoused for exportation	11 & 12 W. 3.	10	—
Candlesticks of iron	For sale, by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
— standing	Ditto	1 —	—	—
— hanging	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Caps, woollen	Ditto	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Cards, playing	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
— for wool	Absolutely	39 Eliz.	14	1.
—, except roan cards	For sale, by strangers or aliens	13 & 14 Car. 2.	19	—
Caskets	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2
Cattle, great, except 600 head yearly from the Isle of Man to Chester, Liverpool, or Wirewater	Absolutely	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Cauls of silk, or mixed with any other stuff	For sale	18 Car. 2.	2	—
Chasing balls	For sale, except of Ireland or wrecked	20 —	7	—
— dishes	Ditto	32 —	2	—
Chains	For sale	19 Hen. 7.	21	—
Chapes	For sale, except of Ireland or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Chessmen	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	—	—
Chocolate or cocoa paste	For sale, by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Clasps for gowns	For sale, by strangers or aliens	5 Eliz.	7	3.
	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
	Absolutely	10 Geo. 1.	10	2.
	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.

Cloths, woollen	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
Cloths, painted	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Cobblers	Ditto	1	12	1, 2.
Cocoa nut shells, or husks without the nut	Absolutely	4 Geo. 2.	14	—
Cocoa paste	Absolutely	10 Geo. 1.	10	—
Coin, false or counterfeit, or not of the established standard	Ditto	9 & 10 W. 3.	2	—
— Foreign, current in Gt. Britain, false or counterfeit.	Ditto	14 Geo. 3.	42	—
Combs	Ditto	39	75	—
Copper-work made thereof	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	39 Geo. 3.	126	—
Corn, ground, except wheat meal, wheat flour, and oatmeal	See Manufacturers.	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Corses of silk	Absolutely	31 Geo. 3.	30	—
Cutwork of silk or thread	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Card makers, any wares pertaining to them	Absolutely	14 Car. 2.	13	2.
Copper smiths, any wares pertaining to them	For sale, by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Cutlers, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Dagger blades	For sale	5 Eliz.	7	3.
Daggers	Ditto	5	7	3.
Dice	Ditto	10 Ann	19	165.
Dripping pans	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Embroidery of silk or thread	Absolutely	13 & 14 C. 2.	13	2.
Ewers	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Fish of all sorts taken by foreigners, except stock fish, live eels, botargo, caviar, anchovies, lobsters, sturgeon, turbot and oysters	Absolutely	10 and 11 W. 3.	24	13, 14.
		1 Geo. 1. s. 2.	18	—
		9 Geo. 2.	33	—
		26 Geo. 3.	81	43, 44.

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited--No. 10. *continued.*

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
Forcers			4	1, 2, 3.
Forks called fire forks	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	12	1, 2.
Fringes of silk and thread	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 2.	4	1, 2, 3.
Fringe of silk or thread	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	13	2.
— of gold or silver. See Gold.	Absolutely	13 and 14 Car. 2.		
Furs, tawd			3	1, 2, 3.
Founders, any wares pertaining to them	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	12	1, 2.
	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.		
Galley Tiles. See Painted Wares.				
Garnets and hinges				
Girdles	Ditto	Ditto	12	1, 2.
— of silk, or of silk mixed with any other		5 Eliz.	7	—
materials		3 Car. 1.	4	—
Glass painted	For sale	16 —	4	—
Gloves	Absolutely	3 Geo. 3.	21	—
	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
		5 Eliz.	7	3.
	For sale	3 Edw. 4.	3	1, 2, 3.
		1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Gloves and mits of silk	Absolutely	5 Geo. 3.	48	—
— of leather, or shapes or trunks to be				
made into gloves	Ditto	6 Geo. 3.	19	—
Glovers, any wares pertaining to them	For sale by strangers or aliens	25 —	55	—
		1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.

Gold and silver beaten, wrought in papers for painters	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
— brocade	Absolutely	22 Geo. 2.	36	—
Gold or silver lace, thread or fringe, or other work made thereof, or of copper, brass, or any other inferior metal, or gold or silver wire, or plate	Ditto	10 Ann.	26	65.
Gold lace, or of silk and gold mixed	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked	15 Geo. 2.	20	7.
Goloches or cork	Ditto	22 —	36	1.
Grates	For sale by strangers or aliens	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Gridirons	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
Gunpowder	For sale	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Girdlers, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Goldbeaters, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
	For sale without licence of his majesty	1 Jas. 2.	8	2.
	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Hammers	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Handles for knives	For sale	5 Eliz.	7	3.
Hangers	For sale by strangers or aliens	3 Car. 1.	4	11.
	See also Arms.	16 —	4	2.
		1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Harness for girdles, and horse harness	For sale	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
		5 Eliz.	7	3.
— for girdles, iron, latten, steel, tin, or alkmine	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Car. 1.	4	11.
— pertaining to saddies	Ditto	16 —	4	2.
Hats	Ditto	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
		3 —	4	1, 2.
		9 —	4	1, 2, 3.

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited—No. 10. *continued.*

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign	Ch.	Sec.
Hilts	For sale	5 Eliz. 3 Car. 1.	7	3.
Hops, being deceitfully or corruptly unclean, or mixed with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or any soil whatever	Absolutely	16 — 1 Jas. 1. 3 Car. 1.	4 18 5	11. 2.
Hinges and Garnetts	For sale by strangers or aliens	16 — 1 Rich. 3.	4	—
Horns for lanthorns	Ditto	1 —	12	1, 2.
Horners, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	—	—
Hurers, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto	1 Rich. 3. 1 Rich. 3.	12 12	— —
Iron thread, vocat. white wire	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
— Ware	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Images, painted	Ditto	Ditto	—	—
Joiners, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Keys	Ditto	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Knives	For sale	1 Rich. 3. 1 Rich. 3. 5 Eliz. 7. 3 Car. 1. 16 — 3 Edw. 4. 3 Edw. 4.	12 12 3 4 4 4 4	1, 2. 1, 2. — 11. 2. 1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
— called wood knives	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.

Laces of leather	For sale	1 Rich. 3. 5 Eliz. 3 Car. 1. 16 — 3 Edw. 4. 3 Geo. 3. 3 Edw. 4. 46 Geo. 3. 3 Edw. 4. 20 Car. 2. 32 —	12 7 4 4 4 21 — 81 4 7 2	1, 2. 3. 11. 2. 1, 2, 3. — — — — — —
— of silk, or of silk mixed, with other materials	Absolutely			
— of gold and silver. See Gold.				
Lace, viz. thread lace, under the value of £2 per yard, in packets, of less than 12 yards	For sale			
Ladies	For sale except taken on the seas or wrecked			
Lamb	Absolutely			
Lavers hanging	For sale by strangers or aliens			
Latten Ware	For sale, except of Ireland, or wrecked			
Leather, any thing wrought of tawed leather	For sale by strangers or aliens			
— purses				
Locketts	For sale			
Locks	For sale except of Ireland, or wrecked			
— called stop locks	For sale by strangers or aliens			
Lorimers, any wares pertaining to them	Ditto			
Malt	Ditto			
Manufacturers of gold or silver thread lace or fringe, or of copper, brass, or any other inferior metal	Absolutely			
Mitts of silk or leather. See Gloves	Absolutely			
Mutton				

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited—No. 10, continued.

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
Nails of latten with iron shanks.	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Needles, pack needles	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Needle work of silk or thread, except East India	Absolutely	13 & 14 Car. 2.	13	2.
Oak bark, except black oak bark from any country not in Europe	When the price is under 10l. per load	12 Geo. 3.	50	—
Pans, dripping	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	32 —	49	—
Painted wares, except paper and pictures, and earthenware of Europe, other than galley tiles	Do.	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
— Cloths. See Cloths.			—	—
— Glass. See Glass.				
— Images. See Images.				
Painters, any wares pertaining to them	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Pattens	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Pewter wares of all sorts	Absolutely	25 Hen. 8.	9	1.
Pinsons	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	33 —	4	1, 6.
Pins	For sale	3 Edw. 4.	12	1, 2, 3.
Points	For sale	1 Rich. 3.	7	1, 2.
		5 Eliz.	4	3.
		3 Car. 1.	4	11.
		16 —	4	2.

Pork, except bacon	-	Absolutely	-	18 Car. 2. 20 — 32 — 5 W. and M. 13 Eliz.	2 7 2 2 2	— — — — 7.
Popish Agni Dei crosses, pictures, beads, and other superstitious things	-	Absolutely	-	3 Jac. 1. 5 Eliz.	5 7	25. 3.
Books	-	Do.	-	3 Car. 1. 16 —	4 4	11. 3.
Pummels	-	For sale	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Pouches	-	For sale by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Purses of leather	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Painters, any wares pertaining to them	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Pinner, any wares pertaining to them	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Point Makers, any wares pertaining to them	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Pursers, any wares pertaining to them	-	Do.	-	5 Eliz. 3 Car. 1.	7 4	3. —
Rapiers	-	For sale	-	16 — 3 Edw. 4. 3 Edw. 4.	4 4 4	— 1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
Razors	-	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	-	3 Geo. 3.	21	—
Ribbands	-	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	-	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials	-	Absolutely	-	3 Edw. 4. 3 Edw. 4.	4 4	1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
Rings of copper or latten gilt	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
for curtains	-	For sale	-	5 Eliz.	7	3.
Saddles	-	For sale, by strangers or aliens	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Saddle-trees	-	Do.	-	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Saddlers, any wares pertaining to them	-	-	-	-	-	-

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited.—No. 10, *continued*.

GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
Scabbards and sheaths for knives	For sale	3 Edw. 4. 5 Eliz. 3 Car. 1. 16	4 7 4 4	1, 2, 3. 3. — —
Scissors	For sale, except taken upon the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Scummers	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Sheaths	For sale, except taken upon the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Sheers for tailors	For sale, except taken upon the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
	Do.	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
	For sale by strangers or aliens	1 Rich. 3.	4	1, 2.
		18 Car. 2.	2	—
Sheep	Absolutely	20	7	—
		32	2	—
Shoes	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Silk wrought, Bengals and stuffs of the manufac- ture of the East Indies	Unless to be warehoused for exportation	11 and 12 W. 3.	10	1.
— wrought, or velvets, except crape and tif- fanies of the East Indies, warehoused for ex- portation	Absolutely	6 Geo. 3. 50 Geo. 3.	28 —	1. —
— gloves, mitts, or stockings	Do.	5 Geo. 3. 3 Edw. 4.	48 4	— —
— embroidered	Do.	13 and 14 Car. 2.	13	2.
— ribbands, or mixed with any other materials	Do.	3 Geo. 3.	21	—
— fringe	Do.	13 and 14 Car. 2.	13	—
— twined	For sale	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.

— wrought, or mixed with gold or other materials	Absolutely	—	6 Ann.	19	—
— thrown, except of Italy, Sicily, or Naples	Do.	—	2 W. and M.	9	—
— tires	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	—	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
Silver beaten, wrought in papers for painters	Do.	—	Do.	—	—
— Lace. See Gold Lace.	For sale by strangers or aliens	—	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Spits	Do.	—	Do.	12	1, 2.
Spoons of tin and lead	Do.	—	—	—	—
Spurriers, any wares pertaining to them	Do.	—	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Spurs	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	—	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
—	Absolutely	—	29 Geo. 3.	68	—
Stalk flour	For sale	—	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Stirrups	Absolutely	—	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Stockings of silk	For sale by strangers or aliens	—	5 Eliz.	7	3.
Stops, holy water stops	Absolutely	—	5 Geo. 3.	48	—
Swine	For sale by strangers or aliens	—	1 Rich. 3.	—	1, 2.
—	Absolutely	—	18 Car. 2.	2	—
Spurriers, any wares pertaining to them	For sale by strangers or aliens	—	20	7	—
Tin wares of all sorts	Absolutely	—	32	2	—
Tires of silk or gold	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	—	1 Rich. 3.	12	—
Tobacco-stalk flour	Absolutely	—	25 Hen. 8.	9	1.
— stalks, manufactured or unmanufactured	Do.	—	33	4	1, 6.
Tongs, viz. fire-tongs	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	—	3 Edw. 4.	4	—
—	For sale by strangers or aliens	—	29 Geo. 3.	68	—
Turnets	Do.	—	29 Geo. 3.	68	—
Velvets. See Silks.	Do.	—	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
		—	1 Rich. 3.	12	6, 2.
		—	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.

Alphabetical List of Foreign Articles prohibited.—No. 10, *continued*.

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GOODS prohibited to be imported.	Nature of the Prohibition.	Year and Reign.	Ch.	Sec.
War, any utensils of	For sale without licence of his Majesty	1 Jac. 2.	8	2.
Walebone cut, except in fins	Absolutely	9 and 10 W. 3.	26	12.
Wire white	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	5 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Wire, iron, for making wool cards, smaller than	For sale	13 and 14 Car. 2.	19	—
what is called fine and superfine		2 W. and M.	4	16.
— of gold or silver	Absolutely	10 Ann.	26	—
Woollen caps	For sale, except taken on the seas or wrecked	15 Geo. 2.	20	—
— cloths or old drapery	For sale	3 Edw. 4.	4	1, 2, 3.
Wool cards	Do. by strangers or aliens	13 and 14 Car. 2.	19	—
— except Roan cards	Do.	2 W. and M.	4	—
Weavers, any wares pertaining to them	Do.	1 Rich. 3.	12	1, 2.
Wire-mongers, any wares pertaining to them	Do.	1 Rich. 3.	1	—
		1 Rich. 3.	13	—

Note.—This list does not contain any article where the prohibition merely regards the tonnage of the ship, or the size or nature of the package, as regulated by the Acts for the Prevention of Smuggling; or where the prohibition only regards the country from whence articles are not allowed to be brought, or the vessel in which they are not permitted to be shipped, as regulated by the Acts for the increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation.

WM. EARNSHAW, for Mr. Cooper.

An Account of the various Contracting Prices at the Victualling Office, &c.—No. 11, *continued*.

Years.	Months.	DEPTFORD.										PORTSMOUTH.			PLYMOUTH.			DOVER.	
		Wheat per Quarter.	Flour per Sack.	Beef.		Pork.		Butter per Cwt.	Cheese per Cwt.	Wheat per Quarter.	Flour per Sack.	Wheat per Quarter.	Flour per Sack.	Beef (fresh) per Cwt.	Wheat per Quarter.				
				Fresh per Cwt.	Salt per Tierce.	Fresh per Cwt.	Salt per Tierce.												
1802	January	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
	February																		
	March																		
	April																		
	May																		
	June																		
	July																		
	August																		
	September								73 10										
	October																		
	November								77 6										
	December		52 0																
1803	January		50 0		7 18 11														
	February				7 18 11														
	March		50 0																
	April		48 0																
	May		52 6																
	June		54 2																
	July		53 0		10								50 8						
	August		54 0											54 6					

1803	September	55	0	55	6	8	10	4	65	0	8	3	4	60	0	59	2	74	0	116	8	52	6	114	5	105	0	75	0	84	8	85	0	87	0	80	0	70	6													
	October																																																			
	November																																																			
	December																																																			
1804	January	45	0	55	6									60	0	58	8	74	0	117	0	105	0	105	0	75	0	84	8	85	0	87	0	80	0	70	6															
	February																																																			
	March	40	7																																																	
	April	38	4																																																	
1804	May	41	8											60	0	57	1	74	0	107	0	105	0	105	0	75	0	84	8	85	0	87	0	80	0	70	6															
	June	43	10																																																	
	July	57	0																																																	
	August	56	0																																																	
1805	September	67	10											60	0	72	2	74	0	101	0	88	0	84	0	84	0	84	6	74	0	76	0	77	0	70	0	74	0	73	6											
	October																																																			
	November	89	0																																																	
	December	90	3																																																	
1805	January	85	2											60	0	104	0	112	6	110	0	88	0	84	0	84	0	84	6	74	0	76	0	77	0	70	0	74	0	73	6											
	February																																																			
	March	82	6																																																	
	April	73	10																																																	
1805	May	61	9											60	0	90	0	84	0	84	0	84	0	84	0	84	6	74	0	76	0	77	0	70	0	74	0	73	6													
	June	62	0																																																	
	July	76	7																																																	
	August	65	9																																																	
1806	September	54	6											60	0	78	0	75	8	76	0	74	0	76	0	74	0	76	0	77	0	70	0	74	0	73	6															
	October																																																			
	November	52	9																																																	
	December																																																			
1806	January	56	9											60	0	72	0	74	0	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9	72	9											
	February	52	9																																																	
	March	53	0																																																	
	April																																																			

No. 12.

An Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt at Eton College.

			WHEAT per Bushel.			MALT per Bushel.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Day	-	1697	0	7	0	0	3	4
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0	0	3	8
Lady Day	-	1698	0	8	9	0	3	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	4	0	4	2
Lady Day	-	1699	0	8	9	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	0	0	4	10
Lady Day	-	1700	0	5	3	0	4	4
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	9	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1701	0	4	9	0	3	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	2	0	3	0
Lady Day	-	1702	0	3	9	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	7	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1703	0	3	9	0	2	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	3	0	3	0
Lady Day	-	1704	0	7	3	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	4	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1705	0	4	0	0	3	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	6	0	3	4
Lady Day	-	1706	0	3	3	0	3	4
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	3	0	3	4
Lady Day	-	1707	0	3	3	0	3	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	10	0	3	8
Lady Day	-	1708	0	3	10	0	4	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	6	0	4	0
Lady Day	-	1709	0	8	1	0	4	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	11	6	0	4	8
Lady Day	-	1710	0	11	6	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0	0	5	0
Lady Day	-	1711	0	6	3	0	4	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	3	0	5	0
Lady Day	-	1712	0	6	10	0	4	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	9	0	4	2
Lady Day	-	1713	0	4	9	0	3	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0	0	4	0
Lady Day	-	1714	0	7	9	0	4	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	10	0	4	2
Lady Day	-	1715	0	4	6	0	4	4
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	3	0	4	4
Lady Day	-	1716	0	6	0	0	4	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	0	0	4	0

Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt—No. 12. *continued.*

			WHEAT per Bushel.			MALT per Bushel.		
			£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Day	-	1717	0	5	7½	0	3	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	9	0	3	8
Lady Day	-	1718	0	5	3	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	6	0	3	8
Lady Day	-	1719	0	4	0¾	0	3	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	8	0	4	0
Lady Day	-	1720	0	4	6	0	4	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	9	0	3	10
Lady Day	-	1721	0	5	0	0	3	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	4½	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1722	0	4	6	0	3	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	6	0	2	8
Lady Day	-	1723	0	4	2	0	2	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	6	0	3	2
Lady Day	-	1724	0	4	6	0	3	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	9	0	3	8
Lady Day	-	1725	0	5	3	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	10½	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1726	0	6	6	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	0	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1727	0	4	7½	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	10½	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1728	0	6	11	0	4	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	8	0	4	0
Lady Day	-	1729	0	6	4½	0	4	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	6	0	4	4
Lady Day	-	1730	0	4	7½	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	6	0	3	3
Lady Day	-	1731	0	4	3	0	3	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	0	0	3	3
Lady Day	-	1732	0	3	5	0	3	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	3	0	3	2
Lady Day	-	1733	0	3	7	0	2	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	6	0	2	10
Lady Day	-	1734	0	4	2	0	2	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	3	0	2	10
Lady Day	-	1735	0	5	0	0	2	10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	0	0	2	10
Lady Day	-	1736	0	4	10	0	3	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	3	0	3	0
Lady Day	-	1737	0	4	9¾	0	3	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	7½	0	3	6
Lady Day	-	1738	0	4	7½	0	3	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	3	0	3	6

Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt—No. 12. *continued.*

			WHEAT		MALT
			per Bushel.		per Bushel.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Lady Day	-	1739	0 4 5		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 11		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1740	0 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 4 0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 4 0
Lady Day	-	1741	0 7 3		0 4 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 6		0 4 0
Lady Day	-	1742	0 4 3		0 3 10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 3 9		0 3 10
Lady Day	-	1743	0 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		0 3 10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 2 11		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1744	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 3 1		0 3 2
Lady Day	-	1745	0 3 2		0 3 0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 3 8		0 2 10
Lady Day	-	1746	0 5 3		0 2 10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 6		0 2 9
Lady Day	-	1747	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 2 10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 1		0 2 10
Lady Day	-	1748	0 4 6		0 2 10
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 9		0 3 0
Lady Day	-	1749	0 4 6		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 9		0 3 2
Lady Day	-	1750	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 3		0 3 2
Lady Day	-	1751	0 4 1		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 5 6		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1752	0 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 5 3		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1753	0 5 8		0 3 4
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 5 6		0 3 6
Lady Day	-	1754	0 4 8		0 3 6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 0		0 3 6
Lady Day	-	1755	0 3 11		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 6		0 3 2
Lady Day	-	1756	0 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		0 3 2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 6 9		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1757	0 8 6		0 4 6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 6 6		0 4 6
Lady Day	-	1758	0 7 0		0 4 6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 5 6		0 4 6
Lady Day	-	1759	0 5 3		0 3 6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 8		0 3 4
Lady Day	-	1760	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0 4 9		0 3 3

Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt—No. 12. *continued.*

			WHEAT			MALT		
			per Bushel.			per Bushel.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Day	-	1761	0	3	9	0	3	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	1
Lady Day	-	1762	0	5	0	0	3	1
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	4	9	0	3	9
Lady Day	-	1763	0	4	8	0	3	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	6	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1764	0	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	3	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1765	0	7	0	0	3	11
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	6	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1766	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	6	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1767	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	3	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1768	0	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1769	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	7
Lady Day	-	1770	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	3
Lady Day	-	1771	0	7	0	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	3	0	4	3
Lady Day	-	1772	0	8	0	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	6	0	4	7
Lady Day	-	1773	0	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	3	0	5	0
Lady Day	-	1774	0	7	6	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0	0	5	0
Lady Day	-	1775	0	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	11
Lady Day	-	1776	0	6	0	0	4	11
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	0	0	4	7
Lady Day	-	1777	0	6	6	0	3	11
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	3	0	3	11
Lady Day	-	1778	0	7	0	0	4	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	11
Lady Day	-	1779	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	11
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	5	0	0	3	11
Lady Day	-	1780	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	7
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	9	0	3	9
Lady Day	-	1781	0	8	0	0	3	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	9	0	3	9
Lady Day	-	1782	0	7	0	0	3	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	3

Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt—No. 12. *continued.*

			WHEAT per Bushel.			MALT per Bushel.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Day	-	1783	0	8	3	0	5	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	0	0	5	5
Lady Day	-	1784	0	8	0	0	5	0
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	5
Lady Day	-	1785	0	7	0	0	5	1
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	6	0	5	3
Lady Day	-	1786	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	0	0	5	1
Lady Day	-	1787	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	0	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1788	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	9	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1789	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0	0	4	6
Lady Day	-	1790	0	8	3	0	4	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	6
Lady Day	-	1791	0	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	6
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	3	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1792	0	5	9	0	5	5
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	6	0	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lady Day	-	1793	0	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	4	0	5	2
Lady Day	-	1794	0	6	6	0	5	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	0	0	5	3
Lady Day	-	1795	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	3
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	11	6	0	5	5
Lady Day	-	1796	0	12	0	0	5	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	1
Lady Day	-	1797	0	8	9	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	9	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1798	0	6	9	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	6	9	0	4	9
Lady Day	-	1799	0	7	4	0	4	9
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	11	7	0	5	5
Lady Day	-	1800	0	15	9	0	8	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	16	0	0	9	2
Lady Day	-	1801	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	10	0	0	9	8
Lady Day	-	1802	0	8	6	0	6	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	2
Lady Day	-	1803	0	7	6	0	4	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	7	6	0	4	8
Lady Day	-	1804	0	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	10	0	0	5	8

Account of the Windsor Prices of Wheat and Malt—No. 12. *continued*

			WHEAT per Bushel.			MALT per Bushel.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Day	-	1805	0	11	0	0	7	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	11	0	0	7	8
Lady Day	-	1806	0	10	0	0	5	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	10	9	0	6	8
Lady Day	-	1807	0	11	0	0	6	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	8	6	0	6	2
Lady Day	-	1808	0	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	12	0	0	7	2
Lady Day	-	1809	0	12	6	0	7	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	14	0	0	8	2
Lady Day	-	1810	0	15	0	0	7	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	13	0	0	7	2
Lady Day	-	1811	0	13	0	0	6	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	14	0	0	6	8
Lady Day	-	1812	0	17	0	0	7	8
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	15	0	0	8	8
Lady Day	-	1813	0	17	0	0	10	2
Michaelmas	-	Do.	0	13	0	0	9	8
Lady Day	-	1814	0	10	9	0	6	8

Note.—The foregoing prices of Wheat are not the best prices, it having been the custom of Eton College to ascertain the highest and lowest prices, and to fix a medium price, rather above the average, although the reservation in their leases is “according to the price that the best Wheat and Malt shall be sold for in the market of Windsor.”

The price of Malt is taken according to the best price, after deducting the duty therefrom.

At Michaelmas 1793, the nine gallon measure, which had been calculated upon up to that period, was discontinued; and the subsequent prices are according to the eight gallon measure.

EDW. BROWN, Registrar to Eton College,
July 13th, 1814.

No. 13.

An Account of the Prices of Beef, Mutton, Cheese, Butter, Milk, Bread and Coals, for the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, and the first half of 1814, at Bethlem Hospital.

DATE.	BEEF, per Stone of 8lbs.	MUTTON in sides per stone.	CHEESE per Cwt.	BUTTER per Firkin of 56 lbs.	MILK per Gallon.	* BREAD, at Assize price.	COALS per Chaldron.
1811.							
Jan. 1 to Sept. 28.	5s. 2d.	5s. 2d.	Jan. 1 to May 2, 80s. May 3 - July 4, 84s.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 26, 76s. Feb. 27 - Mar. 5, 78s.	Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 15d.	Discount at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. when the Quartern Loaf is at and above 12 pence, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when under 12 pence.	Bourn Moor is per contract in June 52s. Pool mea- sure deliver- ed free of expenses.
Sept. 29-Dec. 31	5s. 4d. Consisting of Buttocks, Mouse Buttocks, thick Flanks, thin Flanks, leg of Mutton pieces, Briskets, clods, and one piece, Ribs, or one sir- loin, once per Week.	5s. 4d.	July 5-Sept. 12, 78s. Sept. 13-Nov. 21, 80s. Nov. 22-Dec. 31, 84s.	20 - June 11, 82s. June 12-Aug. 27, 80s. Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 78s. Sept. 4 - Oct. 29, 76s. Oct. 30 - Nov. 19, 78s. Nov. 20-Dec. 31, 80s.	The Half Peck Loaf.		
						s. d.	
						Jan. 1 to Jan. 16,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
						17 - 23,	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
						24 Apr. 10,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Apr. 11 May 29,	2 4
						May 30 June 5,	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
						June 6 - 12,	2 4
						13. July 31,	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The Hospital being supplied with Bread, the order for the price of Flour cannot be complied with.

An Account of the Prices of Beef and Mutton.—No. 13. *continued.*

DATE.	BEEF, per stone of 8lbs.	MUTTON in sides per stone.	CHEESE per Cwt.	BUTTER per Firkin of 56 lbs.	MILK per Gallon.	BREAD at Assize price.	COALS per Chaldron.
1813. Jan. 1 to April 4. April 5 Oct. 6. Oct. 7 Dec. 31.	5s. 6d. 6s. 2d. 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d. 6s. 2d. 5s. 6d.	Jan. to July 22, 86s. July 23 Dec. 31, 82s.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 16, 76s. Mar. 17 Mar. 18, 74s. May 19 June 1, 72s. June 2 Aug. 10, 70s. Aug. 11 Oct. 12, 72s. Oct. 13 26, 74s. 27 Dec. 21, 76s. Dec. 22 31, 74s.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 18d.	June 18 24, 3 2 25 July 1, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 2 Sept. 30, 3 4 Oct. 1 Oct. 7, 3 4 8 14, 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 28, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 Nov. 4, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 5 Dec. 23, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 24 31, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 1 Mar. 10, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar. 11 17, 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 Aug. 24, 3 1 Aug. 25 Sept. 8, 2 10 Sept. 9 Oct. 18, 2 7 Oct. 14 Nov. 3, 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 4 17, 2 4 18 24, 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 Dec. 8, 2 1	
	5s. 6d. 6s. Od.	5s. 6d. 6s. Od.	Jan. 1, June 24, 82s.	Jan. 1 Mar. 1, 74s. Mar. 2 17, 78s. 18 May, 29, 80s. 30 May 26, 82s. May 27 June 7, 76s. June 8 14, 74s. 15 17, 72s. 22 68s.	Jan. 1 to June 24, 18d.	Dec. 9 31, 1 10 Jan. 1 Jan. 12, 1 11 13 19, 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 26, 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 Feb. 23, 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 24 Mar. 23, 2 1 Mar. 24 30, 2 2 31 Apr. 6, 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr. 7 20, 2 1 Apr. 21 June 8, 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 9 15, 1 11 16 24, 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	No contract yet made.

PETER ALA VOINE, Steward.

Bethlem Hospital, 24th June 1814.

No. 14.

An Account of the Contract Prices of the under-mentioned Articles of Provisions, Clothing, &c. supplied to Greenwich Hospital, from the 1st January 1811 to the 18th June 1814.

	1811.		1812.		1813.		1814.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Meat - per cwt.	3 14 0	{ From 1st April 1811 to 1st April 1812.	{ 3 18 0	{ To 1st April 1813.	{ 4 5 0	{ To 1st April 1814.	5 5 0	To 1st Oct. 1814.
Bread - lb.	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
Household Flour Sack	4 6 7	-	5 7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	4 15 10	-	3 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Suffolk Butter lb.	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ From 1st July 1810 to 1st July 1811.	{ 0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ To 1st July 1812.	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To 1st July 1813	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To 1st July 1814.
Gloucester Cheese lb.	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.	0 0 9	Ditto	0 0 9	Ditto
Peas - Bushel	0 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Average Market price of the year.	0 12 8	{ as before	0 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ as before	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ as before
Oatmeal - Do.	0 11 6		0 12 10		0 13 1		0 10 9	
Salt - Do.	0 19 9		0 19 9		0 19 9		0 19 9	
Malt - a Quarter of 8 bushels.	3 13 6	-	4 18 6	-	4 16 6	-	3 19 9	-
Hops - cwt.	7 13 6	-	6 18 0	-	14 2 6	-	10 1 0	-

Account of Contract Prices, &c. No. 14—continued.

	1811.		1812.		1813.		1814.
							The price of Beer per Barrel is only calculated at the end of the year, when all the expenses of brewing are ascertained.
Beer		0 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
Carpenters* - Day		0 5 6	-	-	0 5 6	-	0 5 6
Joiners* - Do.		0 5 9	-	-	0 5 9	-	0 5 9
Bricklayers - Do.		{ 0 5 6 }	1st April to 30th Sept.	as before	{ 0 5 6 }	as before	0 5 6
		{ 0 5 4 }	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.		{ 0 5 4 }		0 5 4
Masons* - Do.		0 5 9	-	-	0 5 9	-	0 5 9
P Plumbers* - Do.		0 5 9	-	-	0 5 9	-	0 5 9
Candles - Doz. lb.		0 10 10	-	-	0 14 2	-	0 16 7
Shoes - Pair		0 4 11	-	-	0 4 8	-	0 4 8
Coal† - Chaldron of } 36 bushels }		3 1 6	-	-	2 16 1	-	The coals ordered for the year 1814, not being received, the price per chaldron cannot be ascertained.
Mops - each		0 1 5	-	-	0 1 6	-	0 2 3
Stockings - Pair		0 2 2	-	-	0 2 2	-	0 2 2
Hats - each		0 3 0	-	-	0 3 0	-	0 3 0

* These prices are regulated by his Majesty's Board of Works.

† The Coals are imported by the Hospital.

R. Smith, Clerk of the Check.

No. 15.

An Account of the Contract Prices paid by the Commissary in Chief for Oatmeal, Oats, Bread, and Meat, supplied to His Majesty's Troops in North Britain, from the year 1802, to the year 1814.

PERIODS.	Average contract prices paid for the 100 lb. avoirdupois of oats supplied to the cavalry in barracks. The oats to weigh not less than 37 lbs. per bushel.	Average contract prices paid for the 4lb. loaf of army bread made from the whole of the meal, as it comes from the mill, after having been dressed through a 12s. seamed cloth, or through a machine producing meal of equal quality. The contractors are bound by their contracts to supply to the troops stationed in such places where bread is not the food of the ordinary class of inhabitants, oatmeal in the proportion of one pound and one eighth of a pound for every lb. of bread.	Average Contract prices paid for the bush of 140 lbs. of oatmeal, supplied to the troops in the northern forts.	Average contract prices paid for the bush of 140 lbs. of oatmeal supplied to the troops in the Orkney islands.	Average contract prices paid for the lb. of beef and mutton.	REMARKS.
From the year 1770, to the year 1801, both inclusive, the troops in North Britain were not supplied with provisions by this department.	s. d.					Oats, bread, oatmeal, and meat, are the only articles of provisions mentioned in their lordships' precept, that are supplied to the troops by this department.
Year - - 1802	7 5	(The troops in North Britain not supplied with bread by this department.	The troops in North Britain not supplied with oatmeal by this department.	The troops in North Britain not supplied with oatmeal by this department.	The troops in North Britain not supplied with meat by this department.	Prior to bread and meat being supplied by this department, those articles were charged for by paymasters of corps in their accounts with the War Office.
1803	7 8½	—	—	—	—	
1804	8 2½	—	—	—	—	
1805	8 8½	—	—	—	—	
1806	8 6½	—	—	—	—	
1807	9 0	—	—	—	—	
1808	11 11½	—	—	—	—	
1809	11 8½	—	—	—	—	
1810	10 0	0 0 5½d.	29s. 5d.	27s. 4d.	—	
1811	8 8½	0 0 8½	25 5½	22 5	—	
1812	12 0½	0 0 10½	22 8	29 1½	—	
1813	14 3½	0 0 5½	30 11½	35 1½	—	
To 21th June 1814	9 4	0 0 7	25 9	32 6	6d. 5 12ths 6d. 1-12th	

Commissary in Chief's Office,
18th June, 1814.

In the absence of the Commissary in Chief,
JAS. DRUMMOND.

No. 16.

Statement of the regulated Charge allowed for the Cost of Troop Horses in each Year, from 1790 to 1813.

	Charge for each Horse.
	£ s. d.
FOR THE CAVALRY, EXCEPT THE GREYS.	
From 25th December 1790 to 24th December 1792	23 2 0
From 25th December 1792 to 24th December 1813*	26 5 0
FOR THE GREYS.	
From 25th December 1790 to September 1793	26 5 0
From September 1793 to December 1813	28 7 0
FOR THE ROYAL WAGGON TRAIN.	
From June 1803 to March 1809	21 0 0
From March 1809 to December 1813	26 5 0

* Memorandum.—An additional Charge of Five Guineas per Horse was allowed from 4th July 1809 to 1st September following, to Four Regiments of Dragoons serving in Portugal, for the purpose of speedily remounting them.

War Office,
8th July 1814.

PALMERSTON.

No. 17.

An ACCOUNT of the amount of the receipt of all Taxes in the year ending the 5th April 1814; distinguishing as far as can be the produce of each separate tax; and also distinguishing and classing apart all taxes which are commonly denominated the war taxes.

	Year ended 5th April 1814.		
	£	s.	d.
Customs, consolidated -	2,633,295	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - Isle of Man -	6,957	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - Quarantine duty	11,638	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, canal and dock duty	26,099	9	7
Ditto, permanent duty -	505,248	6	1
Excise, consolidated - -	15,755,245	14	4
Ditto, British spirits - A. 1806	276,446	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. do. do. - 1811	202,470	18	1
Ditto, foreign ditto - —	31,747	0	0
Stamps consolidated - -	5,382,487	11	6
Lottery Licenses - -	3,774	3	7
Land taxes - -	1,059,466	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Letter money - -	1,389,000	0	0
Hawkers and pedlars - -	17,370	0	0
Seizures - -	22,286	13	1
Proffers - -	604	6	3
Compositions - -	2	0	0
Fines and forfeitures - -	1,014	15	4
Rent of alum mines - -	864	0	0
Alienation duty - -	3,669	15	4
Hackney coaches and chairs 1711	9,447	0	0
Ditto - - 1784	12,340	0	0
Windows - - 1798	83	13	6
Four-wheel'd carriages - —	18	0	0
Horses for riding - - —	42	2	0
Male servants - - —	9	10	0
Dogs - - —	11	0	0
Houses - - 1802	234	3	8
Windows - - 1804	3,642	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Houses - - —	1,431	14	8
Horses and mules - - —	1,448	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 17 continued.

				Year ended 5th April 1814.		
				£	s.	d.
Horses	-	-	1804	1,461	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horse dealer's licences	-	-	—	360	4	11
Servants	-	-	—	1,862	0	9
Hair powder	-	-	—	623	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Armorial bearings	-	-	—	575	2	5
Carriages	-	-	—	2,730	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dogs	-	-	—	898	6	11
£10. per cent	-	-	1806	1,930	2	0
Consolidated assessed taxes	-	-	1808	6,321,867	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
6d. per lib. on pensions	-	-	1809	10	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1s. do. on salaries	-	-	—	112	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
6d. do. on pensions	-	-	1810	732	5	3
1s. do. on salaries	-	-	—	119	9	10
6d. do. on pensions	-	-	1811	938	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1s. do. on salaries	-	-	—	993	0	0
6d. do. on pensions	-	-	1812	5,130	0	0
1s. do. on salaries	-	-	—	7,300	0	0
6d. do. on pensions	-	-	1813	2,200	0	0
1s. do. on salaries	-	-	—	7,200	0	0
Fines of leases	-	-	-	1,847	0	0
Rent of crown lands	-	-	-	2,485	16	4
Militia fines	-	-	-	1,120	0	0
Arrears of income	-	-	1799	1,933	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
				£ 33,722,828	1	2
Taxes annually granted to pay } off Exchequer bills				4,993,097	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

WAR TAXES.

No. 17 continued.

				Year ended 5th April 1814.		
				£	s.	d.
British spirits	-	-	1803	656,670	0	0
Do. do.	-	-	1806	13,500	0	0
Do. do.	-	-	1812	78,260	0	0
Foreign do.	-	-	1803	820,548	0	0
Malt, cap. 8l.	-	-	—	2,312,260	0	0
Sweets	-	-	—	4,440	0	0
Tea	-	-	—	1,630,426	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tobacco	-	-	1806	318,425	0	0
Brandy	-	-	1807	70,020	0	0
Do.	-	-	1812	6,108	0	0
Temporary or war duty	-	-	1809	3,201,096	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
- Do.	-	-	1810 & 1811	56,578	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
- Do.	-	-	1813	232,121	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Property	-	-	1803	2,175	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	-	-	1804	6,012	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	-	-	1805	13,554	18	7
Do.	-	-	1806	4,339	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do.	-	-	1807	11,552	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do.	-	-	1808	26,234	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	-	-	1809	52,262	8	3
Do.	-	-	1810	245,144	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	-	-	1811	979,258	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	-	-	1812	7,291,558	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do.	-	-	1813	5,773,130	2	6
				£	23,805,678	3 5

Exchequer,
the 5th day of July, 1814.

Wm. ROSE HAWORTH.

No. 18.

An ACCOUNT of the amount of the receipt of all taxes in the year ending the 5th April 1774, (*i. e.* on Easter Eve, being on the 2d of April 1774); distinguishing, as far as can be, the produce of each separate tax.

				Year ended Easter Eve, 1774.		
				£	s.	d.
Wines	-	-	-	69,274	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco	-	-	-	70,516	6	1
East India goods	-	-	-	141,508	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linen yarns to do.	-	-	-	75	12	7
East India wrought silks, &c. 1766				11,279	4	10
£15 per cent. on muslins	-	-	-	50,000	0	0
£25 per ton on French wines.	-	-	-	13,225	6	8
One-third additional sub- dy for annuities	-	-	1706	119,130	19	7
Beaver skins to do	-	-	-	100	0	0
Linen yarns	-	-	-	25	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, paper, and calicoes, customs				1,492	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, excise	-	-	-	145,305	0	0
Fines to do.	-	-	-	386	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coals since Michaelmas			1710	149,006	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
One-half subsidy since 31 July			1712	127,336	3	7
Beaver skins to do.	-	-	-	150	0	0
Linen yarns	-	-	-	37	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spices and pictures	-	-	-	1,531	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional spices and white calicoes				40,000	0	0
Coffee	-	-	A° 1724	21,335	0	0
Fines on do.	-	-	-	441	19	7
Additional duty on do.			A° 1759	3,526	0	0
Tea	-	-	A° 1745	566,535	0	0
Fines to do	-	-	-	2,932	17	2
Pepper and raisins	-	-	-	34,149	1	6
Hides, customs	-	-	-	1,434	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto excise	-	-	-	123,799	0	0
Fines on do.	-	-	-	45	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional hides, starch, &c. customs				1,156	8	10

No. 18 continued.

	Year ended Easter Eve 1774.		
	£	s.	d.
Additional hides, excise - -	73,330	0	0
One-half subsidy 31st July 1714	127,336	3	6
Linen yarns do. - -	37	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaver skins to do. - -	150	0	0
Additional impositions on goods -	92,868	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaver skins to do. - -	300	0	0
Two-thirds subsidy on tonnage 1711	118,694	14	1
Linen yarns do. - -	50	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaver skins to do. - -	200	0	0
Goods exported since 8th March 1710 } - -	37,422	6	3
Coals since do - - - -	98,896	5	1
Coals exported - - A° 1714	9,532	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coals - - - - A° 1719	84,163	4	3
Coals exported - - A° 1757	11,939	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chocolate - - - - 1724	4,899	0	0
Fines on do. - - - -	23	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional duty on do. - - 1759	2,448	0	0
Coals and East India goods ex- } ported - - - - A° 1765 }	35,698	17	5
Additional soap, customs - -	760	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. - - excise - - - -	100,472	0	0
9d. per barrel, excise for Ann ^a } A° 1706 }	141,791	0	0
£3,700 per week, excise - -	188,700	0	0
Two-sevenths of 9d. excise - -	40,611	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Five-sevenths of do. - - - -	101,178	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional 3d. per barrel, excise -	47,213	0	0
Wire and starch - - - -	20,969	0	0
Fines to do. - - - -	33	12	1
Sweets - - - - A° 1737	8,490	0	0
99 years of 9d. excise - - - -	141,790	0	0
£700 per week letter money - -	35,700	0	0
Candles, customs, since 25 Mar. 1711	38	11	7
Do. excise - - - - A° 1711	74,510	0	0
Fines on do. - - - -	35	15	6
Candle excise - - - - 1715	74,510	0	0
Do. customs since 1st March 1715	36	11	7
Apprentice duty - - A° -	5,360	9	10

No. 18 continued.

				Year ended Easter Eve 1774.		
				£	s.	d.
Hops	-	-	A° 1715	98,224	0	0
Pamphlets and stamped papers	-	-	-	38,010	15	0
Paper	-	-	A° 1710	33,369	14	5
Paper, cards and dice	-	-	-	20,514	6	7
Policies of insurance	-	-	-	5,210	12	6
Additional do. &c.	-	-	A° 1765	1,564	18	10
Additional duty on paper	-	-	-	36,710	11	5
Paper, pro lottery	-	-	1714	16,000	4	9
Brandy, customs	-	-	A° 1736	31,517	10	4
Do. excise	-	-	Do.	292,719	0	0
Additional duty on brandy	-	-	1760 & 1766	115,427	0	0
Do. on Do.	-	-	1762	15,005	0	0
Low wines	-	-	A° 1736	16,335	0	0
Do.	-	-	1743	18,889	0	0
Do.	-	-	1746	5,824	0	0
Do.	-	-	1751	17,494	0	0
Do.	-	-	1760	78,723	0	0
Do.	-	-	1762	15,913	0	0
British spirits	-	-	1736	21,225	0	0
Do.	-	-	1743	24,088	0	0
Do.	-	-	1745	10,866	0	0
Do.	-	-	1751	32,628	0	0
Do.	-	-	1760	118,681	0	0
Do.	-	-	1762	24,472	0	0
Licences for retailing spirituous liquors	-	-	1743 & 1752	68,728	0	0
Fines to do.	-	-	-	341	12	9
Additional duty on wines	-	-	A° 1745	57,354	15	8 ¹ / ₂
Do. do.	-	-	1763	65,659	11	1
Glass, excise	-	-	1746	62,011	0	0
Do. customs	-	-	Do.	979	15	10
Coaches, &c.	-	-	1747	90,191	0	0
Additional poundage	-	-	Do.	363,270	17	7 ¹ / ₂
Linen yarns	-	-	Do.	75	12	7
Beaver skins to	-	-	Do.	300	0	0
Additional poundage	-	-	1759	278,343	19	1 ¹ / ₂
Stamps for the Hanaper office	-	-	-	3,382	7	9

		Year ended Easter Eve 1774.		
		£	s.	d.
Additional stamped vellum, &c. }	1757 }	73,108	4	11
- - Do. - -	1759	9,082	10	6
- - Do. - -	1762	374	4	8
- - Do. - -	1765	817	11	3
ld. per ell on foreign sail cloth -		882	17	9
Duty on silver plate -	1756	11,896	0	0
Additional duty on cards and dice		12,303	10	5
Ale licences - - -	1756	52,445	2	4
Wine do. - - -	1757	20,357	6	2
Plate do. - - -	1758	7,392	0	0
Duty on salt - - -	1759	234,365	10	5
Additional duty on malt -	1760	286,947	0	0
Additional two-thirds excise on }		460,568	0	0
beer, &c. - - -	1761 }			
Plantation duties on sugars, &c.	1764	5,811	9	3
Duty on gum senega -	1765	3,140	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional duty on cyder, &c.	1766	4,537	0	0
Do. do. - - -	1763	44	0	0
Cambricks and sugars, &c.	1766	1,212	2	8
Silk crapes, &c. - -	Do.	4,950	10	10
Molasses, &c. - -	Do.	3,858	17	1
Chip hats, &c. - -	1767	1,004	16	0
Canvas and lawns -	Do.	5,876	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drillings and broad linens	Do.	17,181	17	8
Glass, paper, &c. imported }	Do. }	8,067	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
into America - - -				
Coynage duty on spirits -		7,938	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. on wines - - -		5,224	9	9
Duty on whale fins - -		3,361	0	9
Unrated goods imported, and un- }		23	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
dervalued - - -				
Subsidy on rice exported -	1767	73	15	5
Do. on do. - - -	1772	3,730	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. on do. - - -	1773	5,675	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deficiency of the duty upon tea, }		202,156	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
for the year ending 5th July, }				
1772 by the East India co. }				
£4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the plantations		14,550	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 18 continued.

		Year ended Easter Eve 1774.		
		£	s.	d.
Hawkers and pedlars	- -	4,366	15	8
Licences for hackney coaches	- -	9,691	17	3
Do. hackney chairs	- -	205	15	0
6d. per lib. on pensions, &c.	- -	36,520	0	0
1s. deductions on salaries, &c.	1758	33,855	18	0
Houses and windows	- A° 1747	2	15	8
Do.	- - 1758	1	6	0
Additional duty on windows	1762	0	15	1
Houses and windows	- 1766	367,311	12	10
Additional tonnage since 25th } October - - - - }	1760	362,211	6	0
Linen yarns to do.	- -	75	12	7
Beaver skins to do.	- -	300	0	0
Hereditary excise since 25th } October - - - - }	1760	197,914	0	0
Fines on do.	- -	1,113	7	0
Letter money since do.	- -	85,000	0	0
Wrought plate, customs	- 1720	48	5	5 ¹ / ₂
Enumerated duties	- -	244	11	2 ¹ / ₂
Duty on apples imported	- -	4	19	6
Seizures since 25th October	1760	53,271	13	2 ¹ / ₂
Profiers since do.	- - Do.	1,108	7	7 ¹ / ₂
Fines of leases do.	- - Do.	4,061	13	4
Alienation office do	- - Do.	2,531	5	4
Rent of Savoy lands do.	- - Do.	6	5	9
Fines and forfeitures, customs	- -	40	1	2 ¹ / ₂
Rent of alum mines since 25th } October 1760 - - - }		1,020	0	0
Duty on malt	- -	506,080	0	0
First fruits of the clergy	- -	15,584	3	8 ¹ / ₂
Land taxes	- -	1,363,451	19	3
£		10,070,962	17	6 ¹ / ₄

Exchequer,
the 5th day of July 1814.

Wm. ROSE HAWORTH.

No. 19. William Ruston's accounts of corn arrived in the port of London, from January 1, 1810, to June 4, 1814, both inclusive, will be subsequently delivered.

THE END.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey,
London.

REPORT

FROM THE

J. Matheson

SELECT COMMITTEE

OF

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON PETITIONS RELATING TO THE

Corn Laws of this Kingdom:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

AN APPENDIX OF ACCOUNTS.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES RIDGWAY, PICCADILLY,

By C. Wood, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street.

1814.

中華民國二十二年

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the several **PETITIONS** which have been presented to This House, in the present Session of Parliament, upon the subject of the **CORN LAWS**, were referred, to consider so much of the said Petitions as relates to the Trade in *Foreign Corn*, and to the Duties now payable thereupon; and to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to The House; and who were also empowered to report the **MINUTES** of **EVIDENCE** taken before them;—**HAVE** considered the Matters referred to them; and have agreed to the following **REPORT**:

IN taking into their consideration the important subject referred to them by The House, they have proceeded, in the first place, to examine into the state of the growth of Corn at Home, and the circumstances which affect the same. The laws which regulate the importation of *Foreign Corn*, and the duties payable thereupon, having been al-

tered from time to time, with a reference to these circumstances, and to the expense of raising Corn in this Country, it appeared to Your Committee that such an inquiry must necessarily precede, and form part of any consideration of the Trade in *Foreign* Corn.

Under this first head, therefore, Your Committee have turned their attention to the following points :

1st. The recent Extension and Improvement of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom :

2d. The present Expense of Cultivation, including the Rent :

3d. The Price necessary to remunerate the Grower.

On the first point, it appears to Your Committee to be established by all the Evidence, that, within the last twenty years, a very rapid and extensive progress has been made in the Agriculture of the United Kingdom : — that great additional capitals have been skilfully and successfully applied, not only to the improved management of lands already in tillage, but also to the converting of large tracts of inferior pasture into productive arable, and the reclaiming and inclosing of fens, commons, and wastes, which have been brought into a state of regular cultivation : — that many extensive enter-

prises, directed to the same important objects, are some of them still in their infancy : — that others, though in a more forward state, do not yet make any return for the large advances which have been laid out upon them ; and that these advances, in many instances, will be a total loss to the parties (involving also the loss to the Nation of the produce, which in a few years might be expected from such expensive undertakings), if, from the want of a sufficient encouragement to continue them, they should be abandoned in their present unfinished state.

It is to the stimulus of this encouragement, during the last twenty years, more than to any other cause, that all the Witnesses ascribe the great increase which has taken place in the annual produce of our soil, and the late rapid extension of the improved system of our husbandry ; a system which, it is stated by them, has originated in, and can only be maintained by large additions to the Farming Capital of the Kingdom. The great source of this encouragement, in the judgment of Your Committee, is to be traced to the increasing population and growing opulence of the United Kingdom ; but it is also not to be concealed, that these causes, which they trust will be of a permanent and progressive nature, have been incidentally but considerably aided by those events, which, during the continuance of the war, operated to check the importation of *Foreign Corn*. The sudden removal of these impe-

diments appears to have created, among the occupiers of land, a certain degree of alarm, which, if not allayed, would tend, in the opinion of the witnesses examined by Your Committee, not only to prevent the inclosure and cultivation of great tracts of land still lying waste and unproductive, but also to counteract the spirit of improvement in other quarters, and to check its progress upon lands already under tillage.

(2.)—With respect to the second point, “the Expense of Cultivation, including the Rent,” it is stated by all the Evidence, that, within the same period of twenty years, the Money Rent of land, taken upon an average, has been doubled; but if the value of the rent be measured by the proportion which it bears to the gross produce of the land, it appears to have very considerably diminished within the period in question: the landlords’ share of the whole produce of estates occupied by tenants, having been twenty years ago about one-third, and being now calculated at no more than from one-fourth to one-fifth. With respect to the amount of capital requisite for the stocking of a farm, and the general expenses of management and cultivation, there appears to be very little difference in the evidence. They are stated to be at least double what they were twenty years ago.

Without pretending to offer to the House any Statement by which they might be enabled to form

an opinion, how much of this increase of charge has been produced by increased taxation; Your Committee have thought it not unconnected with this part of their inquiry, to call for an Account of the total amount of Taxes received into the Exchequer in the several years ended the 5th of April 1791, 1804, and 1814; which will be found in the Appendix, N^o 19.

(3.)—On the third point, “the Price necessary to remunerate the Grower of Corn,” it is obvious that it must be almost impossible to arrive at any very precise conclusion; and that this price will vary according to the variations of soil, markets, skill and industry in the occupier, and many other circumstances affecting differently not only different districts, but different farms in the same district. At the same time, there can be no doubt that these circumstances are taken into consideration, both by those who let and those who take farms; and that their calculations of charges and outgoings on the one hand, and of return on the other, are made with a reference to some given price, as that which, upon a fair average crop, would be necessary to remunerate the grower. It is this price which Your Committee have endeavoured to ascertain.

One of the Witnesses examined by Your Committee, states, that, according to the calculations which he has made of the expenses and produce upon a farm which he occupies, he is of opinion

that, wheat being at 72s. per quarter, the growers of Corn would be able to live; but this calculation, he adds, is made on the supposition that the property tax will be taken off, and the price of labour reduced.

It is the concurrent opinion of most of the other witnesses, that 80s. per quarter is the lowest price which would afford to the British grower an adequate remuneration. Their Evidence is inserted at length in the Minutes; and their names will be found to include many of the most eminent surveyors and land agents from different parts of Great Britain, as well as some persons who have been long and very extensively engaged in the Corn Trade, and several occupiers of land distinguished for their practical knowledge, and the accurate manner in which they have kept their farming accounts. On this part of the subject, it is very material to bear in mind that many of these witnesses, who are very extensively employed as surveyors and land agents in the letting of estates, all concur in stating, that the calculations upon which they have proceeded for some years have in no instance been below 80s. a quarter; and that they have frequently exceeded that price.

Several other witnesses, equally distinguished for their knowledge and experience in matters connected with the letting of estates and the agriculture of the country, state, that the price of 80s. a quar-

ter will not afford a sufficient protection to the British grower. The evidence and calculations which they have given to the Committee, will also be found in the Appendix; by a reference to which it will appear, that several prices, from 84s. up to 96s. have been stated by different witnesses, as the lowest which, under the present charges and expense of cultivation, would afford a fair remuneration to the grower.

It may be proper to observe, that these latter calculations appear, in most instances, to be furnished by witnesses, whose attention and experience have been principally directed to districts consisting chiefly of cold clay, or waste and inferior lands, on which wheat cannot be grown but at an expense exceeding the average charge of its cultivation on better soils. On lands of this description, however, a very considerable proportion of wheat is now raised; and it appears by the evidence, that, if such lands were withdrawn from tillage, they would for many years be of very little use as pasture; and that the loss from such a change, as well to the occupiers as to the general stock of national subsistence, would be very great.

Your Committee having thus briefly stated the principal result of their inquiry into the state of our own Agriculture, and the circumstances which

affect the growth and price of Corn in the United Kingdom; it remains for them to bring before The House, in a like manner, the substance of the Evidence which they have procured respecting the trade in *Foreign* Corn; which seems naturally to form the second, and only remaining branch of this important subject, as far as it stands referred to the consideration of Your Committee.

They have, in the first place, to express their regret at not having been able to procure any information respecting the expense of raising corn in foreign countries; but, although their endeavours have failed in this respect, Your Committee have collected such evidence, on other points, as appears to them very important for the due consideration of the Corn Laws.

It appears from the statement of Mr. *Scott*, a member of Your Committee, confirmed by the evidence of other witnesses acquainted with the trade in foreign corn, that, in the countries bordering on the Baltic and the North Sea, wheat is grown, not so much for the consumption of their own population (which is supplied by rye and other inferior grain) as for a foreign market:—that, from Poland in particular, the greatest part of the wheat annually produced, is regularly sent down to the shipping ports of the Baltic for exportation; and that these are the only ports of Europe to which the countries not growing wheat enough for their own consump-

tion can resort, with a certainty of procuring an annual supply. In these ports it appears, from the evidence, that the price of wheat is not regulated, as it is in countries where it forms the habitual subsistence of the people, by the state of the home market; but almost entirely by the demand in the other countries of Europe, which are in the habit of making large purchases in the Baltic:—that the market price of wheat at Dantzic, for instance, is not so much affected by the abundance or deficiency of the crop in Poland, where, be the quantity more or less, it is grown for exportation, as it is by the price in the markets of London or Lisbon. It is therefore obvious, that, if the prices in these and the other importing markets should be very low, the price in the ports of the Baltic must fall to meet them; consequently, there is scarcely any price in our own market, which, under circumstances of a general abundance in the other parts of Europe, would be sufficiently low to prevent an importation of corn from those foreign ports at which a considerable supply is annually accumulated for exportation only. The evidence of Mr. *Scott*, on this point, appears to Your Committee to be so material, and his knowledge and experience give so much weight to that evidence, that they cannot forbear inserting it. It is as follows:

“ Supposing the growth of wheat in this kingdom to be below an average crop, do you think that any importation that could be

reckoned upon from the Baltic, would prevent the price of wheat in the home market from rising above 80s. a quarter?—I think not.”

“Do you think, that importation from other quarters aiding that from the Baltic, would produce that effect?—Unless under circumstances of a general abundance in the countries not habitually exporting Corn, I think not.”

“Supposing the price of wheat in England to be 63s. a quarter, and a general abundance in Europe, do you think that a considerable importation could take place into this country?—I do.”

“Do you think it could at any price below 63s. supposing the duty not to counteract such importation?—It is difficult to state what price would be sufficiently low to prevent an importation from those parts that annually have a considerable quantity to spare.”

“Under the circumstances above stated, would not such an importation tend materially to depress the home market, even though the prices were as low as 63s. per quarter?—Undoubtedly.”

“You have stated, that no importation that could be reckoned upon would prevent the price of Corn, in the home market, from rising above 80s. in the event of our own growth being below an average crop; now do you think that, in the event of the protecting price against importation being raised from 63s. to

80s. the quantity of Corn imported would be diminished one single bushel, in the event of our own growth being any thing below an average crop?—Certainly not.”

“ On the other hand, were a large importation to take place, such as you have stated under certain circumstances may happen, when the price is at or below 63s. would not the effect be to discourage the growth of wheat in this kingdom?—Certainly it would.”

The evidence of Mr. *Charles Frederick Hennings*, a native of Elbing, locally acquainted with the districts of Poland from which the Corn is sent to the ports of the Baltic for exportation, and himself a corn-factor of considerable experience in London, is in substance the same as that of Mr. *Scott* on this important part of the trade in Foreign Corn.

Two obvious, but very important inferences, are to be derived from this evidence; 1st. That in the event of the price at which Foreign Corn should be admitted to importation duty free being raised from 63s. to 80s. per quarter, (assuming, for the sake of argument, the latter to be the price necessary for the protection of the British grower) this alteration would in no degree check the importation of Corn from Foreign countries, whenever the quantity grown in this kingdom should be below an average crop. And, 2d. That, under certain circumstances, a price in the home market, already so low as to be

altogether inadequate to the remuneration of the British grower, might be still further depressed by an importation of Foreign Corn, if the law should not interfere to check such importation.

In France, it appears by the evidence, the growth of wheat is, in common years, fully adequate to her consumption; and that it is only occasionally, when her own harvest is very deficient, that any considerable purchases are made on her account in the Baltic. This country, on the contrary, having been for many years habitually and extensively dependent on a Foreign supply, our demand has borne so large a proportion to that of other countries, that the Baltic prices are principally governed by those of the British market. That this is the case, even in the present year, is in some degree corroborated by a Paper furnished to Your Committee by Mr. *John Wilson*; by which it appears, that, on the 17th of May last, the price of wheat at Dantzic was from f. 350 to f. 380 per *last*, making, at the then exchange upon London of 14|15, a price of about 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* per quarter; but that, on the 3d of June, when the exchange upon London had risen to 18|12, the price of Dantzic wheat immediately followed it; so that, notwithstanding this great improvement of the exchange in favour of this country, the prices at which wheat could be purchased by a bill upon London remained nearly the same, viz. f. 370 to f. 390 per *last*, or 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.

If this country, either from policy or necessity, should continue to depend on the import of Foreign Corn for the subsistence of a portion of its population, it is obvious, from all the evidence, that the Baltic is the only part of Europe upon which we can rely for a steady and regular supply ;—that Spain and Portugal are more or less our habitual competitors in that market ; and that France resorts to it occasionally, when her own harvest is deficient. Occasionally, also, the government of France appears to permit the exportation of a part of her own produce, but only for a limited time, and when her own markets are very much depressed. This, therefore, is a resource which cannot be reckoned upon by an habitually importing country. It may be forthcoming when least wanted, and withheld at the moment of our greatest need.

It is a fact, not undeserving the attention of The House, that a considerable duty appears to be levied on all Corn exported from the Baltic. Your Committee have reason to believe, that this duty has been greatly increased on some occasions, when the wants of this country were most pressing. Indeed it cannot escape observation, that revenue being the object for which a duty is imposed, and the prices in the Baltic being governed by price here, the scale of such a duty admits of being increased in proportion to the degree of scarcity and consequent high price existing in this country.

From a consideration of this and the many other inconveniences, both domestic and political, which, in a country like this, cannot fail to grow out of a state of habitual and extensive dependence on a supply of Foreign Corn, Your Committee have great satisfaction in observing, that of late the Export of Corn from Great Britain and Ireland has nearly, if not fully balanced the importation. Looking to this important change in our situation; to the abundance which we now enjoy; and to the great and extensive improvement made in cultivation both here and in Ireland, Your Committee cannot but indulge a hope that we have nearly arrived at that state, in which nothing but a discouragement and consequent falling off of our own Agriculture can again drive us to the necessity of trusting to large importations of Foreign Corn, except in unfortunate seasons, when it may be necessary to resort to this resource, to supply the deficiency of our own harvest.

Should this expectation be confirmed, as they trust it will, by the experience of future years, it will be highly gratifying to the view which Your Committee take of this important national concern. They are convinced that a reliance on Foreign importation, to a large amount, is neither salutary nor safe for this country to look to as a permanent system; and that many of the sacrifices and privations to which the people have been obliged to submit,

during the late long and arduous contest, would have been materially alleviated if their means of subsistence had been less dependent on Foreign growth. If, compelled by the frequent recurrence of those sacrifices and privations, the Country has at last made exertions which will enable us, under ordinary circumstances, to hold ourselves independent of the precarious aid of Foreign supply,—Your Committee, without venturing to suggest the mode, cannot doubt that it will become the wisdom, and will consequently be the policy, of Parliament, on the one hand, by protecting *British* Agriculture, to maintain, if not to extend, the present scale of its Exertions and Produce; and on the other, consistently with this first object, to afford the greatest possible facility and inducement to the import of Foreign Corn, whenever, from adverse seasons, the stock of our own growth shall be found inadequate to the consumption of the United Kingdom.

As connected with the general interests of Trade, even independent of the great object of occasionally supplying our own wants, it is evident that this Country possesses peculiar advantages for becoming a deposit for Foreign Corn. It can only be made so by our allowing the free Import of Grain, to be bonded and warehoused free from all duty, and as much as possible from local charges or harassing regulations; and by the owners of grain so bonded being permitted, at all times, and under all circumstances, to take it out of the warehouses,

either for exportation or for home consumption; subject, in the latter case, only to the same rules and duties as may be applicable to any other Corn immediately entered for that purpose. Your Committee are so forcibly impressed with the importance of this measure, that they cannot conclude this Report, without stating their opinion,—that any encouragement which could ensure to this Country the benefit of becoming the place of intermediate Deposit in the trade of Corn from the north to the south of Europe, would, in addition to other very important advantages, have at all times a tendency to keep the price more steady in the home market, and to afford to the Country a security, the best perhaps that, in the present increased state of our Population, can be devised, against the effects of a deficient harvest.

July 26, 1814.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 10^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

William Driver, Esq. Called in ; and Examined by
The Committee.

WHAT are you?—A Land Surveyor.

How many years' experience have you had as a land surveyor?—About five or six-and-thirty years.

In what part of England has your experience as a surveyor chiefly lain?—In most parts of England ; not in Scotland, nor much in Yorkshire ; in all the home counties, particularly Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Dorsetshire ; in fact, all the home counties.

Are you aware of what the increase in the rent of land has been, between the years 1792 and 1804?—I think, that in the last five-and-twenty years, the rent of land has doubled itself ; and perhaps, about four years ago, the rent of land was higher than it is now.

Do you think it is now double what it was in 1792?—I think not quite ; about three or four years ago it was as near double as can be, taking the average ; there are many variations of course.

Are you aware of any land in tillage having been put out of cultivation lately?—That is va-

riable, very much ; but on the other side, a great deal of grass land has been converted into tillage land ; so that I do not know that there is a greater average, unless the waste lands which have been inclosed are included ; if they are included, there is a great deal more Corn land in cultivation.

Is that to a great extent ?—To a very considerable extent, in consequence of a great deal of uncultivated land being inclosed and cultivated.

Are you aware, that any has been put out of tillage ?—Certainly, some has ; but I think, upon the whole, there is more in cultivation now, in consequence of the inclosures.

Do you think there is an increase of the tillage of the country, independently of the inclosures ?—That it is impossible to say ; I do not think there is much variation ; there has been a great deal of change on both sides.

Can you form an opinion, at what rate Corn should sell at present, to enable the tenants to pay the rents they pay in general ?—At the rents that were settled four or five years ago, wheat ought to be from five-and-twenty to thirty pounds a load, or twelve shillings and sixpence a bushel ; we have not set the rents so high lately as about that period.

In your setting the rent of land, do you take the present price of the day ?—No ; we consider both the liability of rising and of falling.

You valued the land, upon the supposition that Corn would be 5*l.* a quarter ?—Yes, I did ; it is impossible to recollect exactly ; but four or five years ago, we considered land as able to bear a higher rent, and farmers gave more than our valuations, in many instances they bid above our valuation ; lately I have put the price of land to produce about 20*l.* a load for wheat, 40*s.* a quarter for barley, and oats perhaps about 25*s.* to 30*s.* and at that I consider the quartern loaf at about a shilling ; I

have lowered my ideas of the rent of land in consequence of the fall of Corn.

You think, with the wheat at the price of 20*l.* a load, the tenants could pay the rents now fixed?—Yes, what has been lately fixed.

This is the value you would put upon a farm consisting of arable and pasture together?—Yes, about half of each.

This does not apply to arable land only?—No; I have lowered my estimate of the value of land in general.

Do not you take into your consideration, in valuing an estate, the expenses of that estate as well as the price of Corn?—Always; the poor rates, and the taxes of all sorts, of course, except property tax.

Have you considered, in the prices you have stated of 25*l.* a load, as well in the one case as the other, the present expenses?—Yes, without considering the property tax, where the leases are for long terms, because we consider that as part of the profit which ought to be paid to government.

Have you in each case considered the expenses as the same, whether the wheat sold for 20*l.* or 25*l.*?—No; that varies with the times; when that was the case, labour was a great deal higher than formerly, indeed it is high at present; in consequence of labour being higher, the land is worth so much less.

If the property tax should be dropped, what difference would you make?—We do not consider that to make an alteration in the value of land, only that the farmer puts so much less into his pocket.

If labour should become cheaper, do you think that would make a difference?—Yes, certainly; but I am afraid that will not be the case; it is easy to get labour up, but not so easy to get it down again.

Do you think that if the price of corn was 60s. a quarter, the price of labour would go down to the same that it was previously to the war? Certainly not, there is not the least chance of that.

What do you think would be the relative proportion?—The present price is upon the average, about 15s. a week; I think it may be reduced to 12s.

What was it before the war? — From seven to nine shillings per week.

Have you any means of stating what are the increased expenses upon a farm of 400 acres, in comparison to those before the war?—I should think, upon a rough guess, double; that the present expenses are full double what they used to be twenty years ago.

Do you think that a farm that was let at 400l. a year before the war, and is now let at 800l. a year, the expenses being in the mean time doubled, would, at the present price of Corn, allow a greater profit to the farmer than it did in the year 1793?—Certainly not.

You are understood to say, that a farm that was let at 400l. a year, and is now let at 800l. a year, you consider does not afford the same profit now, with the present price of Corn, as it did in the year 1793?—No, certainly not; because there are other expenses of all sorts increasing.

You stated just now, that the farmer does not derive so much profit from the present price of Corn as he did in the year 1793; would he have done so four years ago?—If the Corn was higher at that moment, certainly he would.

When you are called upon to fix a rent upon a farm in your professional capacity, how do you proceed to get at the value?—We first of all go over the land, and ascertain what quantity of corn or grain, or other produce per acre, each field will produce; we then take into consideration the dis-

tance of the market towns, the conveyance by canals or otherwise; we then consider the outgoings, such as the poor rates and highways; and in fact all the parochial rates, and particularly the tithes, which is a very material part of the business, in what way they are taken, whether in kind, or compounded for, or tithe free; we make those deductions from the actual produce of the land, and give the farmer his fair proportion of the profits.

You also take into consideration the distance of manure?—Certainly; but in many parts of England there is no manure but what they make from their own farm; if it is near a great town, of course that would be considered.

What do you consider a fair profit to the farmer?—That depends a little upon circumstances, the quantity of land, and the magnitude of the farm; taking into consideration the capital employed; a small farmer must have a larger profit than a large farmer.

What proportion do you generally fix?—One-third for the farmer, one-third for the landlord, and one-third for the expenses; but they vary all over the kingdom; there is no certain rule, there are no two farms alike.

Upon poor lands, would the rule of one-third apply?—No, certainly not; it would vary according to the quality of the soil.

Upon a tillage farm of 400 acres of heavy clay land, how many rents must the tenant make, in order to have a fair profit?—From four to five.

There is a great quantity of that land in cultivation?—Certainly there is.

It is generally wheat land?—Generally wheat land, and oats, and beans, not barley at all.

Do you think the proportion of rent was greater or less upon such lands, twenty-five years ago?—It is impossible to say; I know those lands were

excessively low at that time; many of them I put at five shillings or six shillings an acre, that I now put at twelve or fourteen shillings.

The tillage of those lands is greatly improved?—
Very much indeed.

To what do you attribute the improved cultivation?—To the increased price of Corn, in consequence of the price of Corn enabling them to pay it; if Corn was extremely low, that land would not be worth cultivating.

It is the high price of Corn that has directed to the cultivation of those lands a sufficient capital to insure their present productive state?—Certainly; this answer applies to poor lands in general, as well sandy land as clay land.

Do you conceive that the cultivation of those lands will be neglected, and their produce consequently greatly impaired if the price of wheat should be under 20*l.* a load?—Certainly it will, if much under 20*l.* a load.

What proportion of the wheat corn now raised in England, do you conceive is the produce of lands coming within that description?—I should think it is very considerable, but I cannot say what proportion.

What would be the course of husbandry to which those lands would be directed, in case wheat should be below 20*l.* a load?—They would return to their natural state, grass, heath or furze.

Grass of a good kind?—No, not of a good kind; I speak of grass with respect to the clay lands, and heath or furze as to the light lands.

Would the capital of the occupiers of those lands be lost, or much impaired, in the event of their being thrown out of their present course of tillage?—Certainly, to a very great extent.

And the occupiers in consequence, distressed or ruined?—Yes; they would not be able to pay their

rents, if they did not cultivate them in the way they now do.

You state, that lands of this description could not be kept in cultivation unless Corn was at the price of 20*l.* a load?—From 18*l.* to 20*l.*

And you state, that upon such lands, the rent of the landlord is in the proportion of from a fourth to a fifth of the produce?—Yes, thereabouts.

You have also stated, that upon lands of a better quality the rent is one-third?—Yes, generally speaking.

The Committee wish to know, in case the price at which they can now afford to grow Corn was, as with respect to lands of the first description, lowered one-fourth, and as to lands of the latter description one-third, whether that would not be the lowest price at which Corn could be afforded to be grown on such lands if they paid no rent at all?—Certainly.

Is the Committee then to understand, that the expense of growing wheat upon the inferior lands is 15*l.* a load, exclusive of the rent?—Nearly so, in heavy cold land.

Could a tenant, under the circumstances stated in the former question, with Corn at 15*l.* a load, pay his rent?—Certainly not, because he would not perhaps get above half a load of wheat upon an acre, which would be only 7*l.* 10*s.*

Is there any difference in the value of wheat off this poor land?—Not generally.

At what value should you rate Corn now, in setting the rent of an Estate?—From sixteen to eighteen pounds.

Upon a lease of what length?—I never recommend longer than seven years.

What do you think would be the effect of your present valuation of 16*l.* a load?—That it would be a serious injury to the greatest part of the far-

mers, throughout the kingdom under existing leases, and ruin to many of them.

Valuing the wheat at 16*l.* to 18*l.* a load, do you consider the profit of the farmer would be the same at that price, as at your former valuations? — Certainly not; I think that the agricultural interest may be compared to the manufacturing interest, that the one coincides with the other; that if the one is protected, the other should be protected, otherwise that the enormous influx of Corn from America, and from the Continent, would ruin the agricultural interest of this country.

You have stated what would be the effect upon farmers; what would be the effect upon the quantity of Corn grown in the country? — I think that there would be a considerable reduction; that but very few could afford to grow it at all.

What description of persons would be able to grow it at all? — None, but upon the very good land, where they produce an amazing crop; perhaps from four to five quarters an acre, and which requires but a small cultivation.

Do you conceive, that the effect of the cultivation of wheat being confined to very good lands, would be to raise the rent of those lands? — Certainly, of those lands only, not of others.

Lowering the rents of all others? — Yes.

Why would the rents of those lands only be raised? — Because the labour upon those lands is less than upon other lands, and that they will produce more Corn, with the same cultivation.

That would be in consequence of the bad lands being thrown out of cultivation? — Yes.

You have said, that few could grow Corn at all if the price fell so low; if the rents were reduced would they go on cultivating? — Of course, where there is no lease existing, if the rent was reduced to the price of the Corn, it would be exactly the same

thing; but that will not reduce labour to its original price, for if men get a certain price, if they have too much, they will work only three or four days a week instead of six, or they will spend it in spirits.

If the rents were the same as they were twenty years ago, they could then cultivate at the 15*l.* a load?—No; they could not cultivate, because labour would not be reduced, and other expenses; the coat upon their backs, and all other expenses, would not be reduced; if all other expenses were reduced to what they were twenty years ago, then they could, in that case, cultivate as before.

You are understood to have stated, that if wheat were reduced below 18*l.* a load, a great proportion of the heavy clay land would be forced out of cultivation?—Yes, if much under 18*l.* per load.

Do you not conceive, that a reduction of the rent would enable and induce the farmer to cultivate such land to a profit, even under the disadvantage of the low price you have stated?—Provided labour and other articles were reduced too, but which I am sure will not be; provided all the rent upon the poor lands was taken off, they cannot cultivate them at all under 16*l.* or 18*l.*

Supposing all the rent was taken off, and the expenses of cultivating these lands to remain as at present, could they be cultivated to a profit, wheat selling for 18*l.* a load?—Certainly not under 16*l.* or 18*l.*

Upon the heavy clay lands, what is the proportion of wheat grown upon a farm of 400 acres?—We generally take after hay, first wheat, then oats, or beans, beans is a better tilt; then oats and seeds; and then a lay to run the sheep over it, takes five years generally, sometimes they lie two years, sometimes one.

That would make about a fifth of the farm in wheat?—Yes; of those poor lands, whereas it ought to be one-fourth on other land, or one-third.

They never grow turnips upon them?—No; they will not grow turnips.

If it became impossible for the farmers, from the low price of wheat, to grow it upon those lands, they would return to pasture?—They would return to their natural state, it would be very difficult to get good pasture upon them.

If they fall back to what you call their natural state, will that natural state to which they would so fall back, be so good as the natural state they were in previously to their cultivation?—Certainly not; they will never be in that state again, or at least not for many years; there is nothing so bad as old arable poor land converted into pasture land.

Does not a favourable season, and consequently large produce of grain, compensate the farmer for the diminished price, in ordinary cases?—In some degree.

Do you not conceive that the present low price of grain is wholly occasioned by the abundant crop of last harvest, and not in consequence of any expectation of Foreign import?—Certainly not; it is the alarm of the importation from abroad.

Are you aware of any large importation of Foreign Corn?—There is an expectation of it.

Are you aware whether any Foreign Corn has been imported?—No; I do not allude to any particular quantity lately imported; but the farmers are very much alarmed, and of course bring every bushel to market.

Is there very great alarm among the occupiers of land in this country?—Very great indeed, so much, that we can hardly let land at all.

What do you conceive will be the effect of that alarm upon the preparations for the wheat season of next year?—I do not think it will immediately operate, for persons who have their land in a course, must pursue that course.

Do you think they will go to the same expense of

purchasing lime for the next year's crop?—Yes; I should think they would.

How soon will it operate?—I think upon the crop of 1815.

Do you recollect within twenty years any harvest so productive as the last?—I do not recollect the years, but I think there have been some as productive.

Do you remember any harvest so productive, within the last ten years?—No, I do not think there has been.

Do you not conceive that the agricultural improvements, applied to the whole of the good land in Great Britain and Ireland, may permit of a great diminution of the produce from the heavy clayey lands, that, you conceive, would be forced out of cultivation, in consequence of the low price of grain, and supply the deficiency of the produce of wheat occasioned by that diminution in cultivation?—Certainly not; because the proportion of the good lands is not equivalent to the proportion of the bad lands. There is a greater proportion of bad lands than of good lands. If you get but half a crop upon the bad lands, you must have a crop and a half upon the good lands, to answer to it.

You have stated, that inferior lands would be forced out of cultivation to a very great extent; how will the deficiency of Corn be supplied?—It can be done only by importation.

If the Foreign import is only equal to the diminished growth at home, will not the prices remain the same?—Of course.

Then if the Foreign import should occasionally fail or be short, and a deficiency be created at home, will not the prices become in those years excessive?—Certainly they will, as it will produce a real scarcity.

Do you suppose, that with the Corn at 20*l.* a load, that price would force the new lands out of

cultivation?—No; I think 20*l.* or even 18*l.* would protect them.

Are you of opinion, that if 18*l.* or 20*l.* a load could be obtained as an average price, the improvement of the agriculture of the country would continue progressively to increase?—I think it would pretty much; that would not alarm the people. The cultivation of the country would continue, if not increase.

That it would go on as it has done?—Yes; my opinion of this country is, that if the waste lands and all others were cultivated to the utmost, we should have sufficient land in this country to produce corn and timber, fir as well as oak timber, hemp and flax, without going abroad for a single article of this kind; that has been my opinion on the consideration of the last thirty years. There is an enormous quantity not yet in cultivation.

Is it the want of capital, directed to the improvement of land, that is the cause of our being deficient in so many of these articles?—Certainly not; it is the want of a General Inclosure Bill, that it might be done without so much expense as it is at present.

Is it the want of a sufficient encouragement to Capital to direct itself to these beneficial purposes?—Certainly it is.

Can you state what proportion of the lands you have let within the last twenty years are let upon lease, or to tenants from year to year?—By far the greater proportion on lease for seven years; some few to tenants at will: the leases from seven to fourteen years have been renewed again.

When you speak of seven or fourteen years, do you mean with an option to the tenant to go out at seven years?—No; that we consider a lease for seven years only, if reciprocal.

Where you have let estates very much out of condition, or consisting in part of waste lands requiring extensive improvements, have you not generally granted a longer lease?—Yes, generally so on

those occasions; but that is not often the case; sometimes for twenty-one years in that case.

If the price of Corn should fall to 15*l.* a load, that description of tenant will be the most injured? —Certainly.

Where lands are let from year to year, is there not generally something like an assurance on the part of the landlord, that the improvements shall be considered and allowed for in the event of a removal, or that the tenant shall not be removed for a certain number of years? —Generally so.

And it is that assurance which induces tenants to lay out money in such improvements? —Certainly.

Is not there a great proportion of tenants, that you would consider from year to year, as to whom there is an honorary engagement between the landlord and the tenant, that they shall not go out till the end of seven years? —There are a great many.

Is there not a great deal of land now in cultivation, which is capable of very great improvement? —Yes; a vast quantity.

Upon what does the expectation of that improvement in your opinion depend? —Upon the price of Corn entirely.

Would the effect of extensive improvement be, ultimately to lower the price of Corn? —Exactly so.

That extensive improvement might be made, in most instances, at a very little expense? —No; farming high and farming low are very different things; but farming high always pays best in the end.

Upon those cultivated lands of which you are speaking, do you not consider the draining as one of the most expensive articles? —Yes.

With an application of capital to every farm in the kingdom, do you not think the produce might be increased one-third? —I think it might nearly

so, excepting when they are already in a high state of cultivation.

In any farms which you let during the year 1813, did you set them at a lower rent than you would have done in the year 1810 or 1811?—Certainly.

On what account was that?—In the prospect of a peace; and my opinion was, that we had gone too high before.

What do you conceive are the outgoings of the landlord, what per centage, such as repairs?—We generally reckon five per cent. but that is so very uncertain, there is no criterion.

Did you take the same proportion in 1792?—I do not know that we have made any variation in that; materials and every thing else have doubled since that.

Do you conceive that a landlord, with a rent double what it was in 1792, is in possession of a better income, having reference to the value of every thing?—Taking into consideration the price of every article he must purchase, I do not think he is.

Without reference to what he purchases for his living, how much do you think a landlord puts into his pocket now, in comparison with what he did five-and-twenty years ago?—Nearly double.

And the repairs are very much in the same proportion as they were then?—Yes, certainly.

Are you acquainted with the value of other immovable property, houses and ground-rents, and lands generally not in tillage?—I am.

Has this description of property doubled in price since 1792?—I think it doubled to within about four or five years, and that since that time it has considerably decreased in value.

Do you mean houses in London?—Houses and ground-rents in general.

In country towns such as Northampton and

Worcester?—Yes, they rose very much indeed, but have latterly decreased.

You think they have increased in proportion to the value of land?—Yes; nearly so.

Latterly, land has decreased?—Yes, but nothing like houses; houses are the heaviest article we have to get rid of.

Do you think that an income of 400*l.* a year at this time, will command more of the necessities and comforts of life, all the common expenditure for a family, than 200*l.* would in 1792?—Certainly not; I think a man with 200*l.* a year could live as well at that time, as he can now for 400*l.* a year.

Do you know whether manure is cheaper now in London, than it was a few years ago?—Manure, in general, is not cheaper in the neighbourhood of London.

That is one of the increased expenses upon the farms?—Yes, they now charge us 5*s.* a load for dung for which they used to charge 1*s.*; and even 7*s.* and 8*s.*

Have you let any farms lately by a Corn rent, varying according to the prices of Corn?—No, I have not.

Does the other produce of a farm vary in proportion to the price of Corn?—Yes, it does; one is affected materially by the other.

Are the prices of the other parts now falling proportionably to the price of Corn?—Nearly so.

You have valued tithes frequently?—Yes.

Have they more than doubled?—Nearly in the same proportion as other expenses.

Supposing all those inferior lands referred to, to be thrown out of tillage, and the high farming to be generally abandoned, would not the demand for farming labour be very greatly decreased?—Of course, very considerably indeed.

Would not the agricultural labourers be infinitely

worse off in point of subsistence than they now are?—Certainly.

Are you of opinion, that the use of machinery, the threshing machine, and the machine introduced by Lord Mansfield, for making hay, will have any effect upon the price of labour?—It certainly ought to have an effect upon the price of labour, but I fear it will not.

If those machines become general, must not that necessarily have an effect upon the price of labour?—It has already increased to a very great extent, threshing mills particularly, and it has not reduced it.

In case the poor lands are thrown out of cultivation, and the demand for agricultural labour reduced, in what way must the labourers be maintained?—By the parish.

According to the present price of labour, do you conceive the poor can earn sufficient to maintain their families without resorting to the parish?—I think they can, generally speaking, except where they have very large families.

Do you believe the situation of the poor, generally speaking, at this moment, is worse or better than it was twenty years ago?—I think considerably better.

Do you think, that, if the price of Corn was to continue at its present rate, the poor would be able, even if there should be a slight diminution in their wages, still to maintain themselves independently of the parish?—Generally speaking, certainly, except where they have large families.

The price of bread, twenty years ago, was 6*d.* the quartern loaf?—Yes.

You think the poor in a better situation, paying 13*d.* a loaf than 6*d.*?—I go further; they are generally allowed to grow potatoes, every man almost is allowed to grow some potatoes, and those are half the support of their family.

Do you not believe that in general the subsistence of the poor is on wheaten bread?—Not in some parts of England; in Wales particularly, it is generally rye, oats, or barley bread.

Do you know any county in England, where the people subsist upon any other food but wheaten bread?—I believe in some parts of Yorkshire, and in the northern counties they do; in all parts of England they use potatoes to a very great extent indeed, which they did not twenty years ago.

You consider that the principal subsistence of the poor is on wheaten bread?—Yes; but then supposing their wages have doubled, I do not think wheat has risen above 50 per cent. whereas wages have risen above 100 per cent.

Has not the price of wages increased beyond the price of Corn since the year 1792?—Certainly, at the present price of Corn; I never remember wheat under 11*l.* or 12*l.* a load.

You think that the poor could still exist, independently of the parish, at this moment, supposing there was to be some diminution in their wages?—A small diminution, except where they have large families.

What do you mean by a large family?—Seven or eight children, all unable to work.

Do you believe that anywhere a labouring man maintains himself and his wife and four children upon 15*s.* a week?—Where they have three children I think they do, but where they have larger families they generally resort to the parish.

Are you aware that the poors rates have increased rapidly within the last ten years?—Yes, I am aware that they have very materially.

To what do you attribute that increase?—To the high price of Corn; now they are reducing.

Do you conceive that the poors rates are not very much increased by the great fluctuations in

the price of Corn?—I think that may operate in some measure.

When very high, to raise them, and when the price is low that they do not fall in the same proportion?—Certainly.

In parishes where great agricultural improvements have been made, has not the population increased in consequence?—Very much indeed, to my knowledge.

If they were to go back from that improved state, would not you have to maintain a larger pauper population upon the same means which were formerly applicable to a smaller population?—That follows of course, certainly.

You are understood to say, that the price of Corn had advanced only 50 per cent. and wages 100?—Yes, taking it at the present price; considering Corn as having advanced from twelve to eighteen pounds a load, and wages from seven or eight to fifteen shillings a week.

If the price of Corn was to fall, do you conceive that would lower the poors rates?—Certainly; it has done it at the present price; but if it falls lower I think it would increase the poors rates, if it went very low; for farmers would not employ their labourers, and they must go to the parish.

When you state that it would increase the poors rates, by the number of agricultural labourers it would throw upon the parish, is not that upon the supposition that no other species of employ can be found for those labourers?—If they can be employed in any other way, it would not operate so forcibly.

If they could be employed in manufactures, it would not operate in the same way?—Certainly not.

What can a farmer afford to give his labourers at the present price of wheat?—About 12s. per week;

I think the importation of Corn will be a great injury to the nation, inasmuch as it will not take goods altogether, but a great deal of specie.

If we were to suppose the price of Corn would fall, and all the expense of tillage, including rent, to fall in the same proportion, do you think the quantity of Corn grown would be greater or less in consequence?—Considerably less; because there would be no stimulus to cultivate it.

Supposing you had to let a farm, and there were two persons applying for that farm, and that the one had a larger capital than the other, would you not recommend to the landlord to take the man with the larger capital, although he gave a slighter rent than the other, allowing both the tenants to be secure, and to be equally good farmers?—Certainly, in all cases we make that distinction.

Even at a diminution of rent?—Certainly; I have done it in many instances, for this reason, that the one will cultivate in a high state, and leave it so at the expiration of his lease; whereas the other will starve it throughout, and leave it in a starved state at the end of his lease.

What you call high farming, has very much increased in England?—Yes.

What do you consider the difference between the produce from the two?—Half as much again, upon an average.

Supposing you had had a farm of 300 acres to let twenty years ago, what would be the capital a man would have required to cultivate that land?—About 2,000*l*.

What do you think he would require now?—He ought to have 4,000*l*. to do it properly.

Mr. John Bailey, called in; and Examined.

YOU have occupied for a great number of years a pretty extensive concern in the farming line?—

No ; mine is rather a small farm, in Northumberland.

How many acres?—One hundred and twenty acres. My employment is not farming; I am agent to the Earl of Tankerville and other gentlemen. In the early part of my life I was a land-surveyor, and then became agent to several noblemen and gentlemen, and have been for several years concerned in valuing and letting gentlemen's estates. I have had very little time of late years to attend to my farm ; that has been managed by my son. I was employed by the Board of Agriculture in drawing up the Report for the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, with Mr. George Cully, and the county of Durham alone.

Have you any paper which will inform the Committee as to the actual expense of farming?—This is a copy of what I delivered in to the Board of Agriculture; the price of labour, and every thing, is taken as low as it possibly can be.

The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:

“ FOR NORTHUMBERLAND:

“ *An Estimate of the Expense of cultivating a Farm of Sixty Acres, in a four-course System; viz.*

Fallow, Wheat, Clover, Oats.

“ Suppose the quality of the land to be such as to be worth 2*l.* an acre ; the greatest quantity of wheat which such soils can be estimated to produce (on an average) will be, of wheat 30 bushels per acre, and of oats 48 bushels:

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, 15 acres, at 30 bushels per acre—450 } bushels, at 10 <i>s.</i> per bushel }	225	0	0
Oats, 15 acres, at 48 bushels per acre—720 } bushels, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel }	126	0	0
Clover, 15 acres, at 4 <i>l.</i> per acre	60	0	0
Value of produce	411	0	0
The tithe of which will be 1-tenth	41	10	0

“ The Expenses will be,		£.	s.	d.
A draught of two horses and one man		100	0	0
Seed — wheat, oats, and clover		40	0	0
Lime or manure		10	0	0
Taxes (not including property tax)		24	0	0
Harvesting, threshing, marketing, mowing, } hedging, &c. }		40	0	0
Wear and tear, losses, &c.		10	0	0
Interest on capital employed		40	0	0
Tithe, 1-tenth of the value of the produce		41	10	0
Amount of expenses and tithe		305	10	0
Rent of sixty acres, at 2 <i>l.</i> an acre		120	0	0
Total of expenses and rent		425	10	0
Value of produce, brought down		411	0	0
Value of producé less than expenses, when wheat is taken at 10 <i>s.</i> per bushel		14	10	0
If wheat had been taken at 11 <i>s.</i> per bushel, the ad- ditional value of the produce would be		22	10	0
Leaving a surplus in favour of the cultivator, of . .		8	0	0”

At what price would such land as that you have taken at 2*l.* per acre, have let in the year 1792?—I suppose at about half the price; all the leases have expired, and they have been doubled within late years; where there have been great improvements in our country, they have been trebled.

What would have been the expenses on that farm in the year 1792?—I think we had labourers at from one shilling to eighteen pence a day; they were at a shilling thirty years ago, I recollect.

What do you think was the average weekly price of labourers twenty-five years ago?—I cannot recollect exactly; but our labourers are paid in kind mostly; all our farming servants are hired, and have a cow kept and so many bushels of wheat, so many of barley, so many of peas, and so many coals; there are very few day-labourers with us.

What do you consider the value, taking it in money?—They would not exceed 8*s.* or 9*s.* per week.

What are they now?—They have something fallen of late; they are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*, according to the difference of the hand.

Then you consider labour as having rather more than doubled?—Yes, it has doubled; and rather more, within these five-and-twenty years.

If you paid a man in Corn instead of money, you would give him a bushel of Corn now where you used to do before?—Exactly so, the same quantity of Corn; they are always bound to find a woman to work. Twenty years ago the women had sixpence a day for thinning turnips, or hay-making; they have now a shilling: masons and carpenters had eighteen pence a day twenty years ago, now they have three shillings; three or four years ago they would not work under 3*s.* 6*d.* and the farmers gave over improvements, because the wages of workmen were so high. It should be stated, that we do not give our labourers any beer.

You stated, that you valued land at 40*s.* which before the war you valued at only 20*s.*; is that land in a better state of improvement now than it was before the war?—No; I do not think it is in the wheat soils, for wheat has been cultivated there from time immemorial; the principal improvements there have been in the turnip soils.

What do you consider the relative expenses upon a farm, which you say formerly let at 60*l.* and would now let at 120*l.* a year?—I consider them as just about doubled; about twenty years since, the price paid for making a new earthen quick fence was from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per rood of seven yards; at present and for some years back, it has been from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*: at that period the price of lime at the kilns was from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cart load of 24 bushels; it is now from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per cart load: paring was then done in the county of Durham from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per acre; now it is from 20*s.* to 22*s.* per acre.

Sabbati, 11^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. *John Claridge*, called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your business?—I am a Land Agent and Surveyor.

For how many years have you been so?—I began business in the year 1772, and have been in the habit of surveying property ever since.

In what parts of England?—My life has been so restless, I have not lived four months together in any one place.

In what parts have you managed, and valued property?—Generally throughout England, but very much in the southern counties, and in Yorkshire.

Can you state to the committee what the increase in the rents of lands has been for the last twenty or five-and-twenty years?—I should think in the course of the last twenty or five-and-twenty years at least double upon the average.

Can you state to the Committee whether the land in tillage now, is equal to what it was five-and-twenty years ago, independently of the new inclosures?—I think it is, and upon this principle, that the greatest quantity of land brought into cultivation of late years has been inferior land.

Is the quantity of the old tillage land greater than it was five-and-twenty years ago?—I think by recent cultivation it is; I mean by that to contrast the centre of England, which has been laid down in grass, against what has been ploughed up in other parts for cultivation.

You conceive there are a greater number of acres in cultivation now, than there were five-and-twenty years ago?—I conceive so.

Do you conceive that the state of agriculture upon the old inclosed lands, is very much improved?—
Very considerably.

At what price of Corn do you estimate the rent of land now?—I should take my average upon this broad data of 10s. a bushel, which I consider the farmer entitled to; and if he sold his Corn for less, he could not exist.

According to the present Rents?—I should beg to explain myself upon the subject of Rents. With respect to rents, there is a great degree of uncertainty in the mode of fixing them, they depend so much upon the expenditure and out-going, the situation, and the mart to which the produce is to be taken; and if that is not taken into consideration, I defy a man, the most competent in the world, to determine what the rent should be. For instance, an acre of land in Radnorshire, or in the higher part of Brecknockshire, would be much dearer at five or six shillings an acre, where they have no mart to take their produce to, than an acre of land in Yorkshire at five-and-twenty or thirty; for one has a good mart to go to, and the other none at all.

You take into consideration, also, the convenience of procuring manure?—Yes. There is also, as to rents, a circumstance I have to reprobate in the strongest terms, a sort of dissatisfaction some landowners have, in conceiving they do not get quite enough, and therefore they have put it to the Public at large, to say what rent they would give, and the man who has given the most, has had the land; a practice destructive to landed property, in every sense of the word. Then, another thing, in order to keep up these rents so established, the tenants have been allowed to do what they pleased with the land; and unfortunately for this country, there has been land, to my certain knowledge, in many parts of England, ploughed up,

that would have carried an ox an acre: now I defy any man in the world to make more of land of that value in wheat, or any kind of grain, than he would in pasture. With respect to taxation, there is one strong observation, which will apply in fixing rents: If your poor rates depend only on your employment of agricultural people, they are always moderate; but if you happen to be in the neighbourhood of a decayed manufactory, your rent bears no proportion to your taxation. That is one reason why my opinion is formed upon this subject, that the landed property of England must have a certain degree of protection, in the present instance of the arrival of peace; because I conceive, that a landowner or a land occupier ought to be put upon as good a footing as a manufacturer. A land occupier cannot flinch from his occupation; he must live somewhere. But no sooner do we see a manufacturer find his business decline, than he takes his house in a town, at forty or fifty pounds a year, and leaves the land to maintain all those whom he has employed. Witness the cases of Braintree and Coggershall: the poor rates at one time were thirty-two shillings in the pound, on a decayed manufacture. Rents ought to be deduced from the principle of strict calculation. One of the most erroneous things which has happened, as to landed property, has been, some landowners mistaking the return, and wanting more than they were entitled to; I beg to say nothing as to them, but to leave them to themselves.

Do not you think in general the farmer is the best judge of the rent he can afford to pay?—Certainly not; I mean, that I look upon a farmer to be a man of an uncultivated mind; a man who does not go upon the principle of calculation; I speak of the generality of farmers.

You have stated, that in fixing rents near to any town or place where there is a decayed manufac-

ture, the rent bears no proportion to the taxation; is not the same effect to be expected, as to taxation, in the event of a great decay of agriculture, by a great number of the men being thrown out of employment?—Of course it would.

Upon what principle do you assume, that 10s. a bushel is the lowest price at which Corn can be afforded by the English grower?—Upon this principle, that a man shall pay a fair and moderate rent for his land; that the taxation shall be nearly what it is in the agricultural parishes; and that his produce shall be somewhere about 20 bushels to the acre.

And that the capital required for stocking a farm, &c. should be as great as it is?—Certainly the capital should be as great, for every thing is doubled in value that a farmer has to buy.

The rents having doubled within twenty or five-and-twenty years, as you have stated; do you apprehend that all the charges incident to the cultivation of land have also doubled, including the capital necessary for that purpose?—Certainly.

Have they more than doubled?—I think they have, and particularly upon Corn farms, where they have not the means of breeding horses, which is a very material article. I might call to the attention of the Committee, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and the Vale of Gloucestershire, where they are not breeders of horses: a cart horse which used to be bought for five-and-twenty guineas, in my early time, cannot be bought under fifty or sixty guineas now.

Is it not a necessary effect of the doubling of the price of Corn, that the price of horses should rise nearly in an equal proportion?—I think it has arisen in a great measure from the increased cultivation.

You mean to say, that the capital required now is double what was required twenty or five-and-

twenty years ago?—I think it is more than double, for a farm of the same extent.

You have stated, that one of the ingredients which enabled you to judge that Corn could not be afforded at less than 10s. a bushel, was fair and moderate rents; do you mean to exclude from that calculation those lands that have been let, in the manner you before referred to, by tender?—Most certainly; all those lands that have been let by auction or by ticket, in the ways lately used, I reprobate in the strongest terms, and exclude them totally.

You do not think, that even excluding those rents, Corn could be afforded at less than ten shillings a bushel?—I do not.

Do you think that a rent that has doubled within the last twenty or five-and-twenty years, is a fair and moderate rent?—Yes, and likely to stand; I speak very strongly upon that point from experience, because I have no doubt that the property, which is very considerable now in my hands, will be let without abatement.

Having been employed so extensively in fixing rents and letting lands, do you conceive that a landlord, receiving, upon an average, rents double to those he received twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, receives a greater proportion of the gross profits of the farm, than he did at that period?—I think he may receive nearly about the same proportion; but then every thing is against him in point of his own expenditure.

He puts twice as much into his pocket of hard money, as he did before, bating the increased charge of repairs?—Yes, as much again, I think he does.

What is the increased charge of repairs?—I think the charge of repairs used to be calculated, in my early time, at six or six-and-a-half per cent. I think they are at least three per cent. more: I think

they are about ten per cent. now, but that is very uncertain.

So that, if the repairs of a farm of 200*l.* a year, were 12*l.* a year twenty-five years ago, that farm now letting for 400*l.* the repairs would be 40*l.*?—Yes, I think they would.

Do you conceive, that all other expenses of the landlord, his general expenditure of his income, have increased in the same proportion as his charge of repairs?—I think they have, in a greater proportion.

Are you of opinion, the increased price of every thing has not borne equally hard upon the annuitant, the stockholder, or the manufacturer?—I suppose it has.

What do you think is generally, upon lands of fair average fertility, the proportion of rent to the gross produce?—I should think about one-fifth on arable.

Supposing a farm not liable to any extra charges, is that the proportion by which you would be governed in fixing the rent?—Yes, thereabouts.

Was that the proportion about twenty or five-and-twenty years ago?—No, I think not.

Was it then greater, or less?—Five-and-twenty years ago, a farmer could do better with calculating a fourth, or even a third, than he can now at a fifth.

A farmer could do better in calculating upon four, or even three rents, than he can now at five?—Yes; I mean, calculating upon the modern farming, which is by expense, in comparison with the old-fashioned husbandry.

You have stated, that the growers of Corn in England could not pay a fair and moderate rent, and afford to sell at less than ten shillings a bushel; what would be the effect of Corn being upon an average of years at eight shillings a bushel, upon the cold stiff class of poorer lands which now pro-

duce Corn?—I think that the incitements that there are now, and the spirit of the country to cultivate the waste and poor lands, would cease, and they would turn them into sheep-walks; they would not pay the expense of cultivation, if wheat was at eight or seven shillings, or to come back to the old price of five shillings a bushel.

Is there not a very considerable proportion of the wheat of this kingdom raised now upon strong, cold clays and poor land?—A great deal upon poor land, by dint of cultivation; look at the flinty part of Hertfordshire and Hampshire, and all that within the reach of towns where they get town dressings.

What would be the effect upon the cold clays of Sussex, Kent, and Norfolk?—I should think they must be laid down in grass; that they would not pay for cultivation.

What proportion of the grain of the kingdom should you conceive is now produced upon lands of that description?—That is a very wide question indeed. I have already stated, that the incentives to agriculture, within the last few years, have brought in a quantity of poor land, thought not worth cultivation till within that time: that proportion is very great.

Do you suppose it is one-fifth?—It might be about one-fifth or one-sixth; but I speak with great uncertainty.

Do you not conceive, that there are lands in this kingdom that were in cultivation as Corn lands twenty or twenty-five years ago, which could not be maintained in cultivation under the present expenses, if wheat was at eight shillings, or below that?—I think there is a great deal of old land, taking such a country as the wilds of Sussex, or the clayey part of Surrey; I think that land would not pay at eight shillings a bushel.

That land has been in cultivation from time im-

memorial?—Yes; and I think as little improved as any.

Therefore, if the growth of Corn in this country was at the average price of eight shillings a bushel, the breadth of acres cultivated would be less than it was five-and-twenty years ago?—Yes.

Supposing the lands reclaimed from a state of waste within the last twenty or twenty-five years, and the cold clay lands that were in cultivation within that period, to be put out of tillage, would they be as valuable either as pasture, or in any other state, as they were before they came under the plough?—Not for many years to come.

Would not the result, therefore, of any great transition from tillage to pasturage, in all those lands be, that the growth of Corn would revert to the diminished scale at which it stood five-and-twenty years ago, and that the pasturage would not be so valuable as it then was?—According to that position it would; no doubt about it.

What would be the effect of a rapid diminution in the tillage of the kingdom, upon the demand for agricultural labour?—An increase of the poor rates, of course.

Would that increase of the poor rates take place at a period when the occupiers of land, being no longer able to produce Corn with a profit, would be less able to meet that increased charge?—Yes.

You have stated in a former answer, that the subsistence of the country has materially depended upon the improvement of agriculture?—Very much indeed.

What do you conceive to be the difference in the produce, between what is called high farming, and the ordinary old course of husbandry?—I should think more than as much again; in consequence of modern husbandry, the produce in a parish, I

should conceive double the quantity, if the capital was sufficient to do justice to it.

Do you conceive that the improvements in modern husbandry, are the effect altogether of increased capital, employed in agriculture?—With the industry of the country at large. The whole face of the country is changed within my experience, by improvements in the great agricultural counties; which improvements I ascribe to the increased application of the intelligence and capital and industry of the country.

Do you think that in those farms, where improvements have not been made, and where the produce consequently is only one-half what it would be under the improved system of agriculture, the deficiency is to be ascribed more to want of intelligence than to want of capital in the occupiers of such lands?—Perhaps to negligence.

Do you not think, in many instances, it is owing to a want of capital?—It may be so.

Do you think that the improvements in agriculture will stand still or fall back, if the inducement to employ and increase the capital, now vested in farming, should be diminished?—No doubt about it.

If the inducement should be continued, will not that capital be increased, and the improved system of farming extend itself more generally?—In the most rapid way that it is possible, as it is going on now.

You mean to say, that while Corn is at ten shillings a bushel, that would be an inducement to go on?—If the rents are formed upon a principle of calculation, not let as I before stated, to be worked up to what people choose to give.

Have you experience of any farm, upon which a tenant has gone to decay from want of adequate capital to cultivate it; where a succeeding tenant, with an increased capital, has been able to pay an

increased rent, and to do well?—Many, many scores. I have known tenants with inadequate capitals become paupers, upon rents one-third of those upon which a tenant with an adequate capital for improved agriculture has been able to maintain himself and family with credit.

What is your opinion respecting leases in agriculture?—My opinion as to leases is favourable, under these circumstances, That I should expect something to be done, and the farm left in good condition on the expiration of the lease, otherwise I should not advise the granting of it; I expect it should be an incentive for the tenant to lay out his money upon the land, to cultivate it, to hand it down to my children in excellent condition.

Then leases are highly beneficial to the increased produce of the kingdom?—Yes, certainly.

In cases of most large estates where leases are not granted, is there not a kind of confidence on the part of the tenant, either that he shall not be removed without being allowed for improvements, or that he shall continue without his rent being raised for a certain period, generally adequate to the common run of leases?—Yes, certainly; he expects what is just and right.

What do you think would be the effect upon the facility of feeding the people of this country in the course of a few years, of the inferior lands being thrown out of tillage?—It would create a greater difficulty than there is at present.

Do you conceive it would create a higher price?—If there was less grown the price must be higher.

Do you then conceive the good lands would bear a higher rent?—They would be more valuable, no doubt.

Does not the employment of capital bring the good land and the bad land nearer upon a level than when they are each left in a state of nature?—No doubt, very much nearer.

In the event of the inferior lands, particularly the cold expensive clays, being forced out of tillage, would there not be an absolute loss of capital, which has now been applied to the improvement of those lands?—Certainly.

You have stated, in a former answer, that the produce of the country might be diminished, you conceive, nearly one-sixth, by the inferior lands being forced out of tillage; supposing the importation of Foreign Corn to replace that deficiency, do you apprehend that the prices would remain the same?—Yes.

If the supply from abroad should be interrupted by any cause, of course the price would be higher?—No doubt, and even the home growth is open to great uncertainties; there is no human foresight or skill will insure a crop, as we have seen recently.

If five rents are necessary, as you have stated, to afford the farmer a proper remuneration when wheat is at 20*l.* a load, does it not follow, that if wheat was at 16*l.* a load, the loss to the farmer would be equal to the present rent?—It must be in that proportion.

What would be the effect upon the wolds in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of the price of Corn being 8*s.* a bushel?—It would make a strange difference.

Would they, if restored to their former state, be in as useful condition as they were previously to their cultivation?—No, I think they would not; that you would not get a sward on the wolds for a good many years to come. The wold lands of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and the wold lands of Lincolnshire and of Gloucestershire, which form a very considerable district, and the commons and waste lands of Norfolk, taking the district from Thetford quite up to Holkham, produce more than four times the quantity that they did within my recollection.

Does not their increased produce prevent any

danger of those lands being thrown out of cultivation?—They will not be thrown out, unless the depression upon the price of Corn is such, that it would not pay for growing.

What price would that be?—I think they would be satisfied with 10s. a bushel.

Do you think a less price than 10s. a bushel would throw out of cultivation lands that have increased four-fold?—There is the same trouble and expense with every acre of this land that there is with good land.

When, by the expense incurred, it has been brought to a state of cultivation to produce four times what it did, is there a danger of that land being thrown out of cultivation by Corn being at 8s. a bushel?—I think if a man did not get the return he expected for his capital, he would cease to cultivate it.

With Corn at 8s. a bushel, would a man throw that out of cultivation which had been improved to four times its produce?—That is a very strong case to put; when a man had brought them into that state, he would be desirous of going on with it if he could.

Could he go on with it, having incurred this expense to bring it to four times its produce, if Corn was 8s. a bushel?—No; I think he would not wish to go on with it; that considering the expenses of the cultivation, he would lose by every acre.

Are you of opinion, that if wheat should be at or near 10s. a bushel, no land now in cultivation would be thrown out?—No; I think there would not.

What would be the consequence, if wheat was only 8s. a bushel?—I think there would be very little grown upon those districts.

What would be grown?—Barley and oats.

Of a good quality?—All the wheat grown upon those high countries is of inferior quality; the qua-

lity of sample depends upon the quality of land and climate, and the advantages it has in its growth by sun.

If wheat is at or near 10s. a bushel, would any of the consequences result from that, which have been alluded to; such as labourers being thrown out of employment, capital withdrawn, and poors rates increased?—No, I think not.

Would not that afford an encouragement to persons to go on with new inclosures, as they have done lately?—Yes, I think the improvements would go on at that price.

Upon old inclosed estates, the strong clayey lands, which formerly lay in a state of pasturage, a great many of course have been broken up of late; if the cultivation of those lands becomes unprofitable, would it not require a long course of years to restore them to a pasturage of equal value to that in which they were previous to their being broken up?—No doubt.

In your extensive employment, at what price of wheat have you fixed rents in the letting of farms for the last five or six years?—Within the last five or six years my data has been about 10s. a bushel.

Never higher?—No; nor less.

Do not you think it was to be expected, that the amount of rent would, in many instances, be increased in proportion to the increased price of Corn?—Very likely; a man would be glad to make the most interest he could.

Can you state what the proportion of the price of labour now and twenty-five years ago is?—The price of labour increased about the time of the scarcity in 1799; then came the rise in labour.

Can you state the average prices?—It is very difficult to say what is an average; in the northern district, I think, it is about 2s. 6d. a day for agricultural labour; I think it was not more than 1s. 6d. The agricultural labour of Wiltshire and Hampshire

will scarcely amount to above sixteen or eighteen pence; now the consequence is, they are all upon the poors rates. I think, in all the country about Marlborough, Salisbury, Andover, and all that country, not more than that is paid; there are many parishes round that part of the country, where there is not a single labourer's family not on the poors rates.

Upon the average, you think the price of labour has increased from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.?—Yes, in the north.

Can you tell what the increase of the poors rates has been in the north?—The poors rates in the north are very moderate now.

What has been the increase within the last twenty years?—Out of the manufacturing districts, perhaps, not 2s. in the pound increase.

Two shillings, upon what?—Perhaps 2s. 6d. or 3s.

In that district in the north, in which the price of labour is increased within the last twenty years from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day; the poors rates have increased from 3s. to 5s. in the pound?—Yes, that is the fact.

Do you think that the present system of cultivation is capable of being made more economical?—Yes, I think it is.

Do you believe that the low price of grain will lead to a more economical system of husbandry, or in other words, compel the farmer to a saving as far as may be possible, in regard to the number of horses and men employed in this business?—He would not have the means to be lavish of his money, and he would be at as little expense as he could.

Would not the effect of his being at a diminished expense be a greatly diminished produce?—No doubt about it.

Do you know of the application of any machi-

nery in the cutting of grain?—Yes, I have seen a variety; having been an old member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for thirty-five years; and I have seen experiments tried.

Have you known them extensively used in cutting the harvest?—No; never to any extent or advantage; I have never seen it tried effectively on a great scale.

Have you ever seen any useful application of machinery to the cutting of grain?—No; I have never seen any that I would use myself.

Do you conceive that the abundant harvest of last year is the cause of the present price of grain?—I think it is a very material one.

The great increase of land under tillage is another, is it not?—Yes; a material one, certainly.

Upon an average crop, do you conceive the prices would be likely to be more moderate and steady, in consequence of the increased growth of this kingdom?—Yes.

Do not the agricultural improvements recently adopted enable the farmers, with reference to expenditure and produce, to cultivate grain at a lower price, than could have been the case had that improved system of husbandry never been adopted?—The recent improvements upon land have tended to increase the produce very materially.

Is the Committee to understand, that in your opinion the inferior lands in Yorkshire, and other counties you have described, would be thrown out of the cultivation of wheat, if the price were to be 8s. a bushel; the prices of sheep, wool, and other produce, excepting wheat, remaining nearly at their present rate?—I think, under those circumstances, the cultivation of wheat would be discontinued.

Would those lands remunerate the farmer, if the price of barley and oats were reduced in proportion

to that of wheat?—Perhaps they might; I cannot say but what they might.

Do you consider that many of the large landed proprietors of this kingdom have let their lands in the manner you have so strongly reprobated?—Oh, dear no; very few indeed.

You conceive, that generally their lands are let upon fair and moderate rents?—Cheaper, in general, than any other person's: great owners, and the nobility of this country, are the cheapest landlords of any persons in the kingdom.

What proportion of lands in this kingdom do you conceive have been let upon the system you have reprobated?—I cannot form an idea upon that.

Is there not a considerable alarm among the occupiers of lands at this moment?—No doubt of it.

What is the ground of that alarm?—A fear of the price of every thing falling; all produce.

A fear of all agricultural produce falling below a remunerating price?—Yes.

Will not the effect of that alarm be, to discourage improvements in agriculture?—No doubt of it, clearly.

Do you conceive that if the alarm continues, there will not be a difficulty in finding good tenants, with sufficient capitals for farms?—Not at fair and just prices; not at 10s. a bushel.

If the expectation should be entertained by the farmers, of wheat being at 10s. a bushel, would the farmers continue under any alarm?—I think the alarm would subside.

Do you know of any farms recently offered to be let by tender?—Not very lately.

If the rent of land were calculated at a rate proportioned to the price of 9s. per bushel, do you think there would be any difficulty in procuring good tenants at that price?—I am decidedly of opinion, that it should not be less than 10s.

Martis, 14^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. Robert Harvey, of Dunstal in the County of Stafford, Called in; and Examined.

YOU are a Land Agent and Surveyor?—I am a Land Agent; I am not much conversant with the measurement of land.

How long have you been employed in that way? —Thirty years.

In what counties have you been principally employed?—In Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Monmouthshire, and Denbighshire; but mostly in Staffordshire.

What has been the increase in the rent of land, for the last twenty years?—Double, or better than double, I think, to what it was twenty years ago; within the last seven years, it has been much greater than before; there are very few leases in that part of the world in which I have been concerned; some old ones have expired in the course of that time.

In any valuation that you have made lately, at what rent have you valued wheat?—During the last year, part of the estates I valued I put at 13s. the bushel, and part at 14s. the bushel of nine gallons, as the yearly value for that year.

[The Witness put in the following Papers.]

These Calculations are made upon the bushel of nine gallons.

Expense and Return of a Five Years' Course in Strong Lands:

Wheat crop, after fallow, rent for two years	£ 3	0	0
Levies and taxes, including property tax			
for two years	1	0	0
Four ploughings and harrowing	6	0	0
Seed	1	16	0
Tithe	1	4	0
Harvesting	0	12	0
Thrashing and winnowing	0	12	0
Delivery	0	10	0

£ 14 14 0

Oat Crop:

Rent	1 10 0
Levies and Taxes	0 10 0
One ploughing, and one harrowing	1 10 0
Seed	1 0 0
Tithe	1 0 0
Harvesting	0 10 0
Thrashing and winnowing	0 12 0
Delivery	0 10 0
Clover seed sown	1 0 0
	<hr/>
	8 2 0

Seeds:

Rent	1 10 0
Levies and Taxes	0 10 0
Tithe	0 14 0
Harvesting	0 7 0
	<hr/>
	3 1 0

Second year's Clover:

Rent	1 10 0
Levies and taxes	0 10 0
Tithes	0 6 0
	<hr/>
	2 6 0

Value of the foregoing Crops:

Wheat, on an average of twenty bushels per acre, at 12s. per bushel	12 0 0
Oats, forty bushels per acre, at 5s.	10 0 0
Seeds	7 0 0
Second Seeds	3 0 0
	<hr/>
	32 0 0

Expense of getting the foregoing Crops:

Wheat crop	14 14 0
Oat Crop	8 2 0
First Seeds	3 1 0
Second Seeds	2 6 0
Add interest of capital, 10s. an acre, for five years	2 10 0
	<hr/>
	30 13 0

Profit for five years . . . £1 7 0

*Expense and Return of a Four Years' Course on Loamy Soil.***Turnip Crop :**

Rent of one acre	1	10	0
Levies and taxes, including property tax	0	10	0
Three ploughings and harrowings	3	10	0
Hoeing and weeding	0	10	0
Seed	0	2	6
Manure ; five tons of lime, including carriage	7	10	0
Tithe	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	14	2	6
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Barley Crop :

Rent	1	10	0
Levies and taxes, including property tax	0	10	0
One ploughing and one harrowing	1	10	0
Seed	1	8	0
Clover sown with it	1	0	0
Tithe	1	8	0
Harvesting	0	10	0
Thrashing and winnowing	0	16	0
Delivery	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	9	2	0
	<hr/>		

Seeds :

Rent	1	10	0
Levies, taxes, and property tax	0	10	0
Tithe	0	14	0
Harvesting	0	7	0
	<hr/>		
	3	1	0
	<hr/>		

Wheat Crop :

Rent	1	10	0
Levies, taxes, and property tax	0	10	0
One ploughing, and one harrowing	1	10	0
Seed	1	16	0
Tithe	1	4	0
Harvesting	0	12	0
Thrashing and winnowing	0	12	0
Delivery	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£8	4	0
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Value of the foregoing Crops:

Wheat, on an average of twenty bushels per acre, at 12s. a bushel	12	0	0
Barley, forty bushels, at 7s. per acre.	14	0	0
Turnip Crop	7	0	0
Seeds	7	0	0
	<hr/>		
	40	0	0

Expense of getting the foregoing Crops:

Turnip crop	14	2	6
Barley	9	2	0
Seeds	3	1	0
Wheat	8	4	0
Add interest of capital, at 10s. an acre, for four years	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	36	9	6

Profit for four years . . £3 10 6

In the part of the country that you are acquainted with, is the land of a strong clayey nature?—There is a good deal of variety; but a great deal in Staffordshire is wheat land.

Do you recollect, twenty years ago, how you valued wheat?—About 8s. Winchester measure.

Is lime much used in Shropshire?—Of late, a great deal.

Upon wheat land?—I do not think more upon stiff land than upon light land.

What is the expense of lime?—Where I live, it stands me in 15s. a ton, and then I have to draw it from the canal, six miles.

Is that a fair average?—Yes; I lay about five tons upon an acre, but perhaps I lay on more than other farmers.

What do you think the amount of that would be per acre?—7*l.* 10s. an acre, at least.

You reckon the carriage nearly as much as the lime?—Nearly so.

How often do you find it necessary to use lime upon the same acre?—Either in the fallow or the surface, upon every tillage, but I should prefer al-

ternate mucking, and alternate liming; upon the light land in four years, and upon the fallow five years, on stiff land.

Supposing the charges of agriculture remain the same, and the price of wheat to be lower, and other grain in proportion, by one-third, would there be much grain grown upon stiff lands?—If the charges of cultivation, including the manure, and the levies and taxes, were to continue the same, and the price of Corn was to be reduced one-third, there would be very little grown upon stiff land.

Would there be upon light land?—The light lands would not be let down so much, from the great value that would be derived from turnips.

What do you reckon the proportion of the rent to the whole produce of a farm, taking it upon an average?—If it were a fair farm of an equal quantity of pasture and tillage land, I always estimate that the farm should, at any rate, make three rents.

Supposing the whole of it to be stiff land, how do you estimate it?—It ought to make four rents.

Light land?—Light land should make three rents.

Supposing the whole to be arable?—A farm cannot be entirely arable, except in light land; it may in a great measure.

What should you have thought the fair proportion, twenty years ago?—I should think it the same, except the addition of taxes.

How many rents must the tenant have made?—He should have made two and a half.

Do you think two and a half rents as favourable to the farmer as the four and the three?—Twenty years ago, I should have thought three years sufficient upon the stiff land, and two and a half upon the light land.

Have there been many inclosures in Staffordshire and Shropshire?—A great deal in Staffordshire.

What description of land?—Open fields and common, both; but more open commons than fields.

Which sort of land?—Both, but not much turnip land.

Would those inclosed lands continue in tillage for corn at 8s. a bushel?—I think not; out of the four years there are two that you get grain crops, one turnips, and one of seeds; when the turf is worn out they have unfortunately been in the habit of marling a great deal, which, while the turf remains, produces amazing crops at first, but they fail afterwards.

Supposing them to be turned into pasture, would the crops be as good as before?—If they were well managed they would; it depends upon the quality of the land and the seeds that are sown; I am not certain whether a great deal of the land that has been inclosed and ploughed, and produced great crops, if it had been limed upon the surface, would not produce a better turn than that which would succeed it, after having been in tillage.

You have never yet valued any land at more than 10s. 6d. the Winchester bushel?—Never; I think I have not valued so high as other persons, who have been employed in the same neighbourhood.

Do you apprehend that there are lands let at a higher value upon leases?—With us we have no leases; and the tenants seldom require a lease.

Is the quantity of the tillage land more than it was twenty years ago, independent of the common and waste land?—A great deal more in the last seven years than in the two preceding seven years.

Do you conceive that the inclosed lands are improved?—In many instances a great deal; of late there have been some instances to the contrary, since wheat has been at so very high a price, but generally speaking, it has been very much improved.

Has it been occasioned by the application of more capital?—Yes, and more money laid out in manure; I conceive that ten times the quantity of lime is used now than there was twenty years ago, and I think more than that.

Do you think that if wheat was under 10s. a bushel, they would continue to cultivate the tillage land?—I think they would not.

Then you apprehend there would be a great falling off in the produce?—There would be a great diminution in the number of acres, certainly; in my own farm, this year, my intention was to have sown seven acres that have been pared and burned, with wheat, and of fallow ten acres, and nine acres of one year's seeds; but in consequence of the diminution in price of wheat, I shall the next spring sow them with oats, and the strong land I shall turn into sheep pasture.

Do you think that change will be general?—Yes, I think so, from the probability of lowering the price of Corn.

Do you consider that the capital required for a farm of 400 acres is double what it was twenty years ago?—I should think it must, as nearly as can be; in the course of that time all the stock necessary for a farm and for implements of husbandry are at least doubled.

Do you take into consideration the current expenses of labour, and every thing else?—Yes; the wages of labourers, and the expense of wheelwrights and blacksmiths, and all those kind of things.

What is it you give for wages now?—We give half a crown and a gallon of beer in winter, and in summer 3s. and a gallon of beer.

What were the wages twenty years ago?—Not quite half that; and if I were to include the difference of the price of malt liquor, it would be still greater.

Do you not save something by thrashing machines?—I think not; I have one which I have shut up for these two years, it does not answer the purpose.

Do you consider the expense of repairs to which the landlord is liable, to be double what they were twenty years ago?—I think so; bricks have not increased so much, but timber is more than double; when we set a farm we find the materials and make the tenant do the workmanship, it does not come to a great deal of money.

Does it amount to five per cent?—I think not so much as three per cent. for the landlord to pay.

Do you put your wheat into barns?—I never put wheat into my barns till I want to thrash.

Supposing wheat to be on the average at 8s. a bushel, can you give any guess what would be the diminution of tillage?—I should think, from my own knowledge, I should reduce it one half upon the stiff land.

What proportion do the strong lands bear for the tillage of Corn?—In Staffordshire the stiff land prevails most, in Shropshire the light land.

That is, more than half, is that what you mean?—Yes.

What would be the effect of a rapid diminution in the demands for labour?—It would throw a great many husbandry labourers out of employment.

What would be the effect of their being so thrown out of employment, upon the poor rates?—In proportion as they wanted relief, it would increase the poor rates.

So that you conceive the employment of labourers in husbandry, depends very much upon the agriculture of the country continuing in its present advanced state of improvement?—Certainly; I know of many instances where the bulk of the produce that is brought to the market, such as cheese

and butter, is a great deal more than it was twenty years ago.

Do you conceive that these improvements are the effect altogether of the increased capital employed in agriculture?—Yes; and a ready market at a good price.

Do you think that in those farms where improvements have not been made, and where the produce is consequently not one half, the deficiency is to be ascribed, under the new system of agriculture, in many cases, to want of capital?—No; I think it is to be attributed to the obstinacy and negligence of the farmer.

Do you think in no case it is from a want of capital?—I think in Monmouthshire it is owing to the want of capital; the roads are very bad, it is expensive getting to the market, and it is also expensive to get manure.

Do you think the improvements in agriculture will stand still or fall back, if the inducement to employ or increase the capital should be diminished?—It would put a stop to the improvements unquestionably.

Then they would fall back of course?—Yes; unless live stock and wool continue at the present prices, including waggon and cart horses; they have been an extremely profitable source.

What is your opinion respecting leases?—We never grant any with us; but of all the farms I have ever valued, I have found those to be in the worst state of cultivation, that have been upon the expiration of old leases.

You mean, to apply yourself to Staffordshire?—Yes; but it is the same in every other place that I have had occasion to go to; restrictions might have been made, but it is impossible to make restrictions against neglect; I never knew more than one instance to the contrary.

Do you not consider a lease to be a great induce-

ment to a farmer to proceed with spirit in making improvements?—We never grant any; and I have seen greater improvements made without leases, than where there were leases.

Is there not a kind of confidence on the part of the tenant, that he shall not be removed, or that he shall continue, without his rent being raised, to a certain period?—There is that confidence.

And it is a confidence that has been seldom disappointed?—It has been seldom disappointed; and there is another thing, the tenant knows that the landlord has a power over him, and therefore he must manage the farm well, or quit it.

In the event in raising the price of tillage, would there not be a diminution in grazing land?—I think not; there would be much less money paid for labour, but it would require money to stock the pasture farm; but less money would be turned monthly in a grazing farm, than in a plough farm.

With respect to wages paid in Staffordshire, what is your rule of allowance as it regards the poor rates; if a man has two children, do you allow him any thing?—No, not if they are able to work; some will do without, if they have six children; and some more than that, because as the older children grow up, they become able to work.

You have very few instances of labourers in full employment receiving parochial aid?—Not where they are in health.

You are not aware of any great landholder in your part of the world, having let his land at a lower calculation than 10s. a bushel?—I do not know it of my own knowledge.

Is there any alarm among the occupiers of land, in consequence of an apprehension of the land being lower?—Yes; I have not been in that part of the country, but I am told by a gentleman from Hertfordshire, that his tenants have refused to settle with him in consequence of the Corn Bill,

having been thrown out; they want to have their rents reduced, and he has promised them they shall.

Would the effect of such an alarm, if continued, discourage improvements?—Certainly.

Do you conceive it would also have the effect of creating a difficulty in finding good tenants with sufficient capitals?—Yes.

If there was an expectation that the average would be at or near 10s. a bushel, would not that alarm cease?—I am not certain; I know there will be no profit derived from it at 10s.; I do not think upon stiff land the farmer could afford to grow his Corn at 10s.

When you set the rent at 10s. does the farmer take to the concern under an expectation that the prices will be higher?—Yes.

Founded upon what?—Upon an increase in the Corn crop, from an expectation that they may still be higher; and in making the calculation, I always put it upon the lowest scale.

Do you mean, that at 10s. the bushel, the profits of the farmer would be the average profit?—Yes.

And that in taking the farm upon that calculation, he does it upon the expectation of getting a higher price?—To be sure.

Do you know much strong land that has been inclosed during the last year?—Yes, a great deal.

Is that land pretty good pasture land?—Some of it very good.

Supposing it to be new, and desirable to keep that land under tillage, would it require a course of years and good management to bring it back to the same situation in which it was before?—With respect to the stiff land, it would be very difficult to get it back into a state of pasturage.

Is there much of that sort of land?—A great deal.

In changing the cultivation of stiff land to grass land, is it your opinion that the grass of that land increases in value after the first year?—That depends upon the success of the seeds; red clover does not grow after the second winter; in the second, third or fourth year, the land is less valuable for some years, till it has recovered the turf it had before tillage.

The good pasture land goes on increasing?—Good pasture land, properly stocked, improves every year.

What is the difference between the annual value of stiff wheat land in a good mode of cultivation, and the same land in the third or fourth year after it has been laid down to grass?—There is very little difference in the value of the rent; but the produce to the Public must be infinitely more in its arable state; I do not think there is scarcely any profit to a farmer in a stiff land farm, in the course of tillage, unless the price is high.

In what proportion is the difference between pasture and tillage in the produce for human subsistence, upon the land I have described?—In pasture there is very little for human subsistence; the only produce for human subsistence is from sheep; but the produce of land in tillage I think has six times the quantity of human food.

You think that in a state of tillage it produces six times the quantity of human food that it does in a state of pasturage?—Yes, that is what I mean; if it is taken as to cheese, I think it would hardly go to that.

How many pound of cheese do you reckon to an acre of such land as that?—I think it would take four acres to summer and winter a cow upon such land as that, such cow would not make more than two hundred and a half of cheese in the course of the year upon four acres; she would give but little milk.

Are your calculations at which wheat may be cultivated, formed upon the present rate of expenses?—Yes.

Do you think those expenses may be abridged?—Not of labour?

With regard to the number of horses and men?—I do not see how the number of labourers can be reduced, nor how the rate of wages can be lowered; the mode of feeding horses might be improved, less corn would be necessary to be consumed, if they were kept more upon Swedish turnips for the farmer's use.

Do you think the grain could be cultivated at a lower rate?—If the property tax was taken off, it might make some difference; but as to the laborious part in raising the crop, very little improvement could be made.

Mercurii, 15^o die Junij, 1814;

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. *William Henning*, Called in; and Examined.

WHERE do you live?—At Dellington, in the county of Somerset.

In what situation are you?—Merely an owner of land; I occupy a small farm of my own, partly for amusement.

You are not a surveyor?—No.

Can you say what has been the increase in the rents of land?—The lands in my own neighbourhood, in the course of twenty-five years, are nearly double.

According to the present rent of land, what do you think Corn should sell at per bushel?—I think the grower cannot vend it under 10s. the bushel, that is 80s. the quarter.

Can you state the increased price of labour in your own neighbourhood, for the last twenty-five

years?—The common wages in that neighbourhood are now 9s. a week besides liquor; they give them in general three pints of cyder a day, but they give more during the harvest; the business is generally done by task work, it being more to the interest of the labourer, and the interest of the farmer.

How do you manage about the poor rates?—They are generally paid by the tenant; it so happens, that my property is situated at Ilminster, where the poor rates are very high; in the two adjoining parishes, the poor rates amounted in the one, which was not a manufacturing town, to 60% a year, and in that which was a manufacturing town, considerably more.

Has the poor rate increased in the course of the last 10 years?—From 10 to 15 years it has increased more than double.

Suppose a labourer has two children, does he apply for parochial relief?—In the division in which I act as a magistrate, we drew out a scale of our own in the year 1801, that persons should be relieved in proportion to the price of bread, and according to the earnings of the family. If they earned any thing at all, they should receive, I think, two loaves and a half to a man, and two loaves to a woman, or less in proportion to the extent of the family and the price of bread; it fluctuated as bread rose or fell. We said, that if a person did not earn as much money as was stated in the scale, it should come out of the poor rates.

How have the charges of managing a farm increased within the last 25 years?—In my own neighbourhood our land is easy pliable land; and the expenditure upon that sort of land is not so great as upon hilly and stony land. The expense of the wheelwright, the blacksmith, and other things, are much more expensive than in easy tillage land.

When you speak of wheat at 80s. a quarter, do you mean wheat of the best quality?—Yes.

What is the expense of repairs in comparison with what they were 20 years ago?—I cannot say, because I grow my own timber; and it is merely the increase of the mechanics' wages, the mason and the carpenter, which of course have risen very considerably in that time.

What is the difference of wages in Somersetshire 20 years ago from those of the present day?—I recollect it, when a young man, as low as 6s. that is about 25 years ago.

What do the manufacturers earn?—The manufacture is woollen; many of those employed are children, and may earn 14s. a week.

Have they any cyder allowed?—No.

You say a good deal of the labour is done by task work; do those labourers come upon the poor rates?—Generally speaking, single men do not.

Does task work diminish the poor rates?—Of course it does, because they earn more; they earn from 2s. to half a crown a day.

Do you think it would answer the purpose of a farmer to grow wheat at 8s. a bushel?—Certainly not.

What would become of the stiff clay and light sand, if 8s. a bushel was the price?—My land is a sandy loam, which works much easier than stiff land; the good land may be converted to any purposes.

What would be the effect upon the clayey lands; would they be turned into grass?—Yes; because they would not pay.

Is there an increase of arable land in your neighbourhood?—Yes, certainly; within 20 years the tillage is very much improved.

Is there more under plough?—Yes; but there

is a great deal more cattle produced; it produces more mutton and meat as well as tillage.

Have many of the old grass lands been ploughed up within the last 25 years?—Certainly, it is the routine of husbandry so to do. I have a considerable quantity of that land myself.

Is that strong land?—No; mine is principally sandy loam. I have no doubt there might be a great deal more of human food produced.

Do you think the system of ploughing up and laying down produces more human food than the old grass did?—Yes; but it is of course very expensive to the agriculturist.

Would it pay the agriculturist, if Corn was at 8s. a bushel?—Certainly not.

What proportion of the produce of the farm do you conceive the landlord gets in, so as to give a living profit to the farmer?—The old doctrine of three rents will not do now.

How much do you think the tenant could afford to give now?—I should think, in round numbers, near a quarter part.

Then you think the landlord is worse off than he was?—Yes.

If the property tax was taken off, do you conceive that the farmer could afford to pay the present rent of his land, wheat being at 8s. a bushel?—No, certainly not.

Could he afford to pay the present rent if wheat was at 9s. a bushel?—I do not think he could under 10s.

Winchester measure?—We know of no other.

What alteration do you think the taking off the property tax would make?—It would of course make the difference of the amount of the property tax.

What proportion would it bear to the price of wheat?—The property tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is a

charge upon the landlord, which is to be deducted by the tenant; the tenant considers that as an item when he takes an estate.

Do you consider that the capital requisite for the management of a farm is double during the last 25 years?—More than double.

And all the charges are double?—At least double.

What would be the effect of the diminution of the tillage of land, in point of labour?—It would throw a great number of husbandry labourers out of employment.

Would not that cause a considerable increase of the poor rates?—Yes, certainly.

Then would not that be an increase of hardship upon the farmer, in a twofold way?—Yes, it would.

Is there any alarm in your part of the country among the occupiers of land?—Yes; the other day I had some land to let at Exeter, but they were so panic-struck, they would not take it, and we were compelled to let it at a considerable reduction of price from what we had calculated upon but a short time before.

Is that alarm general?—Yes, among the tenantry.

What will be the effect of it; will it diminish the tillage?—Yes; some of them threatened to throw up their leases.

Will they cultivate with less spirit?—I should be fearful that will be the case.

And that will diminish the produce?—Certainly.

According to your experience, what do you take to be the difference between high farming and the old ordinary course?—I keep a small farm, my father kept a large one, and upon that farm, I recollect, when a boy, that there were only 6 or 700 sheep kept upon that tract of land; but during

the last two winters, I think there were 1,500; it was, however, upon the turnip system, and there was more human food of all descriptions.

Do you think the sustenance derived upon the improved plan is doubled by the application of capital?—Yes, by a large capital, and the convertible system.

And that new system depends principally upon the application of capital?—Certainly.

Do you think the capitals will be diverted from agriculture, in consequence of the present anxiety?—I take it for granted men will not risk a capital without a prospect of success. I think there is a capability of great improvement, if the country was managed to the utmost to which human skill could be applied.

Will not the first effect of a continuance of the present prices, not affording a remuneration to the farmer, be the withdrawing of lands from tillage?—The inferior lands will certainly sink first.

And farmers will withdraw their capital?—Yes.

Will it not be the effect, of those lands being taken out of tillage, that lands of a higher quality will improve in rent?—I think our good lands will remain stationary; but the poor lands, where the expenditure is great, and the produce trifling, those lands will sink, and not produce the same quantity of human food.

And you do not think the good lands will rise in consequence of the inferior ones being abandoned?—No; certainly not.

Are leases common in your part of the country?—Yes.

For what term?—Generally seven years.

With respect to leases let for the last seven years, upon what calculation of the price of wheat are they let?—From 7 to 8s.

There are none so high as 10s.?—Certainly not.

Have there been extensive inclosures in your part of the country?—Yes.

Where they have taken place has there not been a more rapid increase of population?—I do not know that there has; we certainly have inclosed considerably in the course of 20 years, but the inclosures round us are not very extensive.

The improved system of agriculture employs a greater number of persons?—Yes; that is generally the case with tillage farms.

Having stated that the rent is about one-fourth of the gross produce of the land, what proportion do you think is necessary for the expenses of the land?—In round numbers, I should think one-fourth to the landlord, one-fourth to the tenant, and the other two-fourths for expenses.

Do you think those expenses might be reduced?—There might be a trifling reduction in consequence of peace, and some reductions as to blacksmiths and carpenters.

Do you conceive there can be no reduction in the number of horses employed?—Certainly not.

You do not think any material reduction can be made?—No essential reduction.

If the produce of the farm is divided into four parts, of which two are for the expense of carrying on the concern, one for the landlord, and one for the tenant, a diminution of one-fourth of the money price of that produce would leave the landlord without rent, or the tenant without profit?—Certainly.

Consequently if wheat is at 8s. a bushel, one or other of these consequences must ensue?—Yes.

Which came first, the increase of rent or the increase of the price of produce?—If I recollect right, the increase of price of produce came first.

Do you think the present fall in price arises from the quantity of Corn in the country?—There is a vast deal of old Corn in the country, an amaz-

ing stock; and the prospect of a great crop again this year must reduce it to a low price; a little farmer throws his wheat into the market as fast as he can thresh it; it would then sell perhaps at 9s. and afterwards when the capitalist comes forward six months after, he may sell it at 11s.; so that it will always fluctuate.

Then your opinion is, that no actual relief could be given to the farmer by restrictions upon the importation of Foreign Corn, but rather by exporting his own Corn?—I am convinced the country is sufficient to grow its own Corn, if it is not sold under 10s. upon the average.

Do you ascribe the alarm now felt by the occupiers of land in this country, to the present low price of Corn, from the abundance of our own crop, or is it from the prospect of future years?—From the prospect of an unequal competition in future years.

Is the practice of letting by tender common in your part of the country?—Within these three years there has been a good deal of it.

What is your opinion with respect to that?—I do not think it is a bad thing; I think it is much better than an auction or survey.

In letting a farm, would you venture a rent somewhat smaller from a tenant with a large capital, than a higher rent, were you not satisfied as to the appearance of capital?—Certainly.

Mr. Josiah Easton, Called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your business?—I am a Farmer, a Land-surveyor, and Steward to several gentlemen.

In what part of England have you a farm?—In the parish of Bradford, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

Your business as a surveyor lies in that part of

England?—Yes, very wide; in about four counties, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and sometimes in Gloucester.

How long have you been in business as a farmer?—Upon my own account above 30 years; my father and me upwards of 60 years, in the same parish.

What extent of farm do you occupy?—About 300 acres, not quite.

How long have you been in business as a land surveyor?—About 25 years.

What has been the increase in the rents of lands within 25 years?—Somewhat more than double.

Have the charges and expenses of farming increased in the same proportion?—Yes.

Have you prepared any statement of the expenses of your own farm, or the general expenses and receipts of any farm that you have had occasion to attend to?—I have [*Account delivered.*]

A TABLE, by Mr. JOSIAH EASTON, of Taunton, county of Somerset, —Showing The Price of Wheat, Meat, Butter, Hay, and the progressive Value of Lands and Tithes, in the parish of Bradford, county of Somerset; containing, 895 Arable, 827 Meadow and Pasture, 62 Orchard, and 6 Acres of Wood Land. —The Prices of Wheat, Meat, Butter, and Hay, are upon an Average of each ten years, in Taunton Market, from his own Journals: The Prices estimated are upon the Average of Payments upon his own Farm, and of other Farms under his management or knowledge of.

YEARS:	A' Price W ^r Bush. good Wheat.		A' Price Beef; Mutton, per lb. 16 oz.		A' Price Butter, per lb.		A' Price Hay, per Ton.		Gross Pro- duce of Parish of Bradford, estimated.		Land Tax.		Church and Poor Rates, Highway Rates.		Repairs, Buildings, Sluices, Gates, per Annum, estimated.		Capital to stock Farm, estimated.	
	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	£.	
From 1773 to 1782	5.	11.	2¾.	6¼.	35.	4,500.	0.	283.	5.	200.	10.	150.	4,970.					
1783 to 1792	6.	2.	3¾.	7.	38.	4,691.	0.	283.	5.	210.	0.	160.	5,200.					
1793 to 1802	9.	5.	7¾.	14.	60.	7,162.	10.	283.	5.	315.	15.	315.	7,900.					
1803 to 1812	12.	6.	8¾.	16.	70.	9,420.	15.	283.	5.	430.	0.	400.	10,500.					

A TABLE, by Mr. JOSIAH EASTON, of Taunton, county of Somerset—(Continued.)

YEARS:	Interest on Capital.	Labour, Manure, Smiths' Bills, Carpenters', Wear & Tear, estimated.	TOTAL Out-goings, exclusive of Tithes and Property Tax.	Annual Produce.	Average Value per Acre, about.	Modus of		Labourers' Wages, per day.
						Great Tithes, let at,	Small Tithes, let at,	
From	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.
1773	248.	1,892.	2,774.	1,725.	0. 19.	105.	45.	1. 2.
to								
1782								
1783	260.	1,945.	2,859.	1,831.	1. 0.	120.	50.	1. 3.
to								
1792								
1793	395.	3,023.	4,332.	2,830.	1. 11.	184.	80.	2. 0.
to								
1802								
1803	525.	4,098.	5,736.	3,683.	2. 1.	232.	100.	2. 4.
to								
1812								

Are the calculations correct?—Yes; they are taken from the actual book of accounts that I keep in my parish.

And those books may be produced if necessary?—Yes; that paper is a correct abstract from the books of my farm, and the different farms of the parish in which I reside.

Has the quantity of land in tillage increased within your recollection?—In this parish no inclosure has taken place; but in the counties in general that I am acquainted with, it has.

In other parishes with which you are acquainted has the expenditure and receipt been in nearly the proportion of the parish to which that account refers?—About the same proportion, subject to variations; but the general result would be the same.

To what do you ascribe the increased state of tillage in the counties to which you refer?—It is owing to the dearth of Corn, and its consequent high price.

What is the price per bushel at which the generality of farms with which you are acquainted, could afford to produce Corn, all the charges remaining as they are at present?—According to the present lettings, and the taxes remaining as they are, it cannot be grown for less than 12s. per bushel, Winchester measure.

When you say present lettings, within what number of years do you mean?—The lettings within five or six years; the last was an extraordinary year; I sold my Corn at 16s. a bushel.

If you had had to let a farm 20 years ago, what would have been the price at which you would have calculated the bushel of corn?—At 6s.; I have calculated all that I have let lately at 12s. per bushel.

How many rents do you reckon in general that the farmer ought to make, in order to insure him-

self a fair and moderate profit?—Upon a tillage farm, where he is obliged to grow artificials for his cattle, he ought to make three rents.

How many rents would you have calculated 20 years ago?—In the same proportion.

Then is the landlord better off, with his double rent in money, than he was 20 years ago?—I consider not.

Is it the practice of other surveyors in your part of the country, as far as you know, to calculate the rents of lands they have to let, at 12s. a bushel?—I believe not; they calculate by the acre; 2*l.* or 3*l.* or 4*l.* an acre, without getting at any data, to see whether the farmer can afford it from the actual produce.

Are rents generally, in the counties to which you allude, calculated at such a rate as to make it equal to 12s. a bushel?—The average of the country is about 12s. and in extraordinary lettings, more than 14s.

Are leases common in those counties?—Yes.

For what term?—Generally for ten years; but there are some estates that have been let by tender within the last two years; and a fortnight ago I lowered two, from 600*l.* a year to 400*l.* a year; and that is upon the scale of 12s.

You still adhere to the scale of 12s.?—Yes; and there are several other estates I must lower in the same proportion.

Those estates were let by tender?—Yes.

When?—About three years ago; one of them was only for one year. One man has actually given up his term, and I have lowered it; one of them had a lease, and the other had not; but the landlord consented to lower it.

Supposing wheat to fall from 12s. to 8s. as an average price, and all charges and the return to the farmer for the capital were the same, what would be the result?—The result would be, that

the proportion of the produce now given to the landlord as rent, could no longer be paid.

What do you think would be the effect of such a fall of price upon the tillage of the country; do you think tillage-land would be converted into pasture?—Certainly of two evils the farmer would choose the least; he would turn it down to pasture.

If the lands with which you are acquainted were turned to pasture, would they be as useful as before they were put into a state of tillage?—I think not; I turned down my farm two years ago; and it is the only remedy, because I get rid of the labour.

What would become of the labourers employed in husbandry, if they were no longer employed?—I do not know what would become of them; they must either starve or go to the parish.

Would the number thrown out of employment be very considerable?—Yes; I should suppose it must be very considerable.

That would increase the poor-rates?—Yes, certainly.

The inferior lands, and those that are expensive to cultivate, would be the first thrown out of tillage?—Yes; because they would pay nothing.

Is the quantity of land of that description now producing Corn, considerable?—Yes; although the new inclosures are thrown upon the green side, they will not pay.

Would expensive clays be thrown out of cultivation?—Yes.

They produce good wheat now?—Yes; but they would be turned down for grass.

How long would it be before that grass would be as useful as it was before those lands were broke up?—At the least, eight or ten years.

Of course it would not produce as much subsistence?—Certainly not.

What are the general wages?—2s. a day, or 2s. 4d. besides liquor.

What were the wages in 1792?—One shilling and three-pence.

What were the poor-rates in 1792?—210%.

Generally speaking, how much per pound was it in the different counties that you have been acquainted with?—I should suppose, the church and poor-rates about 5s. an acre; I think the present rate is about 2s. in the pound; in our parish it is very low, on account of the rise in the price of wages.

Within 10 years, has there been any great improvement in your part of the country?—Very great.

To what do you ascribe those improvements?—The high price of Corn, and the increased capital of the farmer, which enabled him to lay out his money and cultivate his land.

Do you think that in the districts you are acquainted with, the produce of the land has been double?—Not in quantity, but in value.

In what proportion?—Perhaps about a sixth, owing to the extraordinary good husbandry; where a farmer grew 15 bushels of wheat, he now grows 17 or 18. With respect to the poor rate in all the manufacturing towns, the amount of the rate of labour turns upon the farmers, and that is the reason why the poor rate has increased where manufactories are carrying on; we have but very few.

Have the expenses of repairs upon a farm, doubled within 25 years?—Full that.

Supposing the inferior lands to be thrown out of tillage, what would be the effect upon the good lands?—I do not know.

Does not the employment of capital bring the poor lands nearer in value to rich lands, than

they were without the employment of capital?—Certainly.

Much nearer?—Yes.

The effect of a fall in the price of wheat below 12s. would be much more injurious to all the inferior lands than those of a better quality?—Certainly; no doubt about that.

Is there much alarm and uneasiness among the farmers in your part of the world, at this moment?—Yes.

What is the cause of it?—The expected fall; but I think, more from the grazier than from the Corn farmer.

Is there an alarm among farmers in general who have leases?—Yes; they are throwing up their leases, and taking undue steps to get rid of them.

If that alarm should continue, will all these improvements be suspended?—Yes.

And will not the produce of the country be greatly and rapidly diminished?—No doubt.

Do you think the land prepared for tillage in the next season will be less?—Yes; on account of their not putting the quantity of manure that there ought to be.

Will the quantity of acres be less, and employed for other purposes?—Yes; they will be more laid down upon the green side.

If you were now called upon to value a farm, should you still calculate upon 12s.?—No; I should fall back to 8s., upon the supposition, that the taxes and charges would be reduced in proportion.

If the taxes and charges were not reduced, by what data would you make your calculation?—I cannot answer that; but I will inform you another day.

You are aware, that the price of labour is very much affected by the taxes?—Certainly.

Is the farm you occupy your own?—Yes; and upon that farm I consider the additional taxes and labour since 1792, to be equal to the rent as it then stood; that is, I should consider my estate falling back to the price of 1792, as one that would not be able to pay any rent.

Jovis, 16^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. *Edward Wakefield*, Called in; and Examined.

What are you?—My profession is, that of the management of landed property; a Land Agent.

How many years have you been so?—Not many years; I have been a farmer the greater part of my life.

In what part of England?—St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk.

But you have lived in other parts of England?—In many parts; I have just returned out of Devonshire; I have been over most parts of England as a farmer rather than a land agent; since I have given up my farming pursuit, I have taken up the profession of a land agent.

Do you know what the increase is in the rents of land, in the last twenty or thirty years?—It is certainly doubled in the last twenty years.

Can you state what the increased price of labour, in the same period, has been upon any general average?—I have examined the circular letter Mr. Young has sent up from the Board of Agriculture; and it is Mr. Young's united opinion with me, that it is doubled within the last twenty years; the Committee of course have re-

ference to that return, which is much more minute than any individual can give, because it is from all parts of the kingdom: the Board of Agriculture sent circular letters to individuals in every part of England, and they have made up their returns from that.

Can you form any notion of what the average price of labour is in England now?—In particular counties it varies uncommonly. On the western side of the county of Essex, a good workman does not earn above 8s. a week; and if he goes forty miles across the country to the sea-coast, he earns by the piece 25s. or I have known him earn more; they come down in hay and harvest time into the hundreds, the sea coast; and in those seasons they earn a considerable deal of money; the common price by the week on the sea side, is now 3s. a day on the eastern part; but, on the western side, it is now 8s. a week.

Do you know any thing about the poors rates?—At Braintree and Bocking, manufacturing parishes, they are very high, 40s.; and in some parishes not more than 2s. 6d.; the poors rates in the parish of Burnham, a large parish on the sea-coast, are about 6s. in the pound, and there the wages are high.

How much on the western side?—That I do not know.

What were the rates ten years ago, that are now 6s.?—I recollect the rates in Burnham to be 2s. 6d. and 3s. about ten years ago.

In setting the rent of an estate now, what would you put the wheat at per bushel?—The price of Corn always depends upon the demand for it.

But if you were employed now to put a rent upon an estate, what price should you calculate the wheat at?—I am inclined to suppose, that the price of wheat cannot be much less than 80s.

You mean the price of the best wheat?—The price of a fair sample of wheat.

In valuing lands, do you generally reckon it at that price?—I find the occupier so inclined to divide the spoil, so differently in different parts of the kingdom; in Devonshire, where the occupations are small, farmers will agree to give a greater proportion of rent than where the farms are large, in Norfolk, where the capitals are large, and they turn more upon a great scale.

At the price of the best wheat at 80s. would any of the new cultivated land be put out of cultivation?—I should think not, if they could get that price for wheat, and the same price in proportion for their Lent Corns. I have observed, in looking across the whole south of Devonshire, from the river Tavey to Somersetshire, in the uninclosed commons, round marks of the plough. But in the parish of Yarkham, belonging to Major Fuller Drake, which there has been an Act to inclose this Session of Parliament, some of Major Drake's tenants stated, that their fathers had assured them, that they had used the sickle over those commons which, by Act of Parliament, are to be inclosed this year. I have observed the same marks over the tops of many mountains in Ireland.

Do you think it would answer to the farmer to grow wheat at 8s. or 9s. a bushel?—I do not think it would, with the present charges altogether; in the east of England, the farmers calculate upon making five rents, but I find no such thing in the west; and I apprehend, in the manufacturing districts, it would be found, that they expect a great deal more than the five rents.

How is it in the west of England?—They are there willing to give a much greater rent; they farm much without capital; a large estate I have

been looking over lately in the west, certainly the produce is not above three rents.

Have you known estates let by tender?—Some have particularly come under my notice lately in Devonshire; it is a practice there to let by public survey, which is not an open auction; in fact, because they will not take a bid from a person with whose character they are not acquainted.

Do you think that a pernicious way?—I think it a very pernicious way; I believe, that to keep an estate in a high state of cultivation, you should never let a lease expire, but always come to an understanding with a tenant two or three years before the expiration of the term; that is always the plan with Mr. Coke, with his great estate in Norfolk.

Are those estates so let by tender, granted upon leases?—Yes; the particular estates I have been speaking of, are granted upon leases for three years, without notice on either side; the lease continues for three years longer; the same at the expiration of those three years; it enables the landlord and tenant, without breaking any of those covenants, to alter the rent according to the value of money.

Where estates are let by tender, do you think the gross produce is more or less, than when let in the ordinary way?—From all I have seen of farming, I should think a good farmer would not take an estate let by tender; I do not apprehend first-rate farmers would take an estate by tender.

Is that answer founded upon your recollection of any particular case?—Yes.

Have there been many Inclosure Acts in Essex or Suffolk lately?—Yes; but not so many as in many counties.

Do you think that the Corn keeping up to 10s. a bushel, would not check the cultivation of land?—I should not suppose that it would.

Do you think it would answer to cultivate stiff clay, if wheat should keep at 8s. a bushel?—I do not think it would.

What would be the effect upon the clays?—I should suppose it would be ruin to those that have leases; they might lay them down in their own defence, but heavy clay lands are very hard to lay down.

Were a great many of those heavy clays in grass before the rise of Corn a few years ago?—I should think they were formerly mostly grass land. I perceive that the substratum of our best grass land is clay.

Are you of opinion, that it would be easy to get these lands into as good a state of grass as they were previous to their being ploughed up?—No, not for a century, I believe.

What effect would this have upon the labouring class of the community, in case the lands are laid down?—It would throw a great many people out of employment.

How are they to be supported?—According to the present law, by the parish, I suppose.

It would increase the poors rates, with less ability to the farmer to pay them?—Undoubtedly.

Can you state from your own knowledge, what increase there has been in the poors rate in the last ten years; you did state 6s. in one parish; from 2s. 6d. or 3s.; is that pretty generally the case?—I can speak to 25 parishes in the county of Essex, that they have been double in the last ten years, particularly in one hundred.

Is there any thing particular to sanction that great rise in that hundred, more than any other in the county?—No.

Do you think that every other expense has increased to nearly equal that of agriculture?—Yes.

Do you believe, as far as your own knowledge goes, that if the farmers could look with reason-

able hope to 10s. a bushel, that they would be satisfied?—Provided their rate of payments, their outgoings, were sure not to increase.

If the poor lands or the stiff clay were put out of tillage by the low price of Corn, what effect would that have in the rent of fine lands?—The rent of land must fall beyond doubt. Land in the vicinity of manufacturing towns must maintain its rent, if those manufactures flourish. If the price of Corn falls so low, that the farmers of the heavy clays are not able to go on, I think it must have a general effect upon all the farming districts in the kingdom, that rents must fall generally.

Do you not think, that the employment of capital brings the poor land and the rich land more upon a level in point of value, than when they are let in a state of nature?—I have no doubt of it.

If that is the case, would not the throwing of the poorer land out of cultivation, leave the rich lands of much greater comparative value than they are now?—I should think it might have that effect; there is a vast deal in Norfolk that may be said to be farmed entirely by effort of capital.

What is the difference of proportion of capital that would be required for a farm now, to what would be 10 or 12 years ago?—I think that likewise is much about doubled.

When you are called upon to value an estate, what are the circumstances which you take into consideration?—The peculiar state of cultivation in which I find the estate; the money necessary to be laid out, to put it into a proper state of cultivation, if it is out of it. The capital necessary is the first thing to be considered; the capital employed by the farmer would consist of live and dead stock, the year's rent, the year's labour, the year's tradesmen's bills, the year's poor's rates,

and the maintenance of the farmer and his family for the year, and seed, and horsekeep.

As far as you recollect, did the rise in the price of Corn precede the rising rents, or did the rising of the rents precede the rise in the price of Corn? —They have both been rising together for the last 20 years; the great rise in Corn was, the years of scarcity.

But which took the first spring?—I think they have both been rising as long as I recollect; I speak to about 20 years.

Which do you consider as the cause, and which the effect?—I think they act and re-act upon each other.

But which is the original?—I cannot speak to that.

Do you think the rent has any influence upon the market price of Corn?—No; I do not think it has; I think the market price does not depend upon the cost of its production, but on the demand.

Do you think that the rise of rents is occasioned as much by the increased expense of management, as by the rise in the price of Corn?—I should rather think, the increase of the expense of management would tend to lower rather than increase the rent; rents, I apprehend, to have risen in part from the depreciation of our currency.

If the credit of the currency should be restored, do you believe the rents would fall of course?—I rather think rents would fall, as well as other things.

If you fix the rent of an estate now, do you fix the rent, upon an assumption that wheat will be at 80s. a quarter?—Yes.

Supposing you calculated upon wheat being at 64s. a quarter, all the charges upon the farmer remaining the same as now, how much should you

think it necessary to reduce the rent?—If the charges remain the same, the fall of twenty per cent. from the produce would take away the whole rent.

Are you acquainted with the state of agriculture in Ireland; if you are, be so good as to give the Committee an account of it?—I went to Ireland in 1808, having been there previously; my invitation was from the Right Honourable John Foster; and I remained in Ireland nearly two years; during which time there was hardly a barony that I did not visit, for the purpose of getting up information, which I have since published in a Statistical Account of Ireland.

What do you believe to have been the increase of rents in Ireland, during the last 20 years?—The tenure of Ireland is so different to England; it is generally let upon lives; and when these lives drop, the rise is enormous.

From your knowledge of the cultivation of land in Ireland, and the rents paid, do you think that wheat at 8s. or 9s. a bushel, would enable the farmer to pay those rents?—There are many counties in Ireland where they know nothing about wheat.

Mr. Francis Webb, of Salisbury, a Land Surveyor and Land Agent, called in, and examined.

You are very extensively employed in those situations, I believe?—Yes, constantly; chiefly in Wilts, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Glamorgan, Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Berks; these are the counties I have been principally concerned in.

How long have you followed this profession?—Upwards of forty years.

Can you state what the increase in rents has been within the last twenty years?—I have a copy of a table of the price of wheat.

[The Witness produced it, and it is as follows:]

			s.	d.		
1790	-	-	6.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	}	s. d.
1791	-	-	6.	1.		
1792	-	-	5.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.		5. 0.
1793	-	-	5.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
1794	-	-	5.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$.		
1795	-	-	0.	0.		
1796	-	-	10.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	}	
1797	-	-	7.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6. 0.
1798	-	-	6.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
1799	-	-	6.	11.		
1800	-	-	13.	7.	}	
1801	-	-	17.	5.		7. 0.
1802	-	-	8.	1.		
1803	-	-	6.	11 $\frac{3}{4}$.		
1804	-	-	6.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$.		
1805	-	-	10.	9.	}	
1806	-	-	9.	6.		8. 0.
1807	-	-	9.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
1808	-	-	8.	8.		
1809	-	-	10.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.		9. 0.
1810	-	-	13.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.		10. 0.
1811	-	-	12.	5.		11. 0.
1812	-	-	15.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	}	
1813	-	-	14.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$.		12. 0.

Each year ending at Michaelmas.

The prices in the first column are the average prices of wheat, by the London Gazette, for the County of Wilts: the prices in the second column are the scale of valuation upon which I was in the habit of valuing and letting estates, to the amount, I suppose, of at least from 20 to 40,000*l.* a year, the prices by the Winchester bushel.

In valuing estates during the last four years, at what rate have you calculated the bushel?—At the respective prices above stated, the average of which will be nearly 11*s.*

You have fixed the rents then, upon an assumption of 11*s.* a bushel being the price?—Yes, I

supposed that to be a fair price to look to for the term I was letting; and in very few instances in letting have I varied from those prices.

In letting estates during the last four years, what are the proportions of the gross produce which you have allowed for rent, for expenses, and for profit to the farmer?—That varies very materially, whether there is a larger or a less proportion of arable; in the arable I have not been in the habits of making minute calculations; but, in a general way, I consider the gross produce to amount to about four times the rent; upon meadows and pasture to about twice the rent.

Are there many farms entirely grazing?—Yes, there are many in Somersetshire, and in the Vale of Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire.

With respect to the arable farm, where you allow one-fourth for the rent, how much do you allow for the expenses?—Somewhere about two rents.

And one rent for the profit of the farm?—Yes; if the farmer is a good manager, I believe his profit will be rather more than one rent in the arable.

If you were to calculate upon an assumption of wheat being at 8s. a bushel, the expenses remaining the same, and the profit to the farmer remaining the same, how much should you reduce the rent?—Were this question founded in fact, the result would be, that the farmer would have an absolute loss of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum; but when the prices of wheat are in fact reduced from 11*s.* to 8*s.* the above presumption cannot, in practice, be well founded, inasmuch as the farmer's horses would eat their corn and hay at a proportionately less price, and he would keep his servants and his family at nearly a proportionately less price. In a general way, I suppose, that the farmer, in a very little time, would have his profits regulated nearly in proportion to the diminution of the price

of wheat, by a reduction of expenses, and would be enabled to pay a proportionate rent, *videlicet*, eight-elevenths, and retain to himself a similar profit.

In cases where you now allow one-fourth of the gross produce for rent, what was the proportion which you was in the habit of allowing for rent in the year 1790?—Always the same proportion.

Is the landholder then in a better situation with respect to the necessities of life than he was in the year 1790?—I think not; much the same, if his rents were always fixed in proportion to the then current prices of wheat.

Combining all the circumstances, you think the landholder is in the same situation as he was in the year 1790?—Nearly so; but he has an increase of taxes to pay.

Are there not many of the expenses of a farmer which will remain the same, although the value of his produce is diminished?—I think they may remain the same for a short period, but not for a number of years.

My question of course refers to taxes; if the taxes remain the same as they are now, his expenses will not be diminished in proportion to the supposed diminution in the value of his produce, from eleven to eight?—No; so far as the taxes apply, certainly not.

What portion of an arable farmer's expenses do you conceive consists of taxes, exclusive of the property tax?—I think from about three to five per cent. upon the rent: upon a farm of 500*l.* a year the taxes would be from about 15*l.* to 25*l.* a year; I take it his riding horse will be 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* window-tax about 7*l.* (about 15 windows) draft horses, 10*l.* house duty, 12*s.* a man servant, if any, 2*l.* 8*s.*

When you speak of rents, according to the price of wheat, at 11*s.* a bushel, did you let leases

at that rate?—Yes; generally from four, eight, to twelve years, voidable by either party at the expiration of either of those periods.

According to what price of Corn did you let the latest leases?—In proportion to the various prices in the scale I have put in. I have let but few farms in the present year, and most of those provisionally, upon a scale of 12s. per bushel for wheat, with a proviso, that in case any year the price by the London Gazette for the county where the farm is situate, should be under 10s. one-sixth of the rent in such year to be abated, but if more than 15s. one-sixth of the rent to be added.

Is that a covenant in the lease?—Yes.

In inserting this covenant in the lease, no reference was had to the fall in the expenses of the farm, which you state that you expect?—It is supposed that the expenses will fall as the price of wheat falls, in any considerable length of time during the lease.

Having stated that in the event of wheat falling below 10s. a bushel, one-sixth part of the rent is to be deducted, are you of opinion that with wheat at 10s. a bushel, the tenant could pay the rent you fixed, without such abatement?—I think he could for this year, because of the excess of the produce of last harvest, which I consider to be at least one-fourth above an average crop.

Suppose the harvest to be one-fourth below an average crop, could the tenant afford to pay the increased rent, in consequence of wheat rising to 15s. a bushel?—Certainly not, without a considerable diminution of profits.

Is not that the covenant of your lease?—Not precisely so; it is to be supposed, for a number of years to come, that the crops will be upon an average.

Is not the increase or diminution of rent to be

determined by the prices in the Gazette for the year in which the rent accrues?—It is to be determined by the average price of the year, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, in which the rent shall accrue.

Then supposing the crop to be one-fourth below the average, and the prices in consequence for that year to be above 15s. would not the increased rent accrue and be paid out of the crops of that year?—No; the tenant would be a loser to the amount of the deficiency of the crop; but if the price should be 20s. or upwards, instead of 15s. it would in a great degree, or wholly, enable the tenant to pay the increased rent; he must pay the increased rent by his covenant, though he may be the loser that year.

How long has the practice prevailed with you of inserting these covenants in the lease?—About 12 months.

What induced you to introduce this covenant?—The uncertainty of the future prices of Corn.

If you were to let a lease at present without the condition which has been alluded to, what value should you put wheat at?—I think it ought to bear 10s. for a lease of seven years; but I am at the same time of opinion, that very few farmers would take it so high as at present; the farmers are much frightened at the appearances of the prices coming very low, or at least they pretend so to be.

Is that apprehension founded on the dread of a large import, or what other circumstances?—They say, in consequence of the peace; I suppose they mean in expectation of large importations.

What is the effect of this panic upon the present occupiers of land?—I have had some few of them say to me, that rents must be abated; but I have had no serious applications of that sort.

Will they continue their system of tillage?—In the farms under my care, they are bound to

systems of tillage; and I have not known any instance where the tenants have relaxed in their mode of husbandry, on account of the present low prices.

If you had farms to let at present, do you think you should find any difficulty in getting tenants?—I believe I should; I have many farms to let now, which I have deferred letting, in hopes of seeing the prices more fixed.

You have stated, what you think is the direct taxation paid upon a farm of 500*l.* a year?—I have.

Can you give any guess what is the difference of expense on such a farm, occasioned by indirect taxation, since the year 1792?—I cannot give any tolerable guess upon that.

Supposing all those indirect taxes to remain as they now are, as well as the direct taxes; upon what ground do you assume that, if the price of wheat was reduced permanently to 8*s.* a bushel, the grower could afford to pay the same proportion of rent, namely, one-fourth of the produce, as he did in the year 1792?—I think, that the grower would have his profits diminished by such taxes in nearly the same degree as any other person; with an expenditure proportioned to his income, namely, from about 300*l.* to 500*l.* a year.

You think that the rents of farms are generally doubled within the last 20 years?—Somewhere thereabouts; especially arable farms of convertible soils.

Do you think the tenant better off now than he was 20 years ago?—I think he is; the farmers in general appear to live more comfortable now than they did 20 years ago.

Is it not because they have larger capitals?—I believe it is, as well from larger capitals as better management.

Do you think farmers derive a greater return of

profit from their capital and industry, than is generally derived from the same amount of capital and industry, employed in manufactures and commerce?—I am not competent to answer this question.

Are you of opinion upon the whole, that the rents of tillage land in England may be fixed by the price of Corn, without reference to the taxes paid by the tenant?—Not exactly so; but the price of Corn is the strongest circumstance which ought to govern the rent.

If the rent of land is to be fixed by the price of Corn, how can it determine the proportion in lands of different expense of management and cultivation; say for instance, from the best and most productive, to the worst and most expensive lands that are now in tillage?—This question involves great variety of proportionate profits, which I cannot with precision now speak to; but I suppose from the best and easiest cultivated arable lands, the expenses are not above one-third in proportion to the rent, to what they are in the stubborn, wet, unfruitful soils.

Suppose two farms of 500 acres, the produce of each is equal, but the one is stiff clay, which is ploughed with five horses, and the other is ploughed with only two horses, will not the latter afford a much greater rent, in consideration of the cheapness of management, than what the other will?—It certainly will, in proportion as the expenses are less, compared with the gross produce, and the expenses of the former are greater.

The expenses then of cultivating land, forms one very material consideration in apportioning the rent?—Certainly.

What has been the increased expense of a farm, since the year 1792?—I cannot speak precisely, but I think rather more than double, in farms chiefly of arable land.

The expense being double, can you state to the Committee, what proportion of this increase in the expense is likely to be taken off in consequence of the peace?—If the price of wheat should fall back to the price of 1792, I do not see why all the expenses, excepting taxes, should not, in a length of time, be diminished in the same proportion.

But if the taxes, and their effects upon the value of money, are the cause of the expense of farming being double, how can wheat then fall to the price of 1792, these taxes remaining?—I look upon the rise of Corn to be more occasioned by the circulation of paper money, than from the taxes; but if the price of wheat should be lowered down to 6s. a bushel, I do not see how the taxes are to be paid; what I mean is, that the diminution of the price of wheat one-half, would be a diminution of the ability of the country to pay the existing taxes in the same proportion, or nearly so.

Veneris, 17^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

George Maxwell, Esq. Called in; and Examined.

WHERE do you live?—At Flitton, in the county of Huntingdon.

Have you been long employed in attending to landed property?—Yes, above half a century.

In what parts of England?—Particularly in Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Leicestershire; these are the particular counties in which I have been engaged.

What do you think has been the increase in the rent of land, from about the year 1790 to the present time?—I should think it must have been doubled since the year 1790.

In valuing land, what are the circumstances which you take into your consideration, previous to fixing a rent?—My practice in valuing land, has ceased ever since the year 1801, except upon very particular occasions; the roads and markets, and the nature of the soil of course, and the application of it to any particular system of management, the expense incidental to the management of it; and, of course, taxes and parochial rates.

And you have valued accordingly?—Yes; since the rents have been considerably increased, I have had no practice as a land valuer, since the year 1801; but I am a large occupier, and have been all my lifetime.

As an occupier of land, what do you think the expenses of a farm at present are, as compared to what they were about the year 1790?—They are quite doubled.

What do you consider the proportion of capital required now for the management of a farm, as compared to that of the year 1790?—What you would call capital in 1790, is not what I call capital now; trade is all carried on now by paper.

But what sum of money do you conceive a farmer ought to have now to commence farming, to what would have been necessary in the year 1790?—At least double.

When you were in the habit of valuing land, what proportion did the rent which you fixed, bear, upon an average, to the gross produce of the farm?—We always used to reckon, that if a man made three rents of the whole of his produce, it would be sufficient to bear him out, and yield some profit to himself; but that would not be the case now.

Do you think that at present three rents is sufficient for a farmer to make?—No, I think it would require five; but that is not applicable to all sorts of farms. So far as my practice has gone, which has been very extensive since the year 1801, perhaps as extensive as any man's; in the course of my practice, there was always a certain system introduced, that I conceived to be applicable to the lands I was valuing; setting apart a due proportion of it, according to the nature of the soil, that was never to be ploughed at all and then putting the residue into such a state of agriculture, as I thought most likely to insure the inheritance of the soil, as well as the advantage of the occupier. I do not know what may have been the result, since my employment in a great measure ceased; but most certainly great numbers of estates were held under that sort of management, that the tenants could not at all deviate from; and I know, that upon a very large scale, that is the case at this moment, and particularly upon an estate of great magnitude, of which I am the agent, it is impossible that a greater proportion can be turned to tillage, where a system of that sort is laid down, without a deviation from the covenants under which they hold them.

Upon the estates held under restrictions as to management, what proportion do you think that the rent now bears to the gross produce?—I think upon these estates the rent is about one-fifth of the whole produce.

Why do you think it necessary that the rent should at present bear so much a less proportion to the gross produce, than it did twenty-five years ago?—It arises from the difference in the value of articles that the occupier has to provide, including labour of course, and increase of parish rates.

An increase, in short, of all the expenses attendant upon a farm?—Yes.

Do you then conceive that the landlord is in a better relative situation, by his rent being doubled, than he was in the year 1790?—I think that the landlord is in no better situation by the increase of his rent, because he has to purchase the articles consumed at a great increase of price.

In the parts of the country with which you are acquainted, what is the state of the country and its cultivation as compared to what it was about the year 1790, or within your recollection?—Fifty years ago, when I was first acquainted with the management of land, there was hardly such a thing as an inclosure in existence, and of course the management that was pursued in open field then is not at all applicable to estates that have been inclosed.

Have the greatest number of the inclosures taken place during the latter half of that period, or during the former part?—I believe from the year 1790 the greater proportion has been, than for any other period of the same duration.

To what do you ascribe the willingness of the land owners to expend their capital in making those improvements upon their estates?—That in a great measure arises from the willingness of occupiers.

What does that willingness arise from?—In the early part of my practice an inclosure was considered as a most odious thing, and the two first inclosures that I was concerned in, were in Cambridgeshire; the whole of the two parishes was without occupiers for several years, there was such a spirit against the inclosures.

What do you think was the inducement to the land owners to expend so much of their capital in improving their estates?—By seeing that they were better drained and better managed, and applied to the produce of breeding and feeding cattle, and many other things that cannot be done from open fields.

Has not the increased value of the produce of land been a great stimulus to the improvement in agriculture?—When I speak of the produce of lands, I mean all sorts of consumable articles; it has certainly been a great stimulus to the tenantry to be fond of inclosures, instead of objecting to them as they used to do, and that has been an encouragement to the proprietors to promote inclosures.

Has not, in point of fact, the increased value of the articles produced upon a farm formed the great inducement both to the owner and the occupier to vest their capital in agricultural improvements?—Yes, certainly.

Has not the increased capital, so vested in agricultural improvements, very greatly increased the produce of the country?—I certainly am of that opinion; and I think that without the inclosures and the improvements, the increase of population would have been very much against their being supplied at all. I think the increased population has been in proportion to the increased quantity of the consumable articles. I am old enough to remember the parish in which I live in a state of open fields, when it produced scarcely any thing but Corn; it now produces a great deal of Corn; but not so much as in its open field state; but a very large quantity of some other consumable articles; beef, mutton and wool, were not before produced, except wool in a small degree.

In point of fact, the quantity of food for human subsistence produced in that parish, has been greatly increased?—It has been more than trebled.

Is not the observation, applicable to the parish of Flitton, also applicable to the greatest part of the county of Huntingdon, and greater part of the county of Northampton?—I am certainly of that opinion, in a general point of view.

Explain what you mean by food for human subsistence?—I mean grain of every kind, beef and mutton, and wool, which though not human food, is a necessary article.

Upon the old inclosed land in the part of the country with which you are acquainted, is there not a great deal more food for human subsistence produced now than there was in former times?—Yes, certainly; a better mode of management has induced that.

In what has that better management consisted, —It has consisted in a great measure, of drainage? and in applying the land to a system of management that formerly had not been attended to at all.

Has it not in a great degree consisted in ploughing up many of the coarse grass lands?—Certainly it has.

Can you form any opinion at what price per bushel the farmer can now afford to grow wheat? —That depends upon the quantity produced; I really think, that though the price is very inferior to what it was last year for instance, that the tenants' profits are equal.

Supposing things to remain as they are in every respect?—I think wheat might be afforded at three guineas a quarter, barley and beans at 40s. and oats at 20s.

Do you think that wheat could be afforded at that price upon the strong clay lands, which are worked at great expense?—I take into the account the increased produce of the last year.

Putting the increased produce of last year out of the question, at what price generally do you think that the farmer can afford wheat?—I should then add a third part to every one of the articles; *videlicet*, wheat at four guineas, and the other grains in proportion.

Do you speak of wheat of the best quality?—I

speaking of the best red wheat, which in our country we can make more of in our market than of any other.

What do you think would be the effect, if the price of wheat was reduced from half-a-guinea a bushel to 8s. ?—Without a reduction in the price of labour and taxes, it would be impossible, in my opinion that the tenants could subsist.

Do you think the effect of that would be, the laying down a great deal of land in grass again, for the purpose of avoiding many of the increased expenses ?—So far as my experience extends, I think it would not have any such effect ; because a certain proportion of arable land is absolutely necessary to the due management of the grazing part of the estate.

Would not a diminution in the value of grain lead to an alteration in the management of many of those lands, by laying them down in grass ?—I believe it would not ; I think, if they lay down land in grass, it would be injurious to the grass part of the estate.

What would the consequence be to the farmer ; what other system of management could he adopt ?—I do not think that any other system could be adopted by any farmer, so calculated for profit, as the one I have been describing.

Then the farmer must be ruined ?—I have said that already.

But supposing the value of grain to be very much diminished, and meat to keep up its price, would not the consideration of the diminished expense of managing grass land induce him to lay it down ?—I really think not.

If the farmer could not afford to grow wheat at 8s. a bushel, would as much wheat be grown upon those ploughed lands as is now grown ?—I think there would.

Would the farmer continue to grow wheat, when

he grew it at a loss?—I think he must, for the same reason that he must continue to feed cattle, though he feeds them at a loss.

What effect would that have upon the capital of the farmers?—Their capital would very much diminish, and utter ruin would take place in the end, without an alteration.

Would not such diminution of agricultural capital very much injure the agriculture of the country?—It certainly would.

And of course the produce of the country would also be diminished?—Certainly; all I have said applies to high land, and not to fen land.

What effects would be produced upon the cultivation of the fens, by the diminished value in the price of grain?—The fens that I am concerned in are all under the same system of management, and only a certain portion can by any possibility be turned into the growth of corn. I believe only one third part of the whole of the fens is permitted to be ploughed at the same time, whether producing corn or vegetable food for cattle, cole-seed or any other vegetable; but the distinction that I meant to make, was more to the quality of the produce than any thing else. The quality of the produce is in general very inferior to what I have been speaking of.

Has not the increased quantity of the grain produced in the fens, particularly in Lincolnshire, been very great indeed, particularly during the few last years?—In Lincolnshire what are generally understood to be fens are not so; they are marshes; they have been reclaimed since the year 1801 from a state of inundation, and the high prices of Corn happening to prevail just at the moment when they were capable of cultivation, they have been almost exclusively turned to the produce of Corn, but very much to the injury of the land itself.

Has not the increased value of the land arising from the increased value of the produce of the land, been a great inducement to the proprietors to lay out such immense sums in undertaking the draining of those marshes?—That could only be prospectively; and they might have been disappointed, if the high prices had not intervened.

If the price of all articles fall, in the proportion we have mentioned, that is, from the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* a bushel to 8*s.* a bushel, will not the proprietors of those marshes be in fact disappointed?—Most certainly, they will be very much disappointed.

Do you mean by the word “disappointed,” merely a disappointment of their sanguine expectation; or do you mean, that they will actually have incurred a loss?—Persons have purchased lands at enormous high prices, merely because Corn was at so high a price, that tenants could be found to give exorbitant rents; and those purchasers must of course be very much disappointed, for the land is reduced in value.

If the produce of land is reduced in value, in the proportion of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* will the capital expended, either in the purchase of those lands or in the improvement of them, afford an adequate return to the person who expended it?—Of course the profit to the occupier must be considerably less, and in the end the proprietor must give way in his rents.

So that an actual loss will have been incurred on the vast capital expended on those fens?—The individuals will be disappointed, but the Public will continue to derive immense advantages from all those improvements.

Is there any considerable quantity of marshes, of the description of those that have already been reclaimed, in Lincolnshire?—I think not; in some

parts the drainage is not so complete as it is in others.

Do you think, that if the price of Corn and that of other produce, remained in the proportion of 10s. 6d. a bushel, that the improvements in drainage, still requisite in some of those fens, still would take place?—I think, let the price be what it will, these drainages will go on; in some parts they had a purse to go to any extent, and they are completed.

Do you mean, that if the prices of Corn were so low as not to afford a profit for capitals to be employed in completing those improvements, that they would still go on?—Yes; I think they certainly will go on.

In that case, what can be the inducement to continue them?—From a certainty of their being more productive, let the market price of the article be what it will.

Is there not a great proportion of the land of Lincolnshire that was formerly rich pasturage, now converted to tillage?—I apprehend not, independent of those very extensive fens, as they are called, but they are more properly marshes.

And they were not pasturage?—Yes.

Rich pasturage?—No: they were in a state of inundation at particular times of the year.

Then you do not attribute the high price of horses and cattle, to the breaking up of the pasturage lands in that part of England?—No; not exclusively to that, certainly.

But in any degree?—In some degree, but not more than in all other places.

Do you apprehend that a great proportion of those lands being now drained will be laid down in pasture, if wheat should be below 10s. 6d. a bushel?—I do not apprehend they will be for that reason; but I apprehend that a great deal of the land I have been describing, most parts of

which have been well drained, and great part in a degree drained, it will be necessary to be laid down, in order to enable the land to recover itself from the injury it has received: I think it would be permanently laid down in a great measure. I know a great deal of land that has been cropped, till it is so exhausted as not to pay the expense of the labour.

Do you think those lands would be most productive, in a course of convertible husbandry or as pasturage?—If you take a series of years together, and a due proportion of them had been continued in pasturage, and a due proportion continued in cultivation, that without exhausting the soil at all, that they would have been more productive in convertible husbandry without any injury to the soil, but just the contrary; the soil would improve of course.

In a four year's course for instance?—I think a five year's course is better husbandry than four years, but either four or five years.

Has a considerable population settled in those parts of the country that have been reclaimed since?—A considerable population, but not sufficiently, which makes labour dear there.

If those lands were put out of tillage, you think there would not be employment enough for the population?—Yes, there would be employment enough for the population.

In what proportion has the price of labour increased in the last 20 or 25 years?—It has doubled. I believe for every 20s. I paid 20 years ago for labour, I am under the necessity of paying 40s. or more now. Though I sold wheat last year at 6*l.* 8*s.* or perhaps 6*l.* 10*s.* at some particular markets, and now am selling for 3*l.* and some as low as 56*s.* the very same sort of wheat that I sold at 6*l.* 8*s.* upon the average, I consider my profit to be larger this year than it was last year.

Is there much alarm among the farmers in Lincolnshire, as to the future price of grain?—There is a unanimous opinion prevails, that they cannot pay the present rents and the present expenses attaching to farming, unless the price is higher; but I think it may be inferred from all I have been saying, that they are wrong. The farmers in general would rather have a high price; but notwithstanding all they allege, I think it is in a great measure unfounded, as it relates to the crop of this year.

Supposing they have only an average crop, and, from Foreign import, the price should be what it now is, would their fears then be unfounded?—Certainly not.

Do you think their alarm is not more excited by the dread of future Foreign import, than by the present low prices, occasioned by the abundance of our own growth?—I have never heard them go into detail, I have only heard them complain.

If the farmers could be protected against importation to the extent of 75*s.* would they be then under any particular anxiety and uneasiness?—I should think not; they would have no ground for it at all.

If 84*s.* is the sum requisite to repay them their expenses upon an ordinary average crop, how can 75*s.* be a sufficient protection?—I do not conceive labour will be stationary, unless the price of Corn should be stationary, and other consumable articles; labour is one thing that must give way. I think 75*s.* would be a high price under all circumstances, if Corn could be made stationary at 75*s.*

When you say under all circumstances, do you mean the farmer continuing to pay all the present taxes and burthens, except the property tax?—I mean to say, if the high price of the article is re-

duced, that labour will necessarily reduce itself, and that under all these circumstances the price will be a high price. As far as my opinion goes, labour is daily getting more plentiful, from the return of people from other employments.

What proportion do you think repairs of buildings bear to what they did 20 years ago?—Repairs of buildings are certainly more than double; the expense of living for every class is undoubtedly double. I have occasion to use an enormous quantity of timber for drainage engines; and oak timber, that I could have bought for 2s. a foot 20 years ago, I am now obliged to give 8s. a foot for; and fir timber, that I have bought at 1s. a foot, I have been obliged to give 7s. for.

Mr. *William Clutton*, Land-Agent, and also a Farmer, Called in; and Examined.

How many years have you been in business?—As a Farmer, about 20 years on my own account, always employed in farming; and as a Land Agent, about 30 years.

In what counties have you valued land?—In Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex, principally; I have done business in others, partially. In fixing the rent of farms for the last 20 years, I have estimated the wheat at 10s. a bushel; some of the lands I have so estimated, have been let at higher rents; I put 10s. as the fair rent between landlord and tenant, as a fair price upon an average crop, upon an average quality; in Lincolnshire I have not stated quite so high, the average quality of the wheat being somewhat inferior to the other counties that I have been used to.

Do you conceive that a tenant can afford to grow wheat at 8s. a bushel?—At the present

outgoings of the farm I cannot conceive that he can.

Could he at 9s.?—I think he could not do it under 10s.; I think that is, with the present outgoings, the least it can be put at.

Do you find the prices of labour diminish?—No; we supposed we should have a great influx of labourers; but we have not found that yet; as yet, I have not diminished the price of labour in my own concerns.

What do you give a day?—Half-a-crown a day to the common labourer, that is the general price in the county of Surrey; in Lincolnshire, I find the wages are as high.

What part of Surrey do you live in?—Near Ryegate.

Is most of your farm-work carried on by day-labourers?—Most of it.

Have you no servants by the year?—Some few. Are not their wages reduced?—No, not yet.

In fixing the rents of farms you have been employed to let, what do you take to be the average proportion of the rents of the gross produce; how many rents?—A great deal depends upon the nature of the cultivation; but I do not see how we can live, unless we make from four to five rents of our farms in Surrey.

Is that the general average of Surrey and Sussex?—I conceive so.

And in Lincolnshire?—The poor's rates are lower there; four rents, I conceive, would be as good there as four and a half in Surrey.

What proportion do the poor's rates bear to what they were 20 years ago?—They are not much increased during the last ten years, in the county of Surrey; in the last 20 they are.

Twenty or twenty-five years ago, was it necessary that the farmer should make from four to five rents?—I should think it was not; I should

think from three to four, 25 years ago, would afford the farmer as good a living as four to five does now, at least.

Then upon the whole, the landlord's proportion of the produce of an estate is rather diminished than increased?—Certainly; when the farmer could live from three to four, of course the landlord took a greater proportion of his increase than he does from four to five.

You are aware, that in point of fact, the rents reckoned in money, have been considerably raised within the last 20 years?—They have been much increased; the nominal rents within the last twenty years.

Have they doubled?—More than doubled within the last 20 years, as concerns my employ.

And yet you think the landlord is not so well off as he was then?—I do not think he is better off.

Then all the charges of a farm have doubled also?—I do not know hardly any expenditure of the farmer of any consequence, that is not doubled; I think the capital for conducting a farm is nearly double; the price of labour is certainly double.

Have great improvements taken place in the tillage of the country, and in the produce of the farms, under your survey, within that period?—I think there has been very great increase in the produce within the last 20 years.

Do you attribute those improvements to the greater application of capital to the cultivation of land?—That is my opinion.

Supposing the price of wheat, upon an average crop, to fall to 8s. the bushel, would the cold expensive clay lands be continued in their present course of husbandry?—I think a good deal of the poor lower sort of lands would be out of cultivation with the present expenses upon them.

Is there not a great proportion of lands of that description, which now produce wheat?—I think, in the counties of Sussex and Surrey, there is a good deal of that sort of land; and in the wealds of the three counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, there is a good deal of that sort of land.

Upon those lands, is it requisite to make five rents to enable the farmer to live?—I do not think he can do with much less; there is a great deal of labour upon it, and a great deal of expense in the cultivation.

Supposing these lands to be taken out of tillage, would they be valuable as pasture lands?—They would be very poor pasture lands after the first two or three years; as soon as the artificial seeds were exhausted they would be very poor pasture lands.

What would become of them then?—They must be ploughed up again, to be renewed with fresh seeds; to take a crop or two of Corn, and lay them down again.

I asked, upon the supposition that they would not pay the expense of ploughing and cultivating them as Corn land?—I should fallow them again, and take, perhaps, only one crop of Corn, and lay them down again with artificial seeds.

Supposing you were reduced by the low price of Corn to follow that course of husbandry, what rents could those lands pay?—The rent of those lands I am speaking of, is now low; the rents are now, perhaps, about 1*l.* per acre. I do not think that sort of land, if they were to be occupied in that way, that they would fetch more than from 12*s.* to 14*s.*

Could they pay that rent, unless the expenses were considerably diminished also?—During the time they were in pasture, there would be very little expense upon them, and therefore they might pay those rents.

Is the quality of wheat now produced by those lands good?—Yes; the quality of the wheat is good.

Is not some of the best wheat, sent to the London market, raised upon these lands?—I do not know that we have any better quality than comes from those lands: I think the quality is as good as any we grow.

Do you think the quantity produced upon these lands, at this moment, is double what it was 20 years ago?—No.

Is it one third more?—I think a fourth more is nearer the mark: I think it is better tilled and better managed than it was 20 years ago; and there is a greater expense incurred in obtaining artificial manure.

If the price of Corn should materially fall, do you think this improved system will be persevered in?—I think not; there would be no inducement.

If it should fall to 8s. a bushel?—If the present expenses continue, 8s. would certainly afford them no profit.

Would it, upon your farm, yield any profit?—It would not; a man might struggle with it for a time.

Would it at 9s.?—I think not.

Do you suppose that any farmer would continue the improved mode of farming?—At 8s. a bushel, I think he would not continue to purchase manure.

Do you mean to say that he would abandon that better system?—That he would not be at the same expense of purchasing a part of his manure, as he is now.

Would he continue to procure lime?—That is a part of the manure I mean.

Do you apprehend that tenants with capital would not be found to take farms of this descrip-

tion, if wheat was below 10s. a bushel?—I do not think that tenants would be found to take this sort of land to cultivate it, with the present expenses, under 10s. a bushel.

In point of fact, is there any alarm among the farmers now?—Certainly there is.

Are they drawing in their expenses in consequence?—I have not myself seen any reduction of that sort, but I know some cold clay lands that will very soon want tenants.

Do you mean that the present leases will have expired, or the present tenants be distressed, and quit their farms?—I take it that the present tenants will not be able to pay their rents.

Was not the last harvest an unusually productive one?—I think so.

Was it one-fourth above an average, do you think?—I think it was.

Then cannot the tenant as well afford to sell his wheat this year at 8s. as at 10s. upon an average crop?—I think he can, certainly.

What is it that has created this alarm?—The fear that the price will continue as low or lower than it is now, when the crop is not equal to the present.

Upon what is that fear founded?—I can hardly tell the cause; there is that general idea, there is a great deal of land in cultivation more than there was, and that there may be an importation of Corn: we are told that they do grow it much cheaper in other countries.

Upon the farms that you are acquainted with, some are managed with great expense, and others, according to the old course of farming, at an expense much less considerable; does the increased produce upon a farm bear any proportion to the increased expense?—I think that the increased expense answers; the produce is increased in proportion.

Is that produce, upon a farm well conducted, and with sufficient capital, double what it is upon a farm where capital is wanted, and the old course of husbandry is followed?—Taking an extreme case, of a want of ability and bad management, I think it is.

Of late years, has not the progress of improvement, and the extension of the system of high farming, been very considerable?—Very considerable.

Is it likely to continue to increase?—I do not think that the improvement could go on with an average crop, at the present price.

Do you think that many of the poor lands would in fact be put out of cultivation?—I think the poor clay lands in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, would be thrown out of cultivation.

You stated, you are acquainted with Lincolnshire; have the improvements been very great in that county of late years?—Yes, I think so; a large quantity of lands have been taken into cultivation that formerly were not so.

Have very great capitals been employed in reclaiming and cultivating those lands?—There have been large capitals employed in it.

Would 8s. a bushel afford a fair return of profits to those who have so employed their capitals?—Not in my opinion.

Are those improvements still going on?—They have received a check in the fens in Lincolnshire.

Do you apprehend a diminished produce will follow in that part of the kingdom, if wheat continue below 10s. a bushel; will there be a difficulty in finding tenants there to take farms?—At the rents they have lately been let at, I think there will.

Supposing the price of Corn to be reduced upon the average to 8s. a bushel, do you apprehend that

much of those lands will be laid down to pasture? —A great deal will be laid down, but some of those lands are not fit for pasture.

Is it the general practice in the part where you are employed, to grant leases?—No; it is not.

Are they let from year to year?—Yes.

Is there not an understanding between the landlord and tenant, either that he should be paid for improvements in the event of removal from the farm, or that his rent shall not be raised for a certain number of years, as an inducement to him to make improvements?—There is that sort of confidence between the tenant and landlord, that they are in no fear of being dispossessed; they do not expect to have their rents altered above once in twelve or fourteen years, and they go on from year to year. In the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, if a tenant is removed by his landlord, he is generally paid liberally for his improvements.

Do you think the farmer would venture upon improvements with the same spirit and confidence if he had not an expectation that the price of Corn upon the average of fourteen years, during which he expects his rent not to be varied, would rather rise than otherwise?—I think the increase in the price of Corn, for the last twenty years, has been the great stimulus to improvements in the cultivation.

What is the course of husbandry you now follow upon the lands you occupy?—I have two sorts of land, turnip land, and heavy clay; on the turnip land I fallow for turnips, sow barley, then clover, generally pease after, and wheat, and then fallow again; upon the heavy land, fallow for wheat, then clover, then pease or beans, and wheat, then fallow.

Should you make any variation in either of those courses, if wheat was permanently at 8s. a bushel?—I should let my turnip land be four or

five years in grass seeds, before I ploughed it again, and I should follow the same system with the clays, if the seeds should continue so long.

Then what difference would this variation make in the quantity of Corn raised upon your farm?—I should probably reduce my arable land one-fourth at least; consequently, the produce in Corn would be reduced one-fourth.

How soon would you begin upon this reduction?—I should begin this alteration in my course of husbandry next spring.

As far as your experience goes, do you think that, under the same circumstances, many other farmers would follow the same course?—I am firmly of opinion, that the quantity of arable land will be materially reduced, if the present expenses attend it, with the price of wheat at 8s.

Do you think that the lands that will remain in cultivation will be managed with the same spirit, and the same expense, as at present?—I think the farmers who have only their farms to depend on, will not be able to do it; I believe that to be the case with much the greater number of farms.

Are the expenses of repairs upon the farm doubled within the last twenty-five years?—I believe they are; every sort of tradesmen's charges that we employ, are doubled.

Do you not expect that the expenses of cultivation must necessarily be reduced, if the price of Corn is at 8s.?—I dare say the price of labour would be reduced, though I have not felt that effect yet.

The feeding horses and servants, and every thing of that sort?—Servants is not reduced yet; meat is not much reduced.

Did the apprehension of Foreign importation exist before the subject of the Corn Laws was agitated in Parliament, or since?—We have always had an idea that, upon a peace coming, we

should have a great importation of Corn, and the price would be reduced; that has alarmed the farmer, certainly.

Was that apprehension founded upon the knowledge of the actual price of grain in Foreign countries?—I cannot say; it was upon a general idea, that there would be a great importation.

Sabbati, 18^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. *Edward Wakefield* was again Called in; and Examined.

CAN you form a probable estimate of what the increased price of the rent of land has been, where circumstances would permit you to make such a calculation?—In the year 1779, Mr. Arthur Young published a work, intituled, “A Tour in Ireland,” and in that work will be found a detailed account of the rents of the several counties; he then making the average of the Island 11s. per acre, the Irish acre being two roods 19 perches more than the English acre. In the year 1811, I calculated the average rent of Ireland to be 1l. 7s. 1d. per acre, which average was deduced from a calculation made of the rent of each county, collected from local information upon the spot; for more particular information, I refer the Committee to Vol. I. of my own work, page 306.

The lands that let for 11s. are they not considerably improved, which makes them now more valuable?—I conceive they are; they are certainly not in the same state.

Were the lands in the same state in 1811 that they were in 1779?—I apprehend not, but consi-

derably improved. In 1779, Mr. Young calculated, that to place Ireland in the same state of cultivation to which England had then arrived, it would require a capital of 88,000,000*l.*; no doubt a part of this capital has been laid out, but what proportion, it is impossible for me to say, being but a child in the year 1779.

Then you attribute a considerable part of the increased rent to the capital laid out?—Beyond a doubt, that must be the case.

Has the increased capital been appropriated to agriculture, in consequence of the increased demand for the produce of Ireland, occasioned by the interruption of the foreign market, and by free intercourse in Corn between this country and Ireland?—I apprehend it may be so; for Ireland, in the year 1779, was an importing Corn country.

Has not the population of Ireland, during that period, increased very considerably?—I have no doubt that the population has greatly increased.

As considerably in proportion as that of Great Britain?—It is generally supposed to have increased much more rapidly; my reason for believing that population has greatly increased is, that by official returns I find, that

In the year 1754 there were 395,439 houses.

In the year 1767 - - 424,646.

In the year 1777 - - 448,426.

In the year 1785 - - 474,322.

In the year 1788 - - 621,484.

In the year 1791 - - 701,102.

You have stated that a great part of the advance of rent in Ireland has been owing to the capital laid out in the improvement of those lands; do you not attribute a considerable part of the advance of rents in England to the same cause?—I have no doubt that must be partly the case, but not in so great a proportion as Ireland, because

Ireland was in a much more uncultivated state than this country. I know a barony in the county of Mayo, which hardly produces any rent; it is without roads, without inclosures, without farming buildings, it is even impervious to the King's writ; and, therefore, if ever that barony is brought into any state of cultivation, it must be done very much by force of the capital laid out by the landlord.

Is the land of that barony of a fruitful description?—I have no doubt but that parts of it would be found so.

What proportion do you conceive the rents bear to the gross produce in Ireland?—I should think a third.

In many instances, is not the rent more than a third?—I think that must depend upon the state of cultivation, and the capital employed; for the higher the state of cultivation has been, and the more capital employed upon it, the lower is the rent apparently that the landlord obtains.

At what price for oats do you suppose the agricultural improvement would be progressive?—With the present rate of charges, I should suppose 25s. a quarter.

You are aware that there are no war taxes, no taxes of a temporary nature in Ireland?—Yes; neither are there any poors rate, and no tithe of agistment in Ireland, and the taxes in Ireland are much lighter than in England.

If the price of oats were permanently reduced to 20s. a quarter, the expenses of the rent of land remaining the same as at present, do you think the agriculture of Ireland would be as extensive as at present; or, in other words, would it throw out of tillage any of the lands that at present produce oats?—I think, of course the charges remaining the same, and the produce falling 20 per cent. that the cultivation of oats must cease, because I

do not believe, that the profit now yielded to the cultivator is 20 per cent.

In estimating the expenses of cultivation, the price of grain of the feeding horses, and price of labour, forms of course a part of the total amount; what price do you think wheat should be at, to enable the farmer in Ireland to pay the present expenses?—I think the Irish cultivator can afford to take a less price for his Corn than the English, because he has less taxes to pay; and therefore I should think 70s. a quarter might be considered by the Irish cultivator, as a saving price.

Do you think, that with wheat at 70s. a quarter in Ireland, there would be a sufficient inducement to increase the cultivation of wheat?—I should think there would, as far as the climate would allow of it.

Do you speak of wheat of the best quality, when you state those prices?—No; I should say the average price.

Is the Irish wheat of the best quality, superior to the average quality of the English?—I do not think it is; in the first place, the extreme wet of the climate is against the production of a fine sample of Corn; husbandry is there so backward, that it is badly harvested, and generally threshed upon the ground, in consequence of which, the corn is so wet, that it is all kiln-dried before it is ground.

In what kinds of land principally, have improvements in Ireland been produced?—There are very few strong clay lands in Ireland; the general substratum is limestone, and the chief improvements are in the south-eastern counties, in which that kind of land prevails, excepting in Wicklow and Wexford, in which there is no lime.

Have the lands, peculiarly suitable for the production of wheat, been improved more than the lands which can only be appropriated to the growth

of oats, or *vice versa*?—I am inclined to think the improvement has been general; I do not think the improvement has been very great, though there has been a great increase. The increase arising very much with an increase of people, their food being potatoes, instead of consuming they sell their corn; and it has been found, in many of the grazing districts of Ireland, that the people with very small occupations, pay a greater rent than the fattening of cattle.

Then you consider that the increase of Corn produced, has principally arisen from the facility of exporting it?—Yes, I believe so; population has certainly rapidly increased in Ireland of late years, and the free intercourse for the sale of grain to Great Britain, by recent Acts of Parliament, has carried the market home to that country.

Has not the exportation to Spain and Portugal from Ireland, had considerable influence upon the agriculture of Ireland, since our armies have been there?—There can be no doubt of it; it has formed a part of the market of demand in that country.

Do you know whether any very large quantity of land, suitable only for the production of oats and of turnips, has been brought into cultivation lately in Ireland?—Turnips are hardly known in Ireland; and a vast quantity of mountain land is even now producing Corn, that a few years since were in a state of heath.

Might not great improvement be made in Ireland, merely by a better course of husbandry?—I have no doubt of that; but that improved state of husbandry must arise from an increase of capital.

Mr. *James Buxton*, Called in; and Examined.

YOU reside in Essex, I believe?—Yes.

You occupy a considerable tract of land?—Yes, I do.

You occupy one farm, of which you have an account of about 350 acres?—Yes.

Have you kept books which give particular accounts of your annual expenses upon that farm; for any given number of years?—Yes, for near 30 years, from the time I first had it.

Can you state to the Committee, the amount of the various expenses in each successive year during that period?—For labour, and the tradesmen's bills, and rents, taxes, and tithes.

State the average of the first seven years?—From Michaelmas 1792 to Michaelmas 1798, 2,966*l.* 13*s.* for labour only; the poors rates, 166*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* the tradesmen's bills for the first seven years, 353*l.* 17*s.* not including the carpenters' work; the tithe of the first seven years, 47*l.* 13*s.* now it is 109*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* the labour of the last seven years, from Michaelmas 1806 to Michaelmas last, 4,758*l.* 14*s.*; the poors rates for the last seven years, 661*l.* 10*s.* tradesmen's bills for the last seven years. 1212*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Did you employ more labourers in the first seven years, than in the last, or less?—More.

Can you state in what proportion more?—I cannot.

From what cause did it arise, that more labourers were requisite in the first seven years, than in the last seven?—In putting new fences, stubbing woodland, and beating down the old banks, and making new ones, and other improvements.

Since the fall in the price of grain, has the demand for labour diminished in your neighbourhood?—Very much.

Are there many working hands out of employment?—I never remember so many.

Has the price of labour yet fallen?—Yes, it has, about 3*s.* a man a week; those we used to have at a guinea, we pay but 18*s.* and those to whom we paid 18*s.* we now pay 15*s.* and many

only 12s. In consequence of the price of Corn coming down, the farmer is not able to employ his men; many of them have discharged full one-third of their labourers, that is the reason there are so many hands out of employ: the labour is wanted quite as much, but the farmer has no money to pay them. I dismissed seven hands this day three weeks; they went away, and one came again in about a fortnight, and told me, they had been round the country to different places, which they mentioned, and had not been able to get more than two days' work.

You consider the last year's crop to be very abundant?—Certainly.

How much more than an average crop?—I think, in our district, full a third more than an average crop.

Then, with a third part more than an average crop, and the price of grain as it now is, do you conceive that the farmer's situation is materially worse than it was with an average crop, and the same price of grain?—Yes; the same wheat I sold last year for 30*l*. I have sold this year for 18*l*. The reason why there are so many of the farmers complaining on the account of the high price of grain, they have been encouraged to improve their land so materially, that they have been induced to lay the money out in improving their land, as fast as they received it; but it will fall into the old way, unless the farmer is enabled to keep up this high state of cultivation. From my own experience, unless the hoeing system is kept up, the crop must diminish, I think, full one-third.

What is the present price of wheat?—I have sold the very finest wheat at Mark-lane, the heaviest I ever had, at 72*s*. a quarter, with an expense of 2*s*. 6*d*. upon it.

What price of grain is necessary to enable the farmer to pay his rent at 30*s*. an acre, and have a

living profit?—He must have a full crop every year at 90s. a quarter; I call three quarters of wheat, and five quarters of barley, a full crop.

What profit will remain to the farmer, under these circumstances?—After deducting the expenses, he will have 12s. a year per acre.

[*Mr. Buxton put in the following Papers :*]

No. 1. - <i>Heavy Land.</i> - - D ^r			C ^r		
	L.	s. d.		L.	s. d.
Four ploughings, with three horses, man and boy, six days, at 12s. - - -	3	12 0	3 qrs. of wheat, 80s. - - -	12	0 0
Four ploughings, two horses and man, 9s. - - -	1	16 0	straw - - -	1	0 0
Three bushels of wheat for seed and sowing - - -	1	10 6		<u>13</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Five harrowings, 2 ro. 7s.; water furrow, 2s. - - -	0	9 0			
Two hoeings - - -	0	10 0			
Harvest, 10s.; carting 3s.6d. - - -	0	13 6			
Threshing 3 qrs. of wheat, 15s.; carting out, 6s. - - -	1	1 0			
Beer for the work, 9s.; harvest, 4s. - - -	0	13 0			
Two years' tithe, 14s.; poor rates, 12s.; tax, 3s. - - -	1	9 0			
For fence, and other repairs, 4s.; bills, 2s. 10d. - - -	0	6 10			
Two years' interest for capital - - -	1	4 0			
Two years' rent, at 30s. - - -	3	0 0			
	<u>16</u>	<u>4 10</u>			
	C ^r	13 0 0			
Against the Farmer	3	4 10			

No. 2. - <i>Clay Land.</i> - - D ^r			C ^r		
	L.	s. d.		L.	s. d.
Seven ploughings, two horses, and man, 9s. - - -	3	3 0	3 qrs. of wheat, 80s. - - -	12	0 0
Five harrowings, 5 ro. - - -	0	10 0	straw - - -	1	0 0
Three bushels of wheat for seed and sowing - - -	1	10 6		<u>13</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Water furrow, 2s.; two hoeings, 10s. - - -	0	12 0			
Harvest, 10s.; carting, 3s.6d. - - -	0	13 6			
	<u>6</u>	<u>9 0</u>			

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over	6	9	0
Threshing 3 qrs. of wheat; carting out - - -	1	1	0
Beer for the work, 9s.; harvest, 4s. - - -	0	13	0
Fence and other repairs, 4s.; Bills, 2s. 10d. -	0	6	10
Two years' interest for ca- pital - - - - -	1	4	0
Two years' rent, 30s. -	3	0	0
Two years' tithe, 14s.; poor rates, 12s.; tax, 3s. -	1	9	0
	14	2	10
C ^r	13	0	0

Against the Farmer 1 2 10

No. 3. - Turnip Land. - - D ^r			
Seven ploughings, with two horses, and man - - -	3	3	0
Fourteen harrowings, 14s.; six ro. 6. - - - - -	1	0	0
Three bushels of wheat for seed, &c. - - - - -	1	10	6
Twelve loads of muck, and spreading - - - - -	3	2	6
Hoeing, 5s.; harvest, 12s. 6d.	0	17	6
Threshing 3 qrs. of wheat, 15s.; carting out - - -	1	1	0
Turnip seed, and hoeing	0	11	6
One peck of clover seed, and harrowing - - - -	1	0	0
Beer for the work, 9s.; har- vest, 4s. - - - - -	0	13	0
Two years' tithe, 14s.; rates, 12s.; tax, 3s. - - - -	1	9	0
Fence, and other repairs, bills - - - - -	0	6	10
Two years' interest for ca- pital - - - - -	1	4	0
Two years' rent - - - -	3	0	0
	18	18	0
C ^r	16	0	0

Against the Farmer 8 18 0

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
C ^r			
3 qrs. of wheat, 80s. - - - - -	12	0	0
straw	1	0	0
turnips	3	0	0
	16	0	0

			D _r			C _r		
			L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
No. 1.	-	-	16	4	10	-	13	0
2.	-	-	14	2	10	-	13	0
3.	-	-	18	18	0	-	16	0
			49	5	8	-	42	0
			42	0	0	-		
Against the Farmer			7	5	8			

No. 4. - - <i>Barley.</i> - - - D _r								
Four ploughings, three horses, man and boy, six days, 12s.	-	-	-	3	12	0	5 qrs. barley, 40s.	10 0 0
Four ploughings, two horses, and man	-	-	-	1	16	0	straw	0 15 0
Six harrowings, four ro.	0	10	0					10 15 0
Four bushels of seed, barley	1	0	0					
One and a half peck of clover seed, and sowing	1	7	3					
Harvest and carting	-	-	0	12	0			
Threshing, 10s.; carting out, 10s.	-	-	-	1	0	0		
Fence, and other repairs, bills	-	-	-	0	6	10		
Beer for the work, and harvest	-	-	-	0	13	0		
Two years' interest for capital	-	-	-	1	4	0		
Two years' tithe, poors rate, and tax	-	-	-	1	9	0		
Two years' rent	-	-	-	3	0	0		
			16	0	1			

Clover.

One year's tithe, 7s.; poors rate, 6s.; tax, 1s. 6d.	-	0	14	6	Clover for Feed, &c.	-	4	0	0
Fence and other repairs, bill	-	-	-	0	3	6			
Interest for capital	-	-	0	12	0				
Rent	-	-	-	1	10	0			
			3	0	0				

<i>Wheat.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	3 qrs. of wheat,				
Ploughing, 12s.; harrowing				80s. - - -	12	0	0	
and rolling, 5s. - - -	0	17	0	straw - - -	1	5	0	
Three bushels seed wheat,								
and sowing - - - - -	1	18	0					
Water furrows, and hoeing, 6s.	0	7	0					
Harvest, 13s. 6d.; threshing,								
15s.; carting out, 6s. - - -	1	14	6					
Beer for the work, and harvest	0	8	6					
Fence and other repairs, and								
bills - - - - -	0	3	5					
Interest for capital - - -	0	12	0					
Tithe, 7s.; poors rate, 6s.;								
tax, 1s. 6d. - - - - -	0	14	6					
Rent - - - - -	1	10	0					
	8	4	11					
3 qrs. Wheat 12 0 0 } 13 5 0								
Straw 1 5 0 }								

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Barley - - -	16	0	1	- - -	10	15	0
Clover - - -	3	0	0	- - -	4	0	0
Wheat - - -	8	4	11	- - -	13	5	0
	27	5	0		28	0	0
	0	0	0				
					27	5	0
					0	15	0

<i>No. 5. - - - Beans. - - - Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>					
Ploughing, 12s.; harrowing,				4 qrs. of beans,				
4s.; ro. 1s. - - - - -	0	17	0	40s. - - -	8	0	0	
Water furrows, 2s.; hoeings,				straw	0	7	0	
14s. - - - - -	0	16	0					
Harvest, 6s. 6d.; threshing,								
4s.; carting out - - - -	0	16	6					
Fence and other repairs, bills	0	3	5					
Beer for the work, 4s. 6d.;								
harvest, 2s. 6d. - - - -	0	7	0					
Interest for capital - - -	0	12	0					
Tithe, 7s.; rates, 6s.; tax,								
1s. 6d. - - - - -	0	14	6					
Rent - - - - -	1	10	0					
	5	16	5					

<i>Three Wheat Crops.</i>						<i>Barley, Beans, and Wheat.</i>					
D ^r .			Cr.			D ^r .			Cr.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
16	4	10	-	-	-	13	0	0	16	0	1
14	2	10	-	-	-	13	0	0	5	16	5
18	18	0	-	-	-	16	0	0	8	4	11
<hr/>						<hr/>					
49	5	8				42	0	0	30	1	5
42	0	0								32	7
<hr/>						<hr/>					
7 5 8 against the Farmer.						Cr. - - 2 5 7					
<hr/>						<hr/>					
<i>Barley, Clover, Wheat.</i>						<i>Barley, Clover, Wheat and Beans.</i>					
16	0	1	-	-	-	10	15	0	16	0	1
3	0	0	-	-	-	4	0	0	3	0	0
8	4	11	-	-	-	13	5	0	8	4	11
<hr/>						<hr/>					
27	5	0				28	0	0	33	1	5
						27	5	0		36	7
<hr/>						<hr/>					
Cr - - 0 15 0						Cr. - - 3 5 7					
<hr/>						<hr/>					

Lunæ, 20^o die Junij, 1814;

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

John Benett, Esq. Called in; and Examined.

IN what part of England do you reside?—In Wiltshire.

You are a considerable landholder in that part of the kingdom?—Yes.

And occupy part of your own land?—Yes.

To what extent do you occupy?—About 2,000 acres of land; the estimated rent of my farm is about 2,000*l.* per annum.

Have you farmed this land for any considerable time?—I have farmed part of it and for more than 20 years.

And have generally turned your attention to the agriculture of the kingdom?—Yes.

What do you conceive to be the increase in the rents of land since the year 1792, from the beginning of the war?—I conceive there has been a rise of about 50 per cent.

Has the expense of farming risen in the same proportion?—I think in a much greater proportion, considering taxes and all outgoing expenses.

Do you think the expenses have doubled?—I think they have, certainly.

Is the capital requisite for carrying on a farming concern, doubled?—I think rather more.

Has the price of labour doubled?—It has doubled within 20 years. I paid 6s. a week within 20 years back; and now I pay the same men 12s. and task labour has increased in a greater proportion.

Most of the labour on a farm is now done by task?—Mine is, but it is not a general custom in my neighbourhood; my task labourers are at this moment earning 18s. a week.

Can you, from recollection, state the proportion, of increased expenditure on a farm since the year 1804?—The increase of daily labour since that time, has been from 8 or 9s. to 12s.

Have other expenses increased in the same proportion?—Certainly.

Capital, expenses, machinery, &c. and all outgoings?—I think they have increased in as great a proportion as labour. For instance, smiths' work is increased from fourpence per pound to sixpence, though the iron itself is cheaper than ever it was known to be in my memory. Carpenters, and all other artificers employed by the farmer, are increased in the same proportion.

Taking into consideration all those circumstances of increased expense in the management of a farm, at what price, upon lands of a fair average quality,

do you think that wheat can be grown at present, so as to afford an adequate remuneration to the grower ; taking also into consideration its being an average crop ?—I conceive it cannot possibly be grown under 12s. a bushel the Winchester measure. At a time when wheat was 6s. a bushel, the price of labour was 6s. a week in my neighbourhood, consequently as labour has risen to 12s. a week, I conceive that wheat should fairly rise to the same ; but I do not go on that ground only, but I go on the calculation of the expenses of cultivation.

What do you think would have been, in the year 1804, a fair remunerating price ?—As wages was 9s. a week at that time, I think 9s. a bushel. I think the labourer's wages is a fair criterion, as every thing has followed it nearly.

Do you apprehend that the price of labour can be materially diminished, if the taxes remain at what they now are ?—I do not think it is possible to diminish the price of labour materially ; my idea is, that labourers will be so numerous they will become a charge on the parishes, consequently on the lands.

Do you apprehend then that there will be a diminished demand for labourers in the country ?—Certainly ; there is already a diminution in the demand for labourers.

To what do you ascribe this diminution of demand ?—To the low price of Corn entirely. I have myself declined employing labourers to break up 60 acres of land, for which I had offered 3*l.* an acre, about four months ago. I have now three men paring and burning 10 acres of heath and furze land at 36s. an acre, for which I offered 3*l.* about four months ago. There are now in my parish several men out of employ, going to the parish for work on the roads, and drawing stone.

Is this the case generally in Wiltshire ?—I do not think it is, over the whole county.

Do you apprehend, that this diminished demand for labour will become general?—I imagine it will become very general, and to a great amount. I conceive that many men employed in works of improvement and ornament by land owners, will be discharged; and that every farmer will curtail his number of workmen as much as possible. I have already discharged every superfluous labourer. In speaking of labour, I mean daily labour, not task work; as there is very little task work done in my neighbourhood.

What leads you to suppose, that if wheat was permanently at 8s. a bushel, the price of daily labour could not be reduced?—Because the people cannot live on lower wages; they do not live upon wheat alone; other things will not sink with the wheat; they eat a great deal of cheese in my neighbourhood, and other articles; potatoes is one of the grand articles of food with them.

What do you take to be the proportion between the rent and the gross produce of arable land, of a common average fertility?—Taking the poors rate at 5s. in the pound, which is nearly the average, and the tithes at 5s. in the pound upon tillage land, the farmer's gross produce ought to be four rents and a half; I think upon that he can live.

Is the present rental, as far as you are acquainted with the rents of the country, upon an average of four rents and a half, wheat being at 12s. a bushel?—I do not think it is more than four, taking wheat at 12s. a bushel.

Then even at 12s. a bushel, the farmer would scarcely save himself?—I conceive, that at four rents and a half the farmer can make 10 per cent. of his capital; of course any thing under that, he is so much beneath 10 per cent.

It follows then, that you think lands have been let of late years at more than 12s. a bushel?—I do not think the valuers of land have generally taken

wheat at a higher rate than 12s. a bushel ; but from the competition on account of the higher price of wheat, has been so great, that many farms have been let at a higher rate.

In cases where farms have been let without competition, by renewal of leases, to old tenants, or otherwise, has the calculation of the surveyors generally been made upon the price of 12s. a bushel?—I have made my calculations on the price of 12s. a bushel ; and the surveyors I am acquainted with, have done the same.

Are leases common in your part of the country?—They are ; the general terms are 7, 14, and 21 years. Leases are universal on all the tillage lands in the county of Wilts.

For how many years has the calculation been taken as high as 12s.—I think eight years, not more.

Have the improvements in your lands been very considerable within your experience?—Yes.

As large upon the old inclosed and cultivated land, as upon the new inclosures?—Greater, I think, upon the old cultivated lands than on the new inclosures.

Have those improvements required a great addition to the capital necessary for farming?—There has been as great an addition to the capital laid out by the landlord as by the farmer.

What has induced the great additional application of capital to husbandry?—Nothing but the high price of Corn.

What has been the effect upon the quantity produced upon a farm that has been brought into this state of improvement, compared with its former produce?—The best answer I can give, is, to state the usual calculation of the average of a wheat crop on the hills of Wiltshire ; this used to be four sacks per acre, and I think it may now be

rated at six, where the improvements have taken place. My crop of wheat, grown in the year 1812, amounted to seven sacks two bushels. I believe it is two sacks more than other lands in the neighbourhood of the same year's growth.

Was 1812 an abundant, or only an average crop?—I think 1812 was a full average crop, and I do not think I had so much wheat grown in 1813, as I had in 1812, by two bushels an acre; and it was the case on many of the well cultivated farms in the county of Wilts.

Were those improvements progressive, and rapidly increasing, prior to the present time?—Very rapidly indeed, till within the last eight months.

Are they now checked?—They certainly are checked; I conceive that a great deal less wheat will be sown the ensuing seed time in Wiltshire this year, than was sown in the last seed time.

You have stated the improvements being partly the effect of increased capital laid out by the owners of the land, and partly the effect of increased capital laid out by the tenants; do you apprehend that both landlord and tenant will cease to prosecute those improvements, each in their respective line?—I do.

Supposing upon the average crops of wheat, the price to be permanently 8s. a bushel, do you apprehend that many tenants would be ruined or distressed?—If they have leases, they will be ruined or distressed; if not, they must quit their farms, and transfer their capital to some other employment.

If four rents and a half are requisite to enable the farmer to live, what would be the effect of a permanent reduction of 20 per cent. in the price of Corn, upon average crops?—I can calculate it quicker upon four rents, instead of four rents and a half; I conceive it will reduce the rents four-

fifths; suppose the gross produce to be made from Corn only, it will reduce it four-fifths; but I conceive that some part of the gross produce is made from sheep.

Taking the whole, what would be the reduction?—Three-fifths at the least; I will explain this, by supposing that the rent of a farm is 1,000*l.* per annum, that 3,000*l.* gross produce is made from Corn, and 1,000*l.* from sheep or cattle; I will suppose that 20 per cent. is to be taken off from the price of the Corn, which will deduct 600*l.* from the 3000*l.* without making any deduction from the sheep; 600*l.* must consequently be deducted from the rent of 1,000*l.* to place the farmer in the rent he ought to be in; if there should be a proportionate diminution upon the profits of the live stock and wool, the diminution of rent must be 800*l.* out of the 1,000*l.* or four-fifths.

The effect, then, of reducing the price of wheat permanently to 9*s.* 6*d.* which is about 20 per cent. upon the present calculation, would be, to lower the rent of a tillage farm, from 1,000*l.* to 400*l.* supposing the profit from all other sources to remain the same as it now is?—Certainly.

Do you apprehend that a very large proportion of the inferior wheat lands would be thrown out of tillage quite, by such a reduction?—I am convinced they would; my own farm this year is a proof of it; I have let about twenty-five acres, which, in the course of my husbandry, would have come in for wheat, remain in grass for feed for sheep.

Was that on account of the present price of wheat?—On account of my apprehension that no measures will be adopted for the protection of the landed interest.

What leads you to think that any particular measures of protection are more necessary now, than at any former period of the last seven years?—

Because I see Corn has got to so low a pitch, that we cannot afford to grow it.

You are aware that that price is the effect almost altogether of the abundance of our own growth?—I do not think so.

To what do you ascribe it?—I ascribe it to the expectation of great importations.

If the strong, cold, clay lands upon which wheat is now raised, and the inferior light lands lately brought into cultivation, should be thrown out of tillage, will they be as useful as they were before they were broke up?—Certainly not.

Do you mean, that they would not keep as much live-stock?—Certainly not.

Is the Committee, then, to understand, that the effect of any great diminution in the tillage of this kingdom, upon lands of this description, would be not only a diminished produce of Corn, but also of Cattle?—Certainly, in the course of convertible husbandry, these lands will not only produce Corn, but also feed more stock, than if left in such pasture as they would produce.

Would there not be an absolute loss of capital to the owners of those lands, in many cases, if the improvements now in progress, are stopped and abandoned?—Certainly; very great loss.

That loss would fall upon the occupiers, where they have taken such lands upon long leases, and rents calculated at a low rate, with a view to the improvements to be made by the occupier during his lease?—Certainly: there can be no doubt of that.

Is it your opinion, that a fall in the price of wheat to the amount of 20 per cent. upon average crops, taking the calculation of 12s. a bushel, would confine the growth of wheat to the superior land?—It certainly would, unless other charges equal to the rent, were taken off entirely from those lands.

In the county with which you are principally

acquainted, Wiltshire, what proportion of lands, now growing wheat, should you call inferior lands?—I cannot say what proportion, but certainly a great deal of the old burned baked land in Wiltshire, which has been cultivated within the last ten years, will be again thrown out of tillage.

Is there any alarm or uneasiness among the tenantry in Wiltshire generally?—Yes; very great.

Do you apprehend that many leases will be thrown up?—I do not apprehend that many landlords will permit their leases to be given up.

Then what must be the consequence to the tenant?—Ruin to those who have no property, except their stock on their farms; the rich ones will suffer loss, but may be able to stand it.

You have stated, that there will be a very considerable diminution in the demand for husbandry labour?—Yes.

Can persons, accustomed to that description of labour, easily find any other employment?—No, certainly not; I know of no other.

What must become of them?—They must be supported by the poors rate.

Then the poors rate will increase in proportion to the want of ability to the farmer to pay it?—No, I do not think that, for the diminished price of Corn will tend to lower the rate, as the increase of paupers will tend to raise it.

What quantity of Corn per week do you think that a labourer in husbandry ought to earn?—A bushel.

Will a bushel suffice for the maintenance of a man, his wife, and two children, including all his necessary expenses?—Yes, certainly; it is what we calculate; we calculate that every person in a labourer's family should have per week the price of a gallon loaf, and three-pence over for feeding and

clothing, exclusive of house rent, sickness, and casual expenses.

You stated there were a considerable number of labourers out of employ ; of the task labourer, earning more than necessary for his subsistence ; but the daily labourer's wages are not too high at the present price of Corn ?—Yes.

Do you not imagine that the wages of the day labourer will fall ?—I think from necessity they may fall, because there are too many of them.

Have any of your tenants given up any of the leases that they have taken for the last eight years ?—One tenant of mine has given up his agreement, of which he had seven years to come ; he had one year upon it. Another tenant of mine, whose rent is certainly under the value of his farm, 400*l.* per annum, calculating wheat at 12*s.* a bushel, I have not raised this year, though his lease has expired ; he remains a tenant at will. The whole rent is at present about 865*l.* ; the farm would certainly be worth 400*l.* a year more.

You stated, that the practice has been for surveyors that you are acquainted with, to value the rent of land upon supposition of Corn being 12*s.* a bushel ; is that from any number of surveyors ? No ; the gentleman whom I employ.

Does that extend beyond the county of Wilts ?—He values an immense deal of land.

Has the calculation of 12*s.* a bushel been uniform, during the last eight years, notwithstanding the fluctuation in the prices of wheat ?—Yes, it has with me, and I believe it has been general.

[*The following Papers were read.*]

No. 1.—An Account of the Expenses of Cultivation and the Produce of an Arable Farm in Wiltshire, conducted on the Four-Field System, still generally practised on the good Hill Farms in that county.

The supposed Farm.

	Acres.		£.	s.	d.
Arable - - -	500	at 20s. per acre	500	0	0
Sheep Down - -	400	at 8s. per acre	160	0	0
Watered Meadow	20	at 80s. per acre	80	0	0
Dry Meadow -	25	at 48s. per acre	60	0	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
TOTAL Acres -	945	TOTAL Rent	£. 800	0	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		

Suppose the tenant's 1st Entry is to sow Grass Seeds with the last spring crop of the going-off tenant, in April 1812.

D° - - 2d Entry is on the Watered Meadow, and 20 acres of the Dry Meadow, on the 12th May 1812.

D° - - 3d Entry is on the Field in course for Wheat and half the Stables; on the 24th June 1812.

D° - - 4th Entry is on the Sheep Down 12th September 1812.

D° - - 5th Entry is on all the other Lands, and part of the House and Premises, on the 10th October 1812.

D° - - 6th Entry is on the Barns, Yards, and remaining part of the House and Premises, on the 24th June 1813.

The Rent will commence on the 29th September 1812, and the first half year's rent, which will become due on the 25th March 1813, should be paid on the 29th September 1813; but the Lady-day's rent is now commonly paid at the Midsummer following, and the Michaelmas rent is paid at Christmas following.

No Money-return for produce can be made on this farm (except the wool at Midsummer 1813, and the sale of sheep early in September 1813) until after the harvest of 1813.

No. 2.—An Account of the Live and Dead Stock, One Year's Labour, and of such other of a Tenant's first Expenses, as must form his floating Capital.

Live Stock.

	£.	s.	d.
650 South Down ewes, bought 12th Sept. 1812,			
at 40s. each	1,300	0	0
300 Chilvers or ewe lambs, Do. at 30s.	450	0	0
100 Wedder lambs, Do. at 24s.	120	0	0
10 Rams, Do. at 15l. each	150	0	0
14 Cart horses, Do. at 40l. each	560	0	0
1 Saddle horse, Do. at 40l.	40	0	0
2 Cows, Do. at 18l. each	36	0	0
Total Live Stock	2,656	0	0

Dead Stock.

	£.	s.	d.
6 Waggon, at 40l. each	240	0	0
4 Dung Carts, at 20l. each	80	0	0
8 Ploughs, at 4l. 10s. each	36	0	0
3 Pair of Drags, at 6l. each	18	0	0
1 Nine-share Plough, at 15l.	15	0	0
3 Rollers, at 15l. each	45	0	0
6 pair of Harrows, at 4l. 10s. each	27	0	0
14 Sets of trace harness, at 4l. each	56	0	0
7 Sets of thill harness, at 6l. each	42	0	0
Thrashing machine	150	0	0
Winnowing machine	12	0	0
150 Sacks, at 6s. each	45	0	0
Brewing Utensils	about 20	0	0
10 Hogshead casks, at 6l. each	60	0	0
80 Dozen sheep hurdles, at 13s. per dozen	52	0	0
60 Cribs, at 3s. each	9	0	0
Sundry implements, as cart lines, forks, sieves, hoes, rakes, &c.	about 50	0	0
Total Dead Stock	957	0	0

No. 3.—*One Year's Labour.*

	£.	s.	d.
Head man, at 16s. per week - - - -	41	12	0
Head Shepherd, at 15s. per week - - -	39	0	0
Under Shepherd, at 10s. per week - - -	26	0	0
Boy Shepherd, at 6s. per week - - - -	15	12	0
6 Carters or Ploughmen, at 12s. per week (31l. 4s.)	187	4	0
2 Boys, at 6s. per week each - - - -	31	4	0
2 Do. at 4s. per week each - - - -	20	16	0
2 Do. at 3s. per week each - - - -	15	12	0
4 Labourers, at 10s. per week each - - -	104	0	0
6 Women, at 6s. per week each - - - -	78	0	0
Cutting 125 acres of wheat, at 10s. per acre	62	10	0
Do. 125 acres of barley and oats, at 2s. 6d. per acre - - - - -	15	12	6
Do. 125 acres of field grass, at 2s. 6d. per acre	15	12	6
Do. 20 acres of watered meadow, at 3s. 6d. per acre - - - - -	3	10	0
Do. 20 acres of dry meadow, at 2s. 9d. per acre - - - - -	2	15	0
20 Extra women, 4 weeks weeding corn, at 6s. per week each - - - - -	24	0	0
20 Extra women, 6 weeks hay and corn harvest, at 6s. per week each - - - - -	36	0	0
Hoeing 80 acres of turnips, at 12s. per acre -	48	0	0
Shearing 83 score sheep, at 3s. per score -	12	9	0
Total One year's labour	779	9	0

No. 4.—*Expenses forming part of the Floating Capital.*

	£.	s.	d.
Working up the Watered Meadow on the 12th May 1812, at 6s. per acre, 20 acres - - - -	6	0	0
For 30 quarters rye grass seeds, sown with the last spring crop of going-off tenant, April 1812, at 50s. per quarter - - - - -	75	0	0
800 pounds of clover seed, do. at 9d. per pound -	30	0	0
Sowing and harrowing the above seeds, paid to the going-off tenant, 125 acres, at 2s. per acre -	12	10	0
Hay bought of the going-off tenant, being the crop of field grass, 125 acres, at one ton per acre, and 5l. per ton - - - - -	625	0	0
54 quarters $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed wheat, bought at 96s. per quarter, and being at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, on 125 acres - - - - -	262	10	0
Carried forward - -	1011	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward -	1,011	0	0
The expense of ploughing three times, harrowing, carting dung, and sowing 125 acres wheat, at 3 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . per acre, paid to going-off tenant -	406	5	0
71 quarters seed barley, bought at 48 <i>s</i> . per quarter, and being at the rate of six bushels of seed per acre, on 95 acres -	170	8	0
22½ quarters seed oats, at 30 <i>s</i> . per quarter, at the rate of 6 bushels per acre, on 30 acres -	33	15	0
30 quarters rye grass seeds sown with the spring crop of 1813, at 50 <i>s</i> . per quarter -	75	0	0
800 pounds of clover seed, do. - - at 9 <i>d</i> . per pound	30	0	0
5 quarters of vetches, at 4 <i>l</i> . per quarter -	20	0	0
270 pounds of turnip seed, sown in 1813, at 1 <i>s</i> . per pound -	13	10	0
One year's poors rates to Michaelmas 1813, at 25 per centum on the rent of 800 <i>l</i> . -	200	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - on tithes, at 25 per centum -	64	7	6
Half a year's tenant's property tax on farm, due at Lady-day 1813, at 7½ per centum -	30	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - on tithes, at 2½ per centum -	3	4	4½
Half a year's assessed taxes on horses, house, windows, &c. due Lady-day 1813 -	12	10	0
One year's church, county and highway rates, due Michaelmas 1813, about -	20	0	0
Blacksmith's bill, to Michaelmas 1813 -	50	0	0
Carpenter's and wheelwright's - do. -	20	0	0
Thatcher's - - - - do. -	30	0	0
Collar and harness-maker - - do. -	25	0	0
Malt for haymaking and harvest -	80	0	0
Home harvest dinner - - - -	10	0	0
Total - - - -	2,304	19	10½
Live Stock - - - -	2,656	0	0
Dead Stock - - - -	957	0	0
Labour one year - - - -	779	9	0
Floating Capital - - - -	6,697	8	10½

Nos. 5 and 6.—DEBTOR and CREDITOR ACCOUNT - - - -

No. 5.—Farm DEBTOR.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's rent - - - - -	800	0	0
Do. - - - tithes at 8s. per acre on arable, 2s. per acre on the sheep down, 10s. per acre on the watered meadow, and 6s. per acre on the dry meadow - - - - -	257	10	0
Do. - - - poors rates, at 25s. per centum on the rent	200	0	0
Do. - - - Do. on tithes, at 25 per centum - - -	64	7	6
Do. - - - church, county and highway rates, about	20	0	0
Do. - - - tenant's property tax on the farm - - -	60	0	0
Do. - - - Do. - - on the tithes, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum - - -	6	8	9
Do. - - - assessed taxes on horses, house and windows	25	0	0
Do. - - - wear and loss on 14 cart horses and 1 riding horse, at 4l. each per annum - - -	60	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - on 6 waggons, cost 40l. each, - - at 5 per centum - - - - -	12	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - on 4 carts, cost 20l. each, - - at 5 per centum - - - - -	4	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - on 3 rollers, cost 15l. each, - - at 5 per centum - - - - -	2	5	0
Do. - - Do. - - on threshing, and winnowing machine, cost 162l. at 5 per centum - - -	8	2	0
Do. - - Do. - - on ploughs, harrows, drags, nine-share plough, harness and sacks, cost 253l. at 10 per centum - - - - -	25	6	0
Do. - - Do. - - on sheep hurdles, 50 dozen new at 13s.	32	10	0
Do. - - Do. - - on sheep cribs, 20 new, at 3s. each - - -	3	0	0
Do. - - - blacksmith's bill - - - - -	50	0	0
Do. - - - carpenter and wheelwright - - - - -	20	0	0
Do. - - - collar-maker - - - - -	25	0	0
Do. - - - thatcher - - - - -	30	0	0
Do. - - - malt and hops - - - - -	80	0	0
Do. - - - home harvest dinner - - - - -	10	0	0
Do. - - - market expenses, sack carrier, and turnpikes	30	0	0
54 quarters $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed wheat, at 96s. per quarter - - - - -	262	10	0
71 quarters seed barley, at 48s. per quarter - - -	170	8	0
$22\frac{1}{2}$ quarters seed oats, at 30s. per quarter - - -	33	15	0
30 quarters rye grass seed, at 50s. per quarter - - -	75	0	0
800 pounds of clover seed, at 9d. per pound - - -	30	0	0
5 quarters of vetches, at 80s. per quarter - - -	20	0	0
240 pounds of turnip seed, at 1s. per pound - - -	12	0	0
One year's labour - - - - -	779	9	0
Ten per centum interest on Floating Capital of 6,697l. 8s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. - - - - -	669	14	10
Total One year's Expenses -	3,878	6	1

- - - - DEBTOR and CREDITOR Account.—Nos. 5 & 6.

No. 6.—*Farm CREDITOR.*

	£.	s.	d.
Sold 125 acres of wheat, at 22 bushels per acre, at 12s. per bushel, or 96s. per quarter, amount- ing to $343\frac{3}{4}$ quarters - - - -	1,650	0	0
Do. - - 95 acres of barley, at 32 bushels per acre, at 6s. per bushel, or 48s. per quarter, amounting to 380 quarters - - - -	912	0	0
Grown, 30 acres of oats, at 40 bushels per acre ; consumed by farm horses.			
Sold 180 wedder lambs, at 24s. each - - -	216	0	0
Do. - 100 two-teeth wedders, at 30s. each - - -	150	0	0
Do. - 30 cull two-teeth chilvers, at 30s. each - - -	45	0	0
Do. - 240 cull ewes, at 36s. each - - -	432	0	0
<hr/> 550			
Do. - - - wool, 1,040 sheep shorn, including rams, $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds per sheep, at 2s. per pound, 5s. 6d. each sheep - - - -	286	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - - of 570 lambs clipt, at 9d. each - - -	21	7	6
Profit made by pigs, about - - - -	30	0	0
Do. - - Do. - - - by cattle in straw yard, about - - -	30	0	0
Produce of two cows consumed in house - - -	24	0	0
House rent, house and window taxes - - -	15	0	0
<hr/> Total gross Produce - - -	3,811	7	6

BALANCE LOSS - - - -	66	18	7
	<hr/> 3,878	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 1

No. 7.—TITHE.

THE value of the Tithes to the Tenant of the Farm, but not to the Tithe owner, as the great expense of collecting them must be deducted. The straw will pay for thrashing out the corn.

	£.	s.	d.
Tithe of $343\frac{3}{4}$ quarters of wheat, at 96s. per quarter, being one-tenth of 1,650 <i>l</i> . - - -	165	0	0
Do. - - - of 380 quarters of barley, at 48s. per quarter, being one-tenth of 912 <i>l</i> . - - -	91	4	0
Do. - - - of 150 quarters of oats, at 30s. per quarter, being one-tenth of 225 <i>l</i> . - - -	22	10	0
Hay, from field grass, 125 acres, at one ton per acre (allowing for making and risk of spoiling) at 3 <i>l</i> . 10s. per ton. Tithe 7s. per acre - -	43	15	0
Do. - - - dry meadow, 20 acres, Do. at Do. - -	7	0	0
Do. - - - watered meadow, 20 acres, at two tons per acre (allowing for making and risk of spoiling) at 3 <i>l</i> . per ton. Tithe 12s. per acre - -	12	0	0
Lambs, 57 at 20s. each - - - - -	57	0	0
Wool, one-tenth of 286 <i>l</i> . - - - - -	28	12	0
Lambs' wool, one-tenth of 21 <i>l</i> . 7s. 6d. - - -	2	2	9
Cows, one-tenth of 24 <i>l</i> . - - - - -	2	8	0
Tithe of profit made by pigs - - - - -	3	0	0
Total Value to the Tenant - - -	434	11	9

Tithe as valued in the Debtor Account.

	£.	s.	d.
Tithe of 500 acres of arable, at 8s. per acre - -	200	0	0
Do. - - - of 400 acres of down, at 2s. per acre - -	40	0	0
Do. - - - of 20 acres of watered meadow, 10s. per acre - - - - -	10	0	0
Do. - - - of 25 acres of dry meadow, 6s. per acre - -	7	10	0
Rent of tithes charged in Debtor account -	257	10	0
Poors Rates on tithes, at 25 <i>l</i> . per cent. -	64	7	6
Tenant's property tax on tithes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. -	6	8	9
Total cost of Tithes to Tenant -	328	6	3
BALANCE to be taken from the Creditor account, if the tithes are taken up by the owner -	106	5	6
Total -	434	11	9

No. 8.

	£.	s.	d.
Suppose the price of Wheat to sink from 96s. per quarter to 88s. per quarter, being a reduction in price of 1s. per bushel, on $343\frac{3}{4}$ quarters; the loss would be	137	10	0
Ditto - - - Barley, from 48s. per quarter to 44s. per quarter, being 6d. per bushel on 380 quarters; the loss would be	76	0	0
The reduction in the price of sheep and lambs sold, would also be 1-12th. Amount of sheep sold, 843l. - - Loss	70	5	0
Deduction from Gross Produce -	283	15	0

The above Reduction in the price of Corn and Sheep, might allow of the following Deductions:

	£.	s.	d.
One-twelfth on tithes (if rented tithes, 257l. 10s.)	21	9	2
Two-twelfths on poors rates, at 200l.	33	6	8
Two-twelfths on poors rates tithes	10	14	7
One-twelfth on property tax tithes	0	10	9
One-twenty-fourth on labour, 779l. 9s.	32	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
One-twelfth on seed wheat, at 262l. 10s.	21	17	6
One-twelfth on seed barley, at 170l. 8s.	14	4	0
One-twelfth on seed oats, at 33l. 15s.	2	16	3
Total deduction from the above loss on gross produce, by a reduction of 1-12th in the price of Corn and Sheep	137	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Balance net loss to the tenant, by a reduction of 1-12th in the price of Corn and Sheep	146	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	283	15	0

No. 9.—SCALE OF LOSS.

Wheat per bushel.		£.	s.	d.
12s.	{ Wheat at 12s. per bushel, or 96s. per quarter, and Barley at 6s. per bushel, or 48s. per quarter, Loss, as by the Debtor and Creditor Account - - }	66.	18.	7.

11s.	{	Wheat reduced to 11s. per bushel, or 88s. per quarter, and Barley to 5s. 6d. per bushel, or 44s. per quarter, with 1-12th reduction in the price of Sheep sold: -	}	£.	s.	d.
		Loss by these re- ductions - - £.146 6 6½				
		Loss as by D ^r and C ^r Account - 66 18 7				
				213.	5.	1½.

10s.	{	Wheat reduced to 10s. per bushel, or 80s. per quarter, and Barley to 5s. per bushel, or 40s. per quar- ter, with 2-12ths reduction in the price of Sheep sold: - -	}			
		Loss by these re- ductions - - £.292 13 1				
		Loss as by D ^r and C ^r Account - 66 18 7				
				359.	11.	8.

9s.	{	Wheat reduced to 9s. per bushel, or 72s. per quarter, and barley to 4s. 6d. per bushel, or 36s. per quarter, with 3-12ths reduction in price of Sheep sold: - -	}			
		Loss by these re- ductions - - £.438 19 7½				
		Loss as by D ^r and C ^r Account - 66 18 7				
				505.	18.	2½.

8s.	{	Wheat reduced to 8s. per bushel, or 64s. per quarter, and Barley to 4s. per bushel, or 32s. per quarter with 4-12ths reduction in the price of Sheep sold: - -	}			
		Loss by these re- ductions - - £.585 6 2				
		Loss as by D ^r and C ^r Account - 66 18 7				
				652.	4.	9.

Suppose the Tithes are taken up by the Owners, a deduction must be made from the Creditor side of the Account, to the amount of 106*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* as appears by No. 7.

The Scale of Loss will then be as follows :

	Wheat at 12 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 96 <i>s.</i> per quarter, and Barley 6 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 48 <i>s.</i> per quarter :	£.	s.	d.
12 <i>s.</i>	Loss as by D ^r and C ^r Account, & above Scale - £.66 18 7	173.	4.	1.
	Loss on Tithes, as by No. 7. - 106 5 6			

11 <i>s.</i>	Wheat reduced to 11 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 88 <i>s.</i> per quarter, and Barley to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel, or 44 <i>s.</i> per quarter, with 1-12th reduction in the price of Sheep sold : - -	319.	10.	7½.
	Loss as by the above Scale - £.213. 5 1½			
	Loss on Tithes, as by No. 7. - 106 5 6			

10 <i>s.</i>	Wheat reduced to 10 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 80 <i>s.</i> per quarter, and Barley to 5 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 40 <i>s.</i> per quarter, with 2-12ths reduction in the price of Sheep sold : - .	572.	2.	8.
	Loss as by the above scale - £.465 17 2			
	Loss on Tithes, as by No. 7. - 106 5 6			

9 <i>s.</i>	Wheat reduced to 9 <i>s.</i> per bushel, or 72 <i>s.</i> per quarter, and Barley to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel, or 36 <i>s.</i> per quarter, with 3-12ths reduction in the price of Sheep sold : - - -	612.	3.	8½.
	Loss as by the above scale - £.505 18 2½			
	Loss on Tithes, as by No. 7. - 106 5 6			

		£.	s.	d.
Sr.	Wheat reduced to 8s. per bushel, or 64s. per quarter, and Barley to 4s. per bushel, or 32s. per quarter, with 4-12ths reduction in the price of Sheep sold: - - -	758. 10. 3.		
	Loss as by the above Scale - £. 652 4 9			
	Loss on Tithes, as by No. 7. - 106 5 6			

REMARKS on the foregoing Account of a supposed Farm.

On No. 1.—I conceive the rent to be very moderate, and at least 10 per cent. below the improved rents of land, giving the produce which I have stated in Wiltshire. The several entries I believe are correct, and I approve of them.

I have supposed this farm to be cultivated on a four-field system, which system is still generally practised on land of this quality in Wiltshire, though I should myself prefer a five-field system on the same land.

For the same reason I have supposed it stocked with South Down sheep and horses, instead of Merino crosses and oxen.

No. 2.—The stock of sheep is as great as can be kept with the best management; and it should be observed, that I have supposed the lambs to be wintered on the farm, which is not the custom in Wiltshire, as they are generally put out to winter, at a very great expense; viz. 10s. per head, for some years past.

In estimating the cost of the sheep, reference must be had to the time at which they are supposed to have been bought in.

In the dead stock, I have supposed waggons, because they are generally used, though I use carts myself.

No. 3.—I think the year's labour very low.

In the account of expenses forming part of Floating Capital, the hay may be thought high. The coming-on tenant must buy the hay of the going-off tenant, at a valuation, or he cannot keep his sheep stock the first winter, and consequently, by the loss of dung, would loose his succeeding crop. The hay has been usually valued at that price, for several years past.

No. 4.—I have charged the putting in the first crop of wheat as done for hire by the going-off tenant. This is sometimes done but not often. Had I not so charged it, I must have begun my labour and interest on stock three months sooner, which would have come to the same thing.

I have not charged the first half year's rent, or year's tithes, in the amount of floating capital, though they must be paid at Michaelmas 1813. I consider that they may be paid by the sale of wool and sheep, early in September.

No. 5.—In the Debtor account, I have charged the tithes as they are usually valued, but it will be seen by No. 7, that they are worth more.

I am sure the debtor account is moderate.

No. 6.—In the Creditor account, it will be seen that I have entered 550 sheep as sold. I suppose 600 ewes to be put to the ram, and 50 two-teeth ewes to go with the dry flock, 570 lambs to be bred up, 10 young sheep and 10 ewes to be lost by death, per annum. I have charged house rent, house and window tax, in the creditor account, as the farmer would want them if he were out of business.

No. 7.—By this account, the loss to the farmer, if the tithes were to be taken in kind, is clearly seen, as in that case 106*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* must be taken from the debtor account.

No. 8.—It will be seen that I have only made a reduction in sheep sold, in consequence of the

reduction in the price of Corn, leaving wool and other gross produce as before.

I have made a reduction of 1-24th in the price of labour for 1-12th in the price of Corn and Sheep. This is more than I think it can or ought to sink in this county. I have reduced the poors rates in a double ratio, which is, as nearly as I can discover, correct. I have made a deduction on tithes, which will not take place, and also on the property tax. It will be seen that these deductions are continued with every 1-12th reduction in the price of Corn and Sheep.

No. 9.—In the second scale, the loss on tithes, by the reduction of wheat to 11s. per bushel, and so on, is not quite correct, as it appears that the deduction ought to be made on the 106*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* That deduction is made in the other scale, and amounts to a few shillings more than it would if it were taken the other way, and consequently I have not taken the trouble to lengthen this statement very considerably, for the purpose of making this point quite accurate. It will be seen, that in this statement I have given the farmer 10 per centum on his capital, without deducting the property tax amounting to about 30*l.* which he would have to pay, if his money were in the Funds or other security.

I have made out this Statement as accurately as I have been able to do; and wish to have it added to my Evidence, and to be taken as part of the same.

John Benett.

Martis, 21^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Mr. *Richard Crabtree*, Called in, and Examined.

WHERE do you live?—At Oakingham, in Berkshire.

Have you been in the habit of valuing lands? —I have; in Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Essex.

How long have you been employed in that way?—Twenty years and more.

In that time, in what proportion has the rent of land increased?—Speaking generally, I think it has doubled.

According to what price of Corn do you think the present rents could be paid?—I think not less than 20*l.* a load Winchester measure; 10*s.* a bushel I think would do.

At what rate have you set any rents of lands lately?—Lately I have hardly done any thing at all, except letting for a year; the farmers are not willing to give more rent than at the present market price, which is 15*l.* a load; I speak of an average of the markets.

That is the price you have mentioned?—Yes.

In what proportion has the price of agricultural labour increased, the last 20 years?—I should think about one-third.

What do you suppose to be the average price of labour now?—I should think about 12*s.* a week.

Has the labourer any advantages beside?—Occasionally the advantage of a cottage, and the carriage of his fuel; I speak of the average, some may give a little more, and some a little less; wages are a little higher in Kent; they give 14 or 15*s.* there.

Do you know what they are in Essex?—No, I do not.

In what proportion has the poors rate increased within the last 20 years?—I should think they have increased really a third; but parishes very much vary.

Where the wages average 12*s.* a week, do you know by what general rule relief is given to labourers?—From the number of children they have.

Of course where wages are the lowest the greatest burthen is thrown upon the parish?—Undoubtedly.

Have you made any abatement in the letting of land not in wheat cultivation?—Grazing farms are not reduced so much in rent as arable farms.

Have you let any considerable quantity of land, reckoning wheat at 15*l.* a load?—No; I have not let very lately indeed at 15*l.*; the farmers will not take, except at very low prices; they can make so very little of their produce now.

If any measure should be adopted by which the farmers could be by law protected to the extent of 70 or 75*s.* a quarter, do you apprehend that there would be any difficulty in getting farmers to take leases?—No; I think that would do.

Would you find any difficulty in getting farmers to take lands at 75*s.*?—No.

Supposing wheat to be permanently at 75*s.* would there be much distress among tenants, upon leases taken of late years?—I think they would have very little to complain of, if it was 80*s.*; I think there would be very little grumbling then.

Supposing the price of wheat to be at 80*s.* do you think the same quantity of land would continue under the plough, which is now in a course of tillage?—I should doubt that; I should think not; I think those lands that have been broken up from pasture would be laid down again.

Do you think that lands of a poor quality, such as very heavy clays, or very light sandy lands, would be continued in tillage at that price?—I should think not; not to the extent they have been.

What do you take, upon lands of a fair average fertility, to be the proportion of rent to the gross produce; how many rents do you think it necessary for the farmer to make?—I should think he could not manage well to pay all out-goings upon less than four rents.

Can you form any calculation of what the increase upon managing a farm has been, within the last 20 years?—I should think, taking it in every point, it is doubled.

Do you think the capital requisite for managing a farm has been doubled within the last 20 years?—I think a farm requiring 5,000*l.* ten years ago, will now require 10,000*l.* to stock and manage it.

Have you any reason to believe, that those expenses will diminish?—I should hope so; I really think they will; I think produce has fallen; the expenses naturally will fall; because, even at 20*l.* a load, the charges of labour and poors rates cannot be so high as when wheat was at 30*l.*

Has the demand for labour diminished since the fall in the price of Corn?—Yes, I think so; the farmers of course will do with as few hands as possible, to decrease their expenses.

Has the rate of labour fallen?—I know the price of day-labour has already decreased in several parts of our neighbourhood.

You have stated that 10*s.* will afford a remunerating price to the grower of wheat, at a fair average rent; do you mean, upon the supposition of the price of labour, amount of rates, tithes, taxes, and tradesmen's bills, continuing at the rate of the last two years?—I think the farmer at 20*l.* a load might be able to manage.

Do you occupy any land yourself?—I do; but only grass land.

Do you think any great improvements have been made of late years, in the management of arable land?—Yes; by draining particularly.

Has it in any degree arisen from an application of a larger capital than used to be employed formerly?—I should think it has in some degree; where there is no capital, a man cannot farm his land to advantage.

Mercurii, 22^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

George Davis Carr, Esq. Called in, and Examined.

I BELIEVE you are a considerable proprietor and occupier of land in the county of Essex?—I am.

You have occupied a farm yourself?—Yes; for 20 years and upwards.

Can you state, either from your recollection or from your books, the increased rent of labour, rates, tradesmen's and other charges upon agriculture, since the commencement of that period?—From my books as well as recollection, labour has increased in my neighbourhood, in many instances, double; and in all instances a third more than it was 20 years ago. For instance, ploughman's wages are completely double to what they were in 1793; I then paid 9s. a week; in 1794, 9s. 6d.; in 1795, 10s.; in 1797, 12s.; in 1801, 13s.; in 1802, 14s. 6d.; in 1806, 15s.; in 1811, 16s.; in 1813 and 1814, 18s. From my books also I find, that the increase in the earnings of labourers at taskwork, is one-third more than it was 20 years ago.

What is the advance of poors rates in that period?—I should say that they were doubled, and in some instances increased more.

You have, I believe, pretty ample means of knowing that fact, both from the circumstance of occupying land extensively yourself, and also from acting as a magistrate, and examining overseers' books?—Yes.

Can you state the advance in tradesmen's bills, during that period?—I can state generally that they are doubled.

What proportion of increased capital is necessary now to stock a farm, above what was necessary in 1793?—I should say it required a fourth more, at the least.

What is the price of a cart-horse now, compared to what it was 20 years ago?—Double, certainly; tithes are double in the neighbourhood; they are generally taken by commutation.

Has any reduction in the demand for labour taken place, since the fall in the price of Corn?—Certainly; there are more labourers unemployed.

Can you state to the Committee, how many rents it is necessary to make upon a fair average farm, in order to give an adequate profit to the farmer?—I should say, at least five rents.

Supposing the price of wheat, with an average crop, permanently at 80s. a quarter, are you of opinion that the farmer would be adequately remunerated, paying his present rents and outgoings of every description?—If they were to continue at as high a rate as they are now, wheat at 80s. a quarter would not remunerate the farmer.

What price do you conceive would be a fair and moderate remuneration?—I should say, if wheat was not at or near 90s. a quarter, he could not look forward to expect to make 10 per cent. of his capital employed.

Supposing wheat, upon an average crop, to be permanently at 64s. a quarter, what reduction of rent and charges do you conceive would be necessary to enable the farmer to continue his cultivation?—A reduction of one half.

Do you know whether there is much alarm and uneasiness amongst the farmers at present?—Very great.

To what do you ascribe that alarm?—To the low price of grain, compared with the expense at which it is raised.

Was not the last harvest a very abundant one?—Certainly.

Was it not above an average crop?—Certainly.

Was it one-fourth above an average crop?—I think not quite to that extent.

In consequence of this alarm, have they suspended the improvements and expenses they were contemplating of an expensive nature?—Undoubtedly; every farmer is shortening the number of his labourers.

Do you think, that if the present prices should continue, that the quantity of land prepared for the next wheat season will be considerably diminished, and will the wheat be got in in a less perfect state of tillage upon the lands that may be sown?—I should not think there will be a less quantity in the part of the country with which I am acquainted; but in proportion as they curtail their labour, the tillage of the wheat land will be deteriorated.

What difference in the produce may be the result of a negligent and a skilful tillage of such land as you are now speaking of?—I do not know how to answer that question; but the difference must be considerable.

Has not the produce of the wheat lands in Essex been considerably increased of late years, by an increased application of capital, and an improved system of tillage?—Certainly.

In what proportion, taking an average?—I should say four bushels per acre, being an increase of one-fifth.

Is not that increase likely to be lost to the country, in case these improvements should not be persevered in?—Certainly.

Do you conceive they will not be persevered in, unless wheat be at least 80s. a quarter?—Certainly.

Acres.		L.	s.	d.
	Brought forward - - -	622	7	2
	OUTGOINGS:			
	Rent upon 100 acres, at 35s. per acre -	175	—	—
	Tithe at 7s. - - -	35	—	—
	Rates, including church, poor, surveyors, at 5s. in the pound - - -	43	15	—
	Labour at present prices - - -	313	—	—
	Artificial manure - - -	20	—	—
	BILLS:			
		L.	s.	d.
	Wheelwrights - - -	16	—	—
	Blacksmiths - - -	20	—	—
	Thatcher - - -	3	—	—
	Farrier - - -	5	—	—
	Collar-maker - - -	10	—	—
	Carpenter and bricklayer - - -	7	—	—
		61	—	—
	Malt and hops - - -	20	—	—
	Assessed taxes, suppose 13 windows, and 5 horses - - -	8	16	—
	Property tax - - -	13	2	6
	Loss upon animals by casualties - - -	15	—	—
		L.	704	13 6
	Interest upon 1,000 <i>l.</i> capital employed	50	—	—
	Outgoings - - -	L.	754	13 6
	Receipts - - -	-	622	7 2
	Loss - - -	-	132	6 4
	Suppose an over-abundant crop, such an one as was produced from the last harvest; it is not too much to say, perhaps 4 bushels an acre upon all sorts of grain; viz.			
	[The following addition must be made to the credit side of the Account.]			
Bushels.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4	Upon 32 acres of wheat at 70s. 5 <i>d.</i> 16 qrs. - - -	56	6	8
4	Upon 6 acres of oats, at 25s. 6 <i>d.</i> 3 qrs. - - -	3	16	3
		60	2	11
	Carried forward - - -	L.	72	3 5

			L.	s.	d.
Bushels.	Brought forward	- - -	72	3	5
4	Upon 8 acres of peas, at 47s. 2d.				
	4 qrs.	- - - 9 8 8			
4	Upon 8 acres of beans, at				
	44s. 5d. 4 qrs.	- - - 8 17 8			
			18	6	4
	Loss	- - -	53	17	1
	According to the above statement, it would be necessary to make 5 rents to pay the farmer 12l. per cent. for money employed.				
	Rent	- - -	175	—	—
			5	—	—
			875	—	—
	Outgoings	- - -	754	13	6
			L.	120	6 6

G. D. Carr.

William Gillies, Esq. Called in ; and Examined.

What is your profession?—A Corn Factor, in the firm of Gillies, Bigbie, and Mackenzie.

How long have you carried on business as a Corn Factor?—About 20 years.

Has your business been principally in the purchase and import of Foreign Corn, or has it been dealings in Corn of the growth of the United Kingdom?—In both.

Extensively in both?—Sometimes pretty much so.

From what Foreign ports have you principally imported Corn?—From Holland and Hamburgh, and the ports in the Baltic and the North Sea.

Have you made any importations from the United States of America?—We have had Flour consigned to us occasionally for sale.

Any from the British provinces in North America?—I do not remember whether we have had

any from Quebec or not, but I think it is probable.

Could you furnish the Committee with the prices at which Corn has sold in the ports of Holland and Prussia, for the last 20 years?—I am not qualified to do that at this moment; I could give the prices in those cases where we have been employed to purchase, but in most cases we are consignees of Corn, on account of the shippers in the Foreign ports, or of the London merchant.

What is the general quality of the Corn imported?—The quality is very much like the quality of the Corn in Great Britain.

Is not the average price of Dantzic wheat rather above that of the common run of English wheats?—Certainly it is.

Then its quality is above the average quality of others?—It is better than the average growth of this country, and it bears a higher price; I do not believe that their wheat, generally taken, is of a better quality; but the fact is, their best samples are those which are exported.

Can you state upon peace freight and charges, what is the expense per quarter of importing wheat from Dantzic or Konigsberg?—From 14 to 15s. a quarter at present, the freight being high; but the peace freight, I conceive, will be about 6s. a quarter.

At what rate of freight do you calculate those expenses?—At from 10 to 11s. per quarter.

Will the other charges, independent of freight, be diminished by the return of peace?—I conceive very little.

Have you brought with you any perform invoice of wheat from Konigsberg, at the present price?—I have.

What would be the price of that wheat here?—From 78 to 79s.; we calculate it at 78s. 10d. a quarter.

On what course of exchange is that calculated?
 --Fourteen.

What are the expenses per quarter that attend a cargo of wheat, from the time of its coming into your charge, up to the period of its sale, supposing it to be sold out of the ship?—Of course it varies according to the price of the wheat; it is from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; the only variation is in the charge *del credere*, which is one per cent. on the sale price.

Is Grain one of those articles upon which an average loss is not recoverable, unless it be general, or the ship be stranded?—Certainly it is one of those articles. There is a clause in sea insurance policies, "Corn, fish, salt, flour and seed, are warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship be stranded; sugar, tobacco, hemp, flax, hides and skins, are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent. and all other goods; also the ship and freight are warranted free from average under three pounds per cent. unless general, or the ship be stranded."

Does not this rule of insurance add to the risk of the importer?—Undoubtedly.

Taking all the circumstances of this trade, do you not believe that it requires a greater rate of profit to induce a man to engage in the importation of Corn, than of most other commodities?—Certainly it does require a larger allowance, than in articles not of a perishable nature.

Is the price of f.420 Prussian currency or f.560 Dantzig currency, below the average price of wheat at Dantzig and Königsberg, per the last five, ten, or fifteen years?—Dantzig was in possession of the French from 1807 to 1814; during a great part of that period, the price of wheat was very high, but I have no quotations from thence, and cannot procure any. Königsberg was occupied by the French for about the same time, and I have no quotations from thence. In my own opinion,

however, f.420 is below the average price of wheat for the last five, ten, or fifteen years.

What was the average price of wheat at Dantzic from 1800 to 1805, 1806 to 1810, 1811 to 1814?—For the reason above given, I cannot answer this question, except for the first period, and that I answer from quotations to my house, sixteen in number, which make an average price of 784 Dantzic currency, and the exchange f.23 Dantzic currency, not reckoning fractions.

What was the exchange in Dantzic, 1797?—In October, 1797, it was f.25. 10 Dantzic currency.

What was the par of exchange?—F. 25, Dantzic currency; f.18 $\frac{2}{3}$ Prussian currency.

What was the average cost of wheat imported from Dantzic, in the years already mentioned?—In the first period of years (from 1800 to 1805) 84 shillings sterling per quarter, not reckoning fractions.

[The witness delivered the following Papers.]

Best wheat at Konigsberg, 3 June, 1814, - - f. 400. a' f.
450 guilders.

50 lasts, say at f. 420 - - - - -	f. 21,000
Duty, shipping, lighterage to Pillau, &c. &c. about 10-d. - - - - -	2,100
Commission on f. 23,100, a' 2. - - - - -	462

23,562

£. 1,683 }

Exchange, f. 14 guilders per pound, is sterling,
about 64 per qr. on board. }

Freight to London. £. 5. 10s. - - - - -	£. 275. 0. 0.
15 primage - - - - -	41. 5. 0.
Insurance, £. 2,100. a' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -	33. 1. 6.
Policy, 5 per cent. - - - - -	5. 5. 0.
Duty, scavage, &c. about 10 per qr. - - - - -	21. 17. 6.
Metage, &c. (if sold) on 525 qrs. about 5d. £. 10. 18. 9. - - - - -	387. 7. 9.

(Cost and charges, exclusive of commission £. 2,070. 7. 9.)

525 qrs. sold here, a' 78-10. is £. 2,069. 7. 6.

A last from Konigsberg, Elbing, or Dantzic, delivers rather
more than 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.

Wheat prices at Dantzic :

1803 :—March 1.	-	-	-	f. 570.	a'	f. 590.
— 29.	-	-	-	510.	-	620.
May 3.	-	-	-	500.	-	620.
October 15.	-	-	-	530.	-	650.
1804 :—Dec. 28.	-	-	-	1,000.	-	1,150.
1805 :—Feb. 26.	-	-	-	820.	-	1,020.
April 9.	-	-	-	800.	-	900.
Sept. 27.	-	-	-	800.	-	950.
1806 :—Feb. 7.	-	-	-	830.	-	880.
Sept. 5.	-	-	-	680.	-	800.
Nov. -	-	-	-	-	-	780.

Mr. *John Wilson*, a Corn Factor, Called in; and Examined.

HOW long have you followed this business?—Upwards of thirty years.

You have had dealings, as well in foreign Corn as in Corn the growth of this country?—Yes, in both: but mostly on commission.

From what part of Europe have you had your principal consignments?—In ordinary years the importation, generally speaking, from the Baltic; but during the last few years of scarcity 1810 and 1811, from France, owing to the interruption of the trade to the Baltic, and to the superabundance of Corn in France.

Peace being now restored, from what parts of Europe do you think the principal imports of Corn to this country are likely to take place?—From the Baltic and from Flanders.

What would be the expenses upon peace charges of importation from the Baltic?—I have no means of ascertaining, except by the letters which I have exhibited upon this occasion; according to those letters, the charges of freight from Dantzic would be about 8s. a quarter; insurance I suppose not

exceeding 2 per cent.; London charges of sale, including commission, about 4s.

From the ports of Flanders those charges would be less?—From Flanders the charges of freight and insurance would be considerably less.

Is not the present charge of freight above a peace price?—I should imagine that it is.

Can you get from those letters the present price of wheat of the best quality at Dantzic and Ham-
burgh?—By a letter of the 17th of May from Dantzic, the price of the best wheat was 380 florins per last, which, calculated at the exchange of 14 florins and a half per pound sterling, amounts to 53s. per quarter. By a letter from Ham-
burgh, dated the 3d of June, the price of the best wheat was 155 dollars per last, or about 67s. per quarter, the exchange at 27.

Do these quotations from Dantzic and Ham-
burgh include all charges there?—I understand the above quotations to include all charges till on board.

The price of wheat at Dantzic of the best quality, being stated at 350 to 380 florins per last, can you say whether this price is above or below the average of the last 20 years?—I cannot answer that question accurately; but as far as recollection goes, I believe it is above the average of the last 20 years.

Has this country drawn any large supplies of Corn from the Mediterranean, within your experience?—It is very unusual to receive wheat from the Mediterranean, it being a description of Corn not suited to the London market: but I have known, in particular years of scarcity, importations from the Mediterranean, but only to a small amount; the quality grown in those countries not being in estimation here, and the article being likely to be damaged by the length of the voyage.

Have many cargoes been imported to this country from the Black Sea, from the port of Odessa, or any other ports in the Black Sea?—I have a recollection in one year of scarcity, that some few cargoes arrived from that quarter, but it is unusual.

What are the impediments to the introduction of a large supply of wheat from the ports of the Black Sea?—The impediments are, the length of the voyage and increased expenditure for freight and insurance, and an increased probability of deterioration from being so long on board a ship.

Does not the length of the voyage render it necessary to make a much larger allowance for the fluctuations in the market of this country?—Most certainly.

Do you conceive then, that extensive speculations for the importation of wheat from the Black Sea are highly improbable?—I should think them very improbable.

The average price of wheat in 1813 having been very high, and our intercourse with our usual channel of supply in Europe very much interrupted, did those circumstances combined, induce any importation from the Black Sea?—Not that I am aware of.

Was there any considerable importation from the Mediterranean in that year?—Not any, that I am aware of.

Are you aware of any political circumstances that would have prevented an import from those parts, if the mercantile speculation had been directed to that object?—I am not.

Supposing the present prices of Corn to continue, would any considerable importation take place?—I should think not.

Would there be any importation, if the exchange was not considerably against this country, all other circumstances remaining the same?—By diminishing the shipping prices, greater encou-

ragement would be offered to adventurers; the prime cost of the Corn being regulated upon a calculation of exchange.

If the shipping prices were 20 per cent. lower than they now are, would that diminution lead to a considerable importation?—It would certainly encourage some business being done, but not, in my opinion, to the extent of a large importation.

Do you conceive the present low price of Corn is in any degree the effect of Foreign importation?—I think not.

Or the expectation of Foreign importation?—I think it is not the effect of actual importation; the expectation of it may have produced some effect.

Supposing the average price of wheat in this country to be at or near 80s. and the markets falling, would any large speculations of import be undertaken with a view to our own consumption?—Only in the case of Foreign prices being extremely low.

Do you think there would at the present Foreign Prices?—I think not.

Supposing the average price of wheat in this country to be at or near 80s. and the markets rising, would any large speculations of import be undertaken with a view to our own consumption, even supposing the Foreign market not to be very low?—No doubt, large purchases would be made.

Is wheat corn an article of general consumption among the people of Poland, Russia, and the other countries from which that article is exported to this kingdom, through the ports of the Baltic?—In Poland and Russia, I believe, the general consumption to be of rye or other inferior grains; in Poland, they cultivate wheat chiefly for exportation, the prices are in consequence regulated, principally regulated by the demand for exportation at the shipping port.

[Statement delivered in.]

Quoted Prices of WHEATS at Dantzic :

1803:

March 1.	f. 570.	a' 690.	Ex ^a 23-2	£.29.	18.	3.	p'last, or	£.2.	16.	10.	p'qr.
29.	- 510.	- 620.	- 24-3	- 25.	14.	6.	- - -	2.	9.	—	
May - 3.	- 500.	- 620.	- 23-27	- 25.	18.	9.	- - -	2.	9.	4.	
Oct. 18.	- 530.	- 650.	- 24-3	- 26.	19.	5.	- - -	2.	11.	4.	

1804:

Nov. - 9.	- - -	910.	- 24-	- 37.	18.	4.	- - -	3.	12.	2.	
- - 20.	f. 850.	1,100.	- 24-	- 45.	16.	8.	- - -	4.	7.	4.	
Dec. 28.	1,000.	1,150.	- 24-3	- 47.	14.	4.	- - -	4.	10.	10.	

1805:

Feb. 26.	- 920.	1,020.	- 24-9	- 41.	19.	6.	- - -	4.	4.	—	
April 9.	- 800.	- 900.	- 24-3	- 37.	—	9.	- - -	3.	10.	6.	
Sept. 27.	- 800.	- 950.	- 22-	- 43.	3.	8.	- - -	4.	2.	3.	

1806: Prohibited.

Feb. 7.	- 830.	- 880.	- 23-24	36.	19.	6.	- - -	3.	10.	4.	
April 25.	- 800.	- 840.	- 23-21	35.	8.	10.	- - -	3.	7.	6.	
Sept. 5.	- 750.	- 800.	- 24-15	32.	13.	—.	- - -	3.	2.	2.	

1814:

May 17.	- 350.	- 380.	- 14-15	26.	4.	1.	- - -	2.	9.	10.	
June 3.	- 370.	- 390.	- 18-12	26.	12.	7.	- - -	2.	10.	8.	

N. B.—The above calculations are taken at the highest prices, to which must be added, for shipping, charges, and commission about 3s. per quarter.

Insurance	- - - - -	9d. per qr.
Freight	- - - - -	8 a' 10s. do.
Duty and charges on sales in London, if effected from the ship,	3s. do.	
- - - D ^o - - - or if from granary	- - - 5 a' 6s. do.	

Quoted Prices of CORN at Hamburgh :

1814:—June 3d.

Wheat	- - 148 a' 155	Dol ^s curr ^t ex ^a 27	- 64-5 a' 67-6
Rye	- - - 114 a' 120	- - - - -	- 49-7 a' 52-3.
Barley	- - 75 a' 80	- - - - -	- 32-8 a' 34-10.
Oats	- - - 50 a' 60	- - - - -	- 21-9 a' 26-1.

Free on board.

Insurance	- - - - -	about 9d. per qr.
Freight	- - - - -	6 a' 7s. do.
Duty and charges on sales in London, if effected from the ship,	3s. do.	
- - - D ^o - - - if from granary	- - - 5 a' 6s. do.	

Veneris, 24^o die Junij, 1814.

PATRICK MILNE, ESQ. in The Chair.

Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Called in; and Examined.

INFORM the Committee, whether the Board of Agriculture has recently used any means for ascertaining the actual expense of agriculture on a tillage farm?—The Board sent circular letters for enquiring into the expenses of raising Corn through the Kingdom, for three different periods, 1790, 1803, 1813. The result of this inquiry is contained in one of these papers [*which were read, as follows:*]

Comparison of the Expenses of Arable Land, in 1790, 1803, and 1813.

In 1804, the Board of Agriculture sent a circular Letter through the greater part of the kingdom, requesting Returns of the expenses of cultivating 100 acres of arable land, in the two periods of 1790 and 1803: in 1814 a similar inquiry was made for the year 1813; and it is from the averages of these Returns that the following table has been constructed. The particulars for 1790 and 1803 have been printed in the communications to the Board.

	1790.			1803.			1813.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent - - - -	88	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	161	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tithe - - - -	20	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	8	— $\frac{1}{4}$	38	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rates - - - -	17	13	10	31	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wear and Tear -	15	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Labour - - - -	85	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	—	4	161	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Seed - - - -	46	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	2	7	98	17	10
Manure - - - -	48	—	3	68	6	2	37	7	— $\frac{1}{4}$
Team - - - -	67	4	10	80	8	— $\frac{1}{4}$	134	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest - - - -	22	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	5	6
Taxes - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	4
Total	411	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	547	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	771	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Upon this table it is necessary to observe, that the article manure, for 1790 and 1803, may be properly compared, be-

cause both were sent by the same persons and at the same time ; but 1803 and 1813 cannot be compared, as the result must necessarily depend on accidental circumstances of persons and situations : in comparing therefore the totals of 1803 and 1813, this article of manure is deducted.

	£.	s.	d.
Total 1803 - - -	547	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct manure - - -	68	6	2
	479	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total 1813 - - -	771	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct manure - - -	37	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
	734	9	4

These are the totals for the comparison of 1803 with 1813 : the rise from 1790 to 1803 is 33 per cent.

The rise from 1803 to 1813 is 53 per cent.

Total 1790 - - -	411	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct manure - - -	48	—	3
	363	15	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Comparing this sum with the total of 1813 (manure deducted) the rise is 102 per cent.

The following course includes all the Crops necessary to be noted.

	EXPENSES :	£.	s.	d.
I. Turnips - - -	-	8	8	10
II. Barley - - -	-	9	4	11
III. Clover - - -	-	7	2	4
IV. Wheat - - -	-	9	13	11
V. Tares - - -	-	7	6	4
VI. Oats - - -	-	9	4	11
VII. Beans - - -	-	9	6	4
VIII. Wheat - - -	-	9	13	11
		70	1	6

These expenses are under the supposition that rent is 40s. per acre ; the farmer's capital 10l. per acre, and his profit charged of 10 per cent. on that capital.

The question is, What price of white Corn will pay these expenses, under the supposition that turnips are worth 5l. ; tares 5l. ; clover 7l. ; and that beans produce four quarters, at 48s. per quarter.

PRODUCE :		L.	s.	d.
I. Turnips	- - -	5	—	—
II. Barley, four quarters, at 44s.		8	16	—
III. Clover	- - -	7	—	—
IV. Wheat, three quarters, at 87s.		13	1	—
V. Tares	- - -	5	—	—
VI. Oats, five quarters, at 34s.		8	10	—
VII. Beans, four quarters, at 48s.		9	12	—
VIII. Wheat, three quarters, at 87s.		13	1	—
		<hr/> 70 — — <hr/>		

But I think that the estimate of the turnips producing 5*l.* per acre, is too high, especially for all the southern parts of the kingdom: the tare crop also at 5*l.* is a high valuation, and many farmers would object to the supposition of clover producing 7*l.*

It is sufficiently evident, that lower prices than here noted for white Corn, must be absolutely ruinous.

The above calculation of expenses is founded on the following detail of standing charges, which apply equally to every Crop :

	£.	s.	d.
Rent - - - - -	2	—	—
Average tithe, being the proportion of the returns to the circular letter of the Board - - - - -	—	9	7
Rates by the same rule - - -	—	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Property and horse tax - - -	—	3	9
Fences - - - - -	—	2	—
Incidental expenses - - - - -	—	2	—
Interest of capital - - - - -	1	—	—

The other charges of tillage, seed, harvest, &c. vary according to the crop.

Three circumstances have contributed very materially to raise the price of Corn; these are, the increase of population, taxes, and national wealth, as marked by the commerce of the kingdom: if we compare these circumstances for the twenty-one years, from 1790 to 1810, with twenty-three years immediately before 1790, we shall find the increase to be,

In Population - - - - -	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Taxes - - - - -	212 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trade; that is, exports and imports	96 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mean rise 112 per cent.

But the rise in the price of wheat, in the same period, was only 71 per cent. and that of barley and oats only 68 $\frac{1}{4}$; while national wealth, or the power of consuming, increased 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the public burthens 212 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It does not seem necessary to seek for other causes for the rise in the price of corn.

Can you state what prices of grain may be necessary for covering the expenses of farming at the present moment?--I made a calculation as near as possible, in order to find what the price of wheat, barley, and oats must be, to enable the farmer to make ten per cent. upon his capital; it of course meets the attention of the committee, that exactly in proportion as the turnips, the tares and the beans, may be reckoned too high, just in that proportion the price of corn must be increased in order to balance the corn as there stated: and therefore those gentlemen who think these fallow crops are rather too high, in proportion as they are reckoned too high, of course it follows, that eighty-seven for wheat, forty-four for barley, and thirty-four for oats, are too low.

Comparing the price of corn for some years prior to 1790, with the rise which has taken place since that period, do you imagine that such rise has been occasioned by a decline in the produce of the soil, or by any or what other causes?—When we look at so long a period as the years that are there noted, I think it is not correct to refer to the produce of the soil as affected by the seasons; they affect particular years: but when you come to a long average, I do not think that should be taken into contemplation. But there are other reasons sufficient to account for the high price of corn and other circumstances, without recurring to the variations of the season. I have made an account of three articles, I think, fully sufficient to account for the rising of the price of

corn, without going to the seasons, or management, or any other circumstance of that sort.

Can you inform the committee, from what data these results have been drawn?---In regard to population, it is the average of the returns made to parliament; I took them as reported in the returns that were reported to the house at the different periods; the authority of this reference I have nothing to do with; I know of no other authority to which I could have recourse. Respecting taxes, which, I should observe, include loans; I took them from the public accounts, which have been at different times printed by order of parliament, throwing the periods together, adding them up, and dividing them by the number of years, in order to see what the averages turned out in each respective period. The amount of what is called trade, that is, exports and imports combined, I will take from the same authority, papers that have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, and printed by order of the house. I think the period does not go so far as to render it necessary to take Sir John Sinclair's; but if it was not from papers printed by the order of parliament, I have taken them from the tables of Sir John Sinclair, in which he gives the amount of every price for a certain period. In drawing all such accounts as these, there is but one caution necessary, and that is, to fix upon the periods before one begins the operation, to abide by the result whatever it may be. It was not to confirm any favourite opinion, but to see what the fact was, as it appeared upon those authorities that were then before me.

Have the improvements in agriculture during the last 20 years been very great in this country?
---Very great.

Of course the additional produce of corn must

be very considerable?—Certainly the produce has considerably increased.

Have you had any opportunity of ascertaining the price of grain in foreign countries, either at the present period or at former periods?—My son has lately arrived from Russia, where he resided nine years, and he brought over with him various documents relative to the price of corn and all sorts of provisions, which I thought extremely curious; they are collected by a district officer, and reported to the governor of the province, who sends them regularly to Petersburg. The governor of the province of Reazon favoured him with a copy of the return for that province; and from 1781 to 1789, nine years, compared with fourteen years, from 1790 to 1803, the rise in the price of wheat was just 40 per cent. comparing the average of the one period with the average of the other. I had the curiosity to compare those prices with those of the same period in England; and I thought it extremely curious that the rise in the price of wheat in England should turn out just 41 per cent. that it should be within one in 41, exactly the same rise as in Russia. It should also be noted, that at the commencement and throughout the whole period to its termination, the course of exchange remained pretty nearly the same: it began with 30 pence English, and within 2 or 3 years of 1800, 1800 and 1801 or 1802, the ruble was at thirteen pence, since that the ruble is now at thirteen pence three farthings, and for a few years has been exceeding low; the Russia silver ruble is worth four paper ones. And had an issue of paper taken place in the years mentioned, it would be said it was owing to that; but this rise is entirely clear of the issue of paper money, and therefore the more curious. I was examining other prices in the same document which he brought over, but I had

not finished them. There is one circumstance which this fact seems to lead to, which might be worthy the attention of this honourable committee, ---if, upon inquiry, in various foreign countries, the same fact should be found to have taken place, it would lead to a great many reflections upon the subject, equally curious and important; if by writing to consuls or any other means, in the disposition of this committee, if it should be thought worthy of their attention; I should suppose that they might afford information truly important.

You have stated, I think, that upon such a farm as that to which your calculations have reference, 87s. for wheat, and other grain in proportion, is necessary to afford a profit of 10 per cent. to the grower; is it your opinion, that those improvements which have hitherto been made in the cultivation of lands formerly waste or unproductive, will be prosecuted, if wheat should be under 10s. a bushel, and other grain in proportion?—I should think it would be utterly impossible; because, if in that course of crops as admirable as can be practised, because there is no two crops of white corn coming together; a course perfectly unexceptionable,---if under such circumstances, 87. 42 and 31. are required to pay a farmer 10 per cent. it follows of course, that undertaking the cultivation of waste lands at a considerable reduced price of corn must be utterly unprofitable, and consequently would not be undertaken, if you referred only to wheat. Whilst oats in particular carried a high price, waste lands might be cultivated; but the misfortune at present is, that oats are cheaper than any other grain. For oats are so cheap, that a gentleman in Lincolnshire had 600 acres, ten quarters an acre, and lost 100%. by it; therefore you may suppose how unlikely it is that any man in his

senses would cultivate waste land, with the price of corn such as it has been of late.

Do you suppose, then, that any check has already been put to the cultivation of waste lands? —I take for granted there must have been a check; from the moment the price of corn fell very low. I do not personally know any particular individuals that intended to cultivate waste lands, have desisted from the design; I think no man in his senses would dream of it.

Do you think, under the present rate of expenses upon a farm, and the present prices of grain, any considerable quantity of land, either fertile land well adapted to pasture, or poor light land, or strong heavy clay, are likely to be thrown out of cultivation, and reduced to their former state? —Should the present low price of corn continue, it seems to me to be the only resource remaining to the farmer; he can do nothing but produce those commodities that will sell; corn will not sell, at least not a price that will pay his expenses: and therefore it must be the plain object with every farmer to consider that butter and cheese, beef, mutton and wool, sell so much higher proportionably than corn; that he will increase them, by laying down in grass great tracts of land proportionably to the size of every farm. But that will not take place immediately, because it requires some time to prepare the lands for such a change: he can do it only at the moment he is sowing spring corn; that is passed at this moment; therefore, according to the management of the kingdom at large, he can do nothing of that sort till next March or April: he will lay it down to grass as soon as he can; provided the price of corn continues low, he must do it or starve.

Do you think that any reduction of expense in the tillage of the farm, has a necessary and imme-

diate effect in reducing the produce of that farm ? — I consider, that the moment the farmer economizes in consequence of the low price of corn, from that instant there is not a day that passes in which his farm will not suffer ; it affects the purchase of all manures, there is a full stop put to that whole practice, there is a deduction from tillage, there is a deduction in feeding his teams, if there is a necessity for ploughing deep, he cannot do it ; and when you come to hoeing fallow crops, it will be miserably performed, it will not be performed with that spirit and energy which a man feels when he can get a price for his crop. When that is the case, a spirit, a vigour and energy runs through his whole business, and the very contrary takes place. It is nothing but languor and insufficiency whenever the price affects him, so that he can have no profit ; it operates every day of the year, and in every work of the farm. I remember the American war, and the extreme languor and wretchedness and misery, that pervaded all my neighbourhood, and every other in which I made inquiries, owing to a low price of corn ; and I saw the effect in every field I viewed : the corn was yellow with charlock, turnips badly hoed, many beans not hoed at all ; and every circumstance tended to reduce the produce of the land.

Can you inform the committee of the proportionate quantity of food to be drawn from an acre of land under the plough, or in pasture, under any case of application of that pasture either to the production of meat, butter, or cheese ? — The difference is enormous ; and if it is the pleasure of the committee, I will send a rough calculation, but it is rather a complex one, and therefore I should wish to have a little time to consider of it ; but the difference is immense.

[*Paper delivered in.*]

“ There is no great difficulty in ascertaining the amount of human vegetable food, whether it be potatoes, wheat, barley, or oats ; but it is extremely difficult to discover the consumption of animal food : upon the question of this comparison, several writers have entered into minute, but doubtful calculations, in order to ascertain this relative consumption. The results of their inquiries are extremely various : by some, arable land is reckoned superior to grass, as three to one ; others have extended it as far as nine to one. I dare venture no more than an opinion, which must, in its nature, be vague. I think, however, that the difference might be shewn to amount to five or six to one ; and if potatoes were included, then of course this difference would become greater.”

Have you been able to form any estimate of the consumption of grain in the united kingdom ?— If we refer to Smith’s division of the people into the consumers of wheat, barley, and oats *, according to the population of his time, and proportion that division to the present number of the people, the consumers of wheat in England (including a small quantity of rye) will appear to be 8,500,000, each eating a quarter per annum.

Population of England and Wales 10,791,115,
whose consumption may thus be calculated :

	Qrs.
Wheat consumed in bread	8,500,000
Consumed not in bread	100,000
	<hr/>
	8,600,000

* Smith calculates the consumption of oats at 23 b. per head per annum. Tracts on the Corn Trade, p. 161.

Brought forward	8,600,000 Qrs.
Deduct balance of export and import, on the average of 1811 and 1812	187,162
	<hr/>
	8,412,838
Add for seed, one-ninth	934,759
	<hr/>
Annual growth	9,347,597
	<hr/>

If the produce be twenty-two bushels per acre, the acres employed will be 3,339,126; and taking wheat at one-fifth of the arable, and barley and oats as occupying half as much land again as wheat, the acres of those two grains will be 5,098,686 acres, and the produce at four and a half quarters per acre, will be 22,944,100 quarters, and the total of white corn will be 32,291,697 quarters: if we allow proportionably for the population of Scotland, it will add 5,401,283 quarters.

As oats are much consumed in Scotland, and the amount in quarters much exceeding the consumption in wheat per head, this seems to be a moderate allowance.

Total consumption of Great Britain, 37,692,980 quarters.

In regard to Ireland, the authorities referred to by Mr. Wakefield, will not allow us to suppose a greater population than that of five millions; and it is well known, that the great basis of their support is the potatoe. We must, however, remember, that all the higher classes, with a large proportion of the inhabitants of towns, as well as counties in the north of that kingdom, are supported on corn. If all these circumstances permit us to estimate them as equal to the entire nourishment of one million and a half of persons, and allow to each (as their consumption is both

of wheat and oats, but the latter in the far greater proportion) eighteen bushels, the total will be 3,375,000 quarters; and the grand total for the united kingdom will be 41,067,980 quarters.

Do you know the clay lands of Sussex?—I know some very stiff clays in Sussex.

Should wheat be at 8 or 9s. a bushel, what would be the cultivation of lands?—Such soils are so adapted to the production of wheat, that it would be very difficult to substitute any other crop instead of it; always remembering, that when we speak of the low price of wheat, I suppose oats are low also.

Then he would continue to cultivate those lands at a certain loss?—He would lay them down to grass as often as possible, for one or possibly for two years; but upon those soils the grass declines the second year, and there is nothing at all the third; and therefore he must go to corn again, let the price be what it would.

In case of the conversion of the strong clay lands in Sussex into grass, which lands are adapted for the production of wheat and oats, would not the quantity of food for human subsistence be greatly reduced indeed?—Unquestionably.

If the present rate of expences and price of corn continue, do you apprehend that any considerable quantity of light poor lands will be thrown out of tillage?—Very great quantities indeed, for it is much more profitable to lay down such land for feeding sheep, than to lay down strong clay in any case.

Has there not been a considerable quantity of land tolerably well adapted to pasture, which has been converted into tillage, in consequence of the late high price of corn?—Immense quantities; I believe I may say, that in the cow district of Suffolk, which is extensive, where 10 cows were kept 30 years ago, there is not now more than

one. The high price of corn has set the plough to work in every farm, and I have seen the same thing in other parts of the kingdom; whilst the price of corn was high no lease was treated for, without a petition from the tenant to break up grass land; he won't make any such petition now.

Do you think that he will restore to pasture any considerable quantity of such land as you have just described?—He most undoubtedly will restore such lands to pasture as I have described, unless he would starve.

Do you know what the average rents are of the cold clays in Sussex?—They were 15s. an acre, some years ago.

Can you state what the advance of rent in general has been in these last 25 years?—I take it it has about doubled.

Do you think, that other expenses are increased in the same or in a higher proportion, tradesmen's bills, labour, rates, taxes, &c.?—In general, I think the double may be reckoned one with another; but the returns to the Board of Agriculture answer that minutely.

Do you think that labour alone has doubled, or that labour with rates combined have doubled?—In all the particular instances with which I am personally acquainted, combining rates and labour, there can be no question of their being doubled.

Considering the increase of expences of every kind, do you conceive that the situation of the land owner now receiving double the rent which he received 25 years ago, is better than it was at that period?—By expenses of every kind, if the question mean the landlord's expenses of living, &c. certainly he is not a shilling better.

Do you conceive that the rise of rents is much owing to the capital laid out in the improvement of lands?—Without any doubt; the high price of

corn has attracted great capitals to be invested in the improvement of agriculture, these capitals have produced great exertions in improvement, and the consequence has been that the real value of the land, as marked by rent, has risen considerably.

Martis, 28^o die Junij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Kennet Kingsford called in ; and examined.

Where do you reside ?—I reside at Becligh, near Maldon, in Essex.

You are, I believe, a considerable manufacturer of flour for the London market ?—Yes, I am.

Have you been engaged at any time in any purchases of foreign corn ?—We purchase foreign corn continually on the London market.

Can you give the committee any information as to the probable supply of corn that may be drawn from foreign countries, and the actual prices ?—So much depends upon the ensuing crop of corn on the continent, that it is impossible to give any opinion upon it ; and from what I could learn in France there is no probability of any export from that country, unless they should have one or two abundant crops, for the quantity at present on hand is small.

Have you been on the continent lately ?—I have ; through some part of Flanders, from Calais to Paris, first to Dunkirk and from thence to Paris.

Did you go with a view to make inquiries

relative to the corn trade?—I did ; that was my business.

Can you state the result of the inquiries you made upon that subject?—I am satisfied in my own mind that there is not a probability of our having a supply from France for some time ; the export is prohibited now from France, and it was the opinion of the merchants it was likely it would continue so.

What are the prices of wheat and oats?—Calculating the measure and the exchange, wheats varied from 45s. to 54s. per quarter, allowing for the exchange.

In that calculation how much do you allow for the exchange?—I calculated according to the exchange of the day, it is about 25 per cent. against this country, so that had it been at par the prices would have been from 34s. to 42s.

Could you have purchased any considerable quantity at those prices?—No ; it was impossible : the merchants at that period would have been afraid to have had any quantity by them, particularly if it had been known that it was procured for export.

Was there a clamour against the export, or any apprehensions?—There were apprehensions there would be a clamour : indeed the merchants stated their apprehensions, if the export was allowed, of acting upon it.

Did you collect from your intercourse with the merchants abroad, that they apprehended such interruption to the export, on future occasions?—Not provided they should have good crops of corn, so as to lower the prices.

Were the present prices considered as high?—By no means high.

But notwithstanding they were not high, they were apprehensive of export?—Yes ; for then the merchants would have been buyers, which

would have occasioned a rise in the price in the country.

Do you apprehend that if this country, in any future year, was in want of a supply of corn, that there would be great difficulty in drawing it from France?—Provided they had not had an abundant crop, I think there would.

Supposing the prices to be what they now are in France, would there be that difficulty?—If the prices were as they are at present, and there were a quantity of corn in the country, so as that the export would not advance the price to supply the merchant, I suppose there would not.

Do you mean to say that if, in consequence of export, the prices were rising in France, the export would generally be stopped?—It is my opinion, and it was the opinion of the merchants with whom I attempted to do business, that it would.

Is the price of corn this year in France higher or lower than it had been for some years before?—Some years since, when the exportation was large from France, towards the close of the exportation the prices were very high, but previous to the exportation, they had a great abundance of corn by them.

Is the present price of corn in France considered as a fair medium price?—From what I could collect, it was.

From the information you collected in France, do you infer that any regular supply of bread corn can be relied upon from that country?—Certainly not.

Have you been at any other part of the continent at any time?—Some years ago I was at Hamburgh and other parts of Germany, but not lately.

Have you any regular communications with any other part of the continent?—Lately we had the prices from Rotterdam.

What were the prices?—Wheat was at Rotterdam from 65s. to 67s. including the exchange.

Put on board?—No; I suppose in the granaries.

What was the exchange there?—About nine and a half.

Do you know what that grain would cost brought into the London market?—The expenses, including every thing, I should think, would be about 8s. a quarter; freights are very low from Holland; I include the whole charges.

Do you take in the charges in the river?—No; I mean wheat put on board and delivered in the river.

Is not the freight from Lincolnshire and the northern ports quite as high?—I think they are quite as high at this time.

What is the quality of that wheat from Rotterdam, which you say would be from 65s. to 67s.?—Very good, but not equal to the English.

What would it be worth in Mark-lane?—At the present moment I think not more than 68s. barely that.

Mercurii, 29^o die Junij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Samuel Scott, Esq. a member of the committee, examined.

Have you had very extensive concerns in the corn trade?—I have.

Both in foreign corn and the growth of this country?—Yes.

For how many years has the house to which you belong been engaged in the corn trade?—

My father and myself between forty and fifty years ; I believe full fifty.

In that period, has the quantity of corn which you have imported from foreign parts gradually and greatly increased ?—That has depended upon the state of the crops in Great Britain.

Upon an average of years ?—Upon an average of years the importation has greatly increased.

From what parts of Europe are the supplies of foreign corn principally derived ?—Chiefly from the ports in the Baltic, the Eider, the Elbe, the Weser ; and the ports in Holland, which receive their supplies from the Rhine and parts adjacent ; and in only once in my own experience, during the last twenty-four years, from Flanders and France.

In what year was that supply procured from France and Flanders ?—It was after the harvest of 1809, and to July 1810, when the export was prohibited.

Can you state the peculiar circumstances that enabled us to draw corn from those countries, in that particular year ?—In that year an extraordinary accumulation, arising from the surplus, as I understood, of three successive plentiful harvests, had reduced the prices extremely.

Can you state the prices of wheat in the ports of France or of Flanders, immediately preceding the permission given to export in the year 1809 ?—To the best of my recollection wheat was purchased in Flanders, at about 60s. per quarter, free on board.

Did this price include any duty payable to the government of the country from which this corn was exported ?—It did ; a duty upon the then price of the corn, of about ten per cent. but which duty increased in proportion as the market prices advanced.

Is there any duty upon the export of corn from Dantzic and the ports of the Baltic ?—There is a

duty on exportation at Dantzic ; and more or less at every port in the Baltic.

Have these duties been permanent, or have they been occasionally increased?—They have occasionally fluctuated, on some occasions have been considerably increased.

Is the export of wheat from the Baltic only occasional, as in France and the Netherlands, or may it generally be relied upon, in the event of a supply being wanted for this country?—The Baltic has always a considerable surplus of wheat to spare for the other countries of Europe.

Is wheat corn generally consumed in those countries from which this surplus is drawn?—The general consumption of the country is, as I have understood, of rye or other inferior grain.

Then is wheat raised in Poland, and the other countries from which this supply is derived, with a view to a foreign market?—The surplus growth of the interior is sent in the usual course of trade to the different shipping ports, for the purpose of sale.

Is that the regular course of trade in every year?—It is.

Are not the prices of corn in the countries which afford this annual surplus, regulated by the demand of the foreign markets?—The prices at the shipping ports of the Baltic are principally regulated by the demand for the different markets in Europe.

Is not this regular annual surplus forwarded from the interior of those countries to the shipping ports, without any reference to what may be the state of the demand?—It is.

Consequently, in the event of the demand being suspended, the price of corn in those ports must be extremely low?—They must in such a case be low.

What countries in Europe are the most steady

customers for the purchase of this surplus produce of the Baltic?—Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, for wheat; Holland for rye and barley, for the use of the distillers.

Does France make purchases habitually, or only occasionally, in the Baltic?—Only occasionally.

Supposing the growth of wheat in this kingdom to be below an average crop, do you think that any importation that could be reckoned upon from the Baltic, would prevent the price of wheat in the home market from rising above 80s. a quarter?—I think not.

Do you think that importation from other quarters aiding that from the Baltic, would produce that effect?—Unless under circumstances of a general abundance in the countries not habitually exporting corn, I think not.

Supposing the price of wheat in England to be 63s. a quarter, and a general abundance in Europe, do you think that a considerable importation could take place into this country?—I do.

Do you think it could at any price below 63s. supposing the duty not to counteract such importation?—It is difficult to state what price would be sufficiently low to prevent an importation from those parts that annually have a considerable quantity to spare.

Under the circumstances above stated, would not such an importation tend materially to depress the home market, even though the prices were as low as 63s. per quarter?—Undoubtedly.

Are you a grower of corn?—On a very small scale.

Taking all the charges and outgoings attendant upon tillage in this country, can wheat be grown upon an average crop, so as to afford a remunerating profit, at 63s. per quarter?—I think not under 80s. for wheat of a fine and good quality.

You have stated, that no importation that could be reckoned upon would prevent the price of corn, in the home market, from rising above 80s. in the event of our own growth being below an average crop; now do you think that, in the event of the protecting price against importation being raised from 63s. to 80s. the quantity of corn imported would be diminished one single bushel, in the event of our own growth being any thing below an average crop?—Certainly not.

On the other hand, were a large importation to take place, such as you have stated under certain circumstances may happen, when the price is at or below 63s. would not the effect be to discourage the growth of wheat in this kingdom? Certainly it would.

Lunæ, 4^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. *Charles Mant*, called in; and examined.

In what situation are you?—I am concerned, at present, in the house of Baker, Mant & Page, of London, as importers of corn, and general merchants trading to the continent; I am also situated at Emsworth, in an agricultural capacity: I have been formerly extensively concerned in the corn trade in Emsworth, which I have now relinquished.

Then you have dealt largely too in foreign corn, and in corn the growth of this country?—Both.

For how many years?—Commencing with the year 1793.

In that period, had your imports increased considerably year after year?—Certainly not;

our imports have been regulated by the demand, as demands have arisen, orders for importation have been sent abroad, and they have increased or diminished according to the crops.

From what ports of Europe have you principally imported?—From the port of Pillaw generally, and other ports in the Baltic; principally from Flanders.

Do you mean principally from Flanders, through the whole period from 1793?—Certainly not; my importations have been generally from the Baltic; the imports from Flanders were confined to one year, namely, after the harvest of 1809, and in the spring of 1810, in which time the imports to my house exceeded one hundred and forty thousand quarters.

Supposing the growth of wheat in this kingdom to be below an average crop, to what price do you think wheat could be kept down by importations from the Baltic?—It is impossible, with any precision, to state; in the first place, it must be taken into consideration, that it may be equally as difficult to obtain a supply of wheat from the Baltic, from local circumstances, as it is in England. I recollect a particular instance of it; I once sent out a vessel for a cargo of wheat to Liebau, on the arrival of the vessel, no wheat was to be procured sufficient to load it, and I was constrained to take hemp instead.

Does it frequently happen, that crops in the country bordering upon the Baltic, fail, when they fail here?—I think not; the local effects in one place are not invariably felt in the other.

Then supposing crops in the country bordering upon the Baltic, not to fail, to what price do you think wheat may be kept here?—It has been generally found, that the early arrivals, when a scarcity has prevailed in England, have no immediate effect on the prices; if followed up to a

greater extent, it certainly has a tendency to produce a reduction in the British markets. There is one thing I have generally observed, that an importation of flour has affected the prices more instantaneously than that of wheat, and for this plain reason, it goes immediately into consumption.

Are you of opinion, that the immensely high charges of freight, insurance, and other circumstances, such as the expense of obtaining licences, have not contributed, for almost the whole period of your being in trade, from an importation of corn from abroad affecting the prices at home?—I conceive not.

I asked you, whether the prices upon the continent would admit of importation here, we failing of a crop, so as to keep the price down; whether the high charges upon the continent for licences, &c. have not a considerable effect in preventing a supply of corn here, when our own crops may fail?—Unquestionably; to the early part of the question, the high prices of freight, insurance, and other incidental charges during a war, have been the means of preventing the British merchant from affording his wheat at so low a price as he could do during the time of peace.

Supposing in time of peace the growth of wheat in this kingdom to be below an average crop, do you think that any importation that could be reckoned upon from the Baltic, would prevent the price of wheat in the home market from rising above seventy-five shillings a quarter? I do not; because the very circumstance of its being known on the continent, that the average growth in England was beneath the consumption, would occasion, from an increased demand, an advance on the prices in the Baltic.

Such an advance as to raise it beyond seventy-five shillings?—I conceive so.

You have been in the trade in the time of war; I want to know what you think would be the case in the time of peace; in the time of peace do you believe there would be such an importation from the Baltic, in the event of a short crop here, as would keep the price below or at seventy-five shillings?—I can only form an opinion; I think that the price there would not be subdued within seventy-five shillings a quarter.

Does that opinion extend generally to all countries abroad, as well as to the Baltic?—I think in a great measure it does, because this has been the only country to which corn could with security be sent.

Do you think that there would be no competition in the ports upon the continent, to enable the price to be kept down, by abundant supplies from Poland or other countries?—That is a question I do not feel myself competent to answer; it is treading on new ground, having never myself experienced the blessings of peace.

Are you apprised of any other countries than those in the neighbourhood of the Baltic, from whence supplies of wheat may be obtained?—Yes; from the ports of Holland, from the peculiar state of their corn trade admitting even in the time of scarcity an importation and exportation.

You have stated that you are concerned in agriculture?—I have at present nearly five hundred acres of land in cultivation, all in tillage, except about fifty acres.

Have you considered what will be a protecting price to the farmer?—I certainly have, as being interested in it. I consider that seventy-two shillings a quarter, upon an average crop, although it would not admit of the introduction of luxuries into a farmer's house, would be a protection to him.

Would enable him to pay his rent?—Of course I conclude that.

Do you state that upon much consideration on the subject?—From much consideration and actual calculation of my own.

Are you prepared with that calculation?—I am not; I have no documents here to refer to.

You could furnish the committee with them?—Certainly, I will send it to the committee.* In saying seventy-two shillings is a protecting price, I look forward to those advantages resulting from the present state of the country, from the property tax being removed, and from a decline in the price of labour; any calculation that I have made according to the present expenses, will certainly not admit of seventy-two shillings as a protecting price.

Have you made any calculation what the protecting price would be, according to existing circumstances?—I have not.

Is wheat the general consumption of the population of the country, from which a supply of that article is drawn through the ports of the Baltic?—I believe not.

Then is it grown principally for exportation?—Principally so.

Is it sent from the interior of those countries to the shipping ports with a view to find a market?—The growers of wheat who are situated in the interior, must avail themselves of a particular period in the year to send their wheat to the sea coast; the navigation of the river by which it is sent, being open only for a certain period.

Is it sent to the sea ports, without any reference to what may be the state of the demand there?—The stores at Dantzic are very capacious. it frequently happens that this wheat is prepared in the interior where it is grown, during the win-

* See this paper in page 251.

ter, and when the frost breaks up, rafts of timber are so connected together as to form floating store-houses, in which the wheat is brought to Dantzic. The wheat is invariably kiln-dried, so as to protect it for the voyage.

Do you mean that the growers of corn send it down to the shore, without regard to the probable demand for it in England?—They send it down to the shipping ports to be ready for a market.

From your experience in the corn trade, do you apprehend that the price at Dantzic depends altogether upon the price in this country, and the other countries importing from the Baltic?—They are more dependent I think, and take as a guide the demand rather than the price. The demand has a greater effect upon the markets in the Baltic than the actual price in England, but that demand is occasioned by the price here.

Was there any duty paid upon the exportation of corn from Flanders, in 1809 and 1810?—There was; I paid duty, but to what extent I cannot say.

Was not the permission to export corn from France and Flanders in the year 1809 and 1810, an exception to the general practice of the French government?—Certainly; wheat is now importable from Brabant; it may be imported from Brabant into my own granary in London, all charges and expenses included, at or under fifty-six shillings per quarter.

Are Brabant wheats of good quality?—Yes; they are the most in esteem in the London market, with the exception of those from Dantzic.

Can wheat be now exported from France?—I believe not.

When an export was allowed in 1809 and 1810, was there any redundancy in that article in France and Flanders?—I can only infer from circumstances; that I recollect perfectly well the winter set in

with great severity, and I think in the month of December, we had upwards of forty sail of vessels laden with wheat lying in the river, which we were unable to discharge, owing to the circumstance of the ice surrounding them; from thence I infer, that there must have been a redundancy in France, or the exports would not have been permitted.

Is the three months allowed now for that average, a sufficient time for the speculation of the merchant to import?—Under particular circumstances, not: those circumstances I should wish to state. If an order from this country were sent out in those months which are comprised between November and March, the order could not be executed in any of the ports in the Baltic, owing to the severity of the weather, being impeded by frost.

Have you ever experienced any inconveniences from the existing law?—Certainly not; with very few exceptions, the ports have for many years been open for the free admission of corn.

Martis, 5^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the Chair

Mr. *Peter Giles*, a corn factor in London, called in; and examined.

How long have you been in the business of a corn factor?—Between thirty and forty years.

Have you been an importer of foreign corn?—We have received foreign corn, merely as corn factors in consignment, but have never imported any on our own account.

What ports in Europe have you principally received corn from?—Dantzic, Elbing, and Königsberg, these are the ports the Polish wheat comes from; Pomerania, and occasionally from different ports of Russia.

Is there an annual surplus of corn in the ports of the Baltic; do you always get supplies in the Baltic?—In Poland the cultivation of wheat is carried on with a view to exportation, and it generally lies at Dantzic, Elbing, and Königsberg, for a southern market.

What are the markets that take off that grain?—Spain, Portugal, and England. England is the first; they often send it to England and put it under bond and lock, and look for the best market when our market does not answer.

Do you know any thing about the prices at the foreign ports?—They never advise us of the prices, but the prices are very much influenced by the prices and prospects in the London market.

Do you think the prices and the prospects in the London market have great influences on the prices in the Baltic?—Certainly.

Do you think that the prices in Spain and Portugal have the same effect upon the prices in the Baltic?—When their wants are great they have effect, but not otherwise.

Does it frequently happen that crops in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, fail, when they fail here?—When the crops are unfavourable in one part of Europe, it generally happens that they are so more or less in another.

Supposing in the time of peace the growth of wheat in this kingdom were below an average crop, do you think that any importation of wheat could be reckoned upon from the Baltic, to prevent the prices of wheat in the home market from rising above 75s. a quarter?—I should think not; if it was a general known fact that it was below

an average crop, I think the prices would run higher.

Would the merchant be disposed to sell under that?—There are always engagements made for wheat, at the going prices.

Do you think, in the time of peace, in case of a short crop here, that a supply could be obtained from the continent to keep the prices below 75s.? —That would almost wholly depend upon the extent of our wants.

As wheat is not the general consumption of the countries bordering upon the Baltic in which it is grown, is not the selling price at Dantzic, and the other ports, principally governed by the market of this country? —Yes, that is my opinion, certainly.

Is there any wheat now come into this country from the Baltic?—There have been some arrivals within these two or three weeks from Pomerania; but I understand the wheat, the growth of last year, in Pomerania, from one circumstance or another, has been short and of inferior qualities, so that the prices are too high there to answer in our markets.

Do you know whether there is a demand in the other importing countries of Europe for these wheats?—I believe not, at present.

Have you ever had any corn consigned to you from the ports of Flanders and France?—Yes; just at the early parts of my acquaintance with the market, we had considerable quantities, that was previous to the revolution, 25 or 30 years ago; but none since the revolution.

You stated, that it was sometimes brought here to be bonded and put under lock, and stay here till they could find a market; do you think that a permanent supply, to the extent of 500,000 quarters of wheat, may be depended upon from the Baltic? I should think so; I conceive, in

the present improved state of our agriculture, an average crop of wheat, with a good harvest, is equal to our consumption.

Then you are of opinion, that it is only in the case of the crop being below an average, that we should be under the necessity of importing? I can only answer this question, by supposing that there shall be no check to the improvements in agriculture; if there should, we must again depend upon foreign supplies, but, in its present state, I think we need not; and we are approaching very fast to the same state of independence of foreign supplies in the article of oats.

Do you apprehend that there will be a falling off in the agriculture of the country? I am very apprehensive of it.

What makes you apprehensive of such a thing? I think that the present low price, especially of oats, the expenses of cultivating and draining being heavy, that there will not be sufficient encouragement to grow them; and the improvement of the waste land, which is now going forward with great spirit, I think will be checked by the present low prices.

Are you engaged in any pursuit of agriculture yourself? No; my business is confined entirely to that of a corn factor.

If the intercourse with France and Flanders should be open for a supply of corn, as before the revolution, could an abundant supply be had from thence, in the event of short crops here? No doubt considerable supplies could be drawn from thence, if the governments of those countries should permit it: but I hope the state of this country is such, that an average crop will protect us against the necessity of importation.

Supposing the intercourse with France to be free, do you suppose that they could afford any considerable supply for some years to come? I

think Flanders is the more likely place to get it from. I do not think France ever has been a regular export country; but I apprehend neither of the countries have produced much surplus during the war; that there has been no cultivation with a view to export.

Is the committee then to understand, that you are of opinion that the demand of this country is likely to create a surplus in France and Flanders with a view to our supply? I should think not, in France; but in Flanders, when there has been peace, they have always been cultivating with a view to export; but I do not think that is the case with France.

You have stated, that you do not believe any importation from the continent would keep the price so low as 75s. in the event of a short crop; be so good as state your reasons. I should think the very circulated report of a deficiency in our crops, would occasion an advance beyond that in the foreign markets.

Do you think the competition of the different ports of the continent would have no effect in furnishing wheat at a moderate price? If the preceding year had been an universal good crop, and large stocks lying every where, they would not certainly be raised to a high price; that would depend upon the surplus of the preceding year.

Be so good as state the different sources of supply from the continent? We draw corn from the whole east coast of the Baltic, and the ports of the German sea, from Petersburg to Ostend.

You have stated, that the price of corn at Dantzic is principally regulated by the market of this country, do you mean the committee to understand that the difference between the price of Dantzic and London, is generally no more than is sufficient to cover the charges and to afford a

fair profit to the importing merchant? Certainly unless Spain and Portugal come into competition with us in the market of Dantzic; in that case the Dantzic prices might be higher than those of the British market.

Is that a frequent occurrence? I have frequently known the Dantzic market much raised in consequence of orders from Spain and Portugal. I remember that in the years 1795-6, and in the years 1796-7, and in the year 1800, a great scarcity of corn, and the prices ran very high at Dantzic, in consequence of a competition between Spain, Portugal and England.

In those years was corn higher in Dantzic than in England? I do not think it was higher, but the prices ran very high.

Can you state what the difference of the price of grain, in Dantzic and England, was at that time? I cannot say.

Were not, at the times you have alluded to, the charges upon the bringing corn from Dantzic to England, unheard of before that time? I know when the licences were extant they were very high; the charges in time of war are always higher, both freight and insurance, than in time of peace.

Were they generally higher, than in ordinary times? Certainly.

Does not France sometimes come in competition with us, in the ports of the Baltic? Sometimes, but not often.

Upon what year, excepting the last, do you found the opinion, that the united kingdom can supply itself by an average crop? I found it upon the great improvement which has taken place in agriculture, within these two or three years past.

Do you know any other year, excepting the last, in which the united kingdom has supplied

itself, or nearly so? Not any particular year; but the two last put together are quite equal to it; the last harvest I think we grew full 15 months consumption.

Then you reckon the crop of last year throughout the whole united kingdom, to be at least one fourth above an average crop? Yes; that is my opinion.

Do you think our crops often fall a fourth below the average? When there is a bad harvest a great deal of corn is wasted in the field, and the quality likewise suffers much.

Do you know the general price at which corn was in the year 1813? It was very high in the year 1813.

Is that consistent with the idea of a great surplus? I think there was a greater surplus left of the growth of 1812, than was generally imagined.

Mr. Morris Birbeck, called in; and examined.

You occupy a considerable farm in Surry? I do.

To what extent? Sixteen hundred acres.

Have you been for a long period engaged in agriculture? Twenty-eight years.

Within that period have the expences of management in your farm doubled? The expences of labour for twenty-one years, the period I have been upon this farm, has precisely doubled.

Has the capital requisite for carrying on such a concern doubled? I think so.

In what proportion have the other outgoings increased? I am not prepared to say exactly of the proportion, but I think the expense of implements is nearly doubled; the poors rate, on my particular farm, has not increased, for I happen to have the management of the whole parish, and I have not found it necessary to refer the labourers to the poors rates; they are paid according to the times. I employ all the labouring people in the parish, and I am always overseer.

What are the wages that you now give? At present 14s. a week.

What wages did you give in 1813, when corn was so much dearer? I gave 12s. a week, and a proportion of the price of the flour.

A proportion of their wages in flour? Precisely so.

What wages did you give twenty-one years ago? 7s. a week.

What has been the increase of rent, in your observation, in 21 years? I think near a hundred and fifty per cent. two rents and a half.

What number of rents must a farmer make now in order to pay, upon land of fair average fertility, supposing it well managed? It is impossible to answer that question; there are some farms where the farmers purchase no adventitious manure, the greater the capital the less proportionate allowance to the landlord; it ought to be so, or the tenant is paying his landlord rent for his capital.

Taking all the charges and outgoings as they now stand, upon your own farm, and supposing an average crop, at what price per bushel can you afford to sell wheat? I think it may be afforded at 10s.

Is 10s. the average of the whole country? Of my own neighbourhood.

Supposing the price upon an average crop, to be 8s. what would be the effect upon the tillage of the country? The immediate effect would be, the direction of the capital towards some other article of produce which might answer better; live stock, for instance.

Then would the consequence be a considerably diminished growth of wheat in this kingdom? Probably.

Would there be an increased quantity of cattle, in proportion to the decreased quantity of wheat? I presume there would.

Will this change in the direction of the capital, increasing the proportion of live stock, and diminishing the growth of corn, afford as much mean of subsistence to the population of this kingdom? Certainly not.

Has not the quantity of land brought into tillage, and by improvements been rendered capable of growing wheat, been greatly increased of late years? Yes, it has.

Have very great capitals been directed to this object? The good lands have returned the capital; there is a great capital employed in those lands now which employed none before.

Would there be heavy losses sustained by the persons so employing their capital, if from foreign importation, or any other cause, the price of wheat was reduced to 8s. a bushel on the average crop? Unless the reduction of the price of wheat should lead to the consumption of other articles of produce, so as to render them as profitable as wheat now is, by the means of the increased population, which the low price of wheat might occasion.

Could the lands which are now in wheat tillage, be converted to any other course of husbandry, without a considerable loss to the occupiers? There is no arable land in my occupation but might be profitably cultivated for live stock, provided the price of stock continued as it was last winter.

What do you conceive to be the difference in produce between farming with a large capital, and according to the present improved system, and the ordinary course of husbandry, which prevailed twenty years ago? I should think the gross produce must be doubled in many instances, in a large proportion of instances.

This increased produce of the land can only be maintained by sufficient encouragement to large capitals in farming concerns? Certainly.

Do you apprehend, from the present state of affairs, any diminution of the improvements in agriculture? There is a discouragement felt by the farmer, that must operate immediately upon the capital employed, in some degree.

Will not this disposition throw back the agriculture of the country, and check the amount of our produce? That is the direct tendency of it.

Has not the progress made in agriculture of late years, been very rapid? Extremely so, within the last seven years particularly.

If, upon an average crop, the farmer could rely upon being protected against foreign import, up to the price of 10s. a bushel, do you think the improvements would continue? Unless the protecting duty covered other articles of produce, which are more profitable, even now than grain, I question whether the protecting duty which would keep the price of wheat to 10s. would be a sufficient encouragement.

What are those articles? Hams, bacon, cheese, butter, every article of provision (exclusive of corn) which is admitted duty free.

Is it your opinion, that a protecting duty ought to be given on all those articles, as well as grain? Certainly not; I conceive that it might have the effect of diminishing consumption, which would operate much more to our disadvantage, than an importation to the same amount.

Mr. Charles Frederick Hennings, called in; and examined.

Are you engaged in the corn trade? I am entirely upon commission.

How long have you been in the trade? I am now by myself; I was formerly in partnership with Mr. Giles; I was in partnership with Mr. Giles fourteen years.

Have you ever visited the countries from

which corn is imported? Yes; I am in fact a native of Elbing.

Is not the growth of wheat in those countries, principally with a view to exportation? Chiefly with a view for exportation.

The greatest quantity is drawn from Poland, is it not? Yes.

Have you ever been in those parts of Poland, where the wheat is chiefly grown for exportation? Yes, several times.

Could the quantity produced, be very considerably increased? The quantity of land would produce considerably more, but from want of population and capital, no considerable increase can be expected; generally there is no hiring of labourers there, but every proprietor cultivates as much as he can with his own peasantry, which are in a state of servitude.

Can you state what quantity of wheat, upon an average year, could be drawn from Poland? I have known of between thirty and fifty thousand lasts of wheat in a year from Poland.

A last is ten quarters? Yes.

What quantity could be drawn from the other ports of the Baltic? Pomerania and Mecklenburgh might export, I suppose, from 10 to 15,000 lasts. From Russia we have at times had considerable quantities.

What other countries, beside England, are supplied from the Baltic? Holland, Portugal, Spain; sometimes considerable quantities to Hamburgh, which merely is a place of deposit, for further distribution.

Is the price of wheat, at Dantzic, and other ports you have mentioned, very much governed by the price in England? It is governed entirely by the demand for foreign markets; I cannot say England alone.

Of late years, has not England been the greatest customer? Certainly.

Do Spain and Portugal regularly draw supplies from the Baltic? Generally every year.

Does France resort to the Baltic for supplies? Only occasionally.

Have you known the price of corn to be higher at Elbing and Dantzic, than in England? Adding the charge, I have known it to be so several times.

Was this competition occasioned by a demand from other countries? Chiefly so.

What is the amount of charge upon importing corn from Dantzic to England? I am not certain whether there has not been lately a duty laid upon exportation; the ordinary charges before were from 3s. to 4s. a quarter, exclusive of freight, and all charges in this country.

Is there always some duty paid at Dantzic, upon the exportation of corn? Yes; there always has been some duty, and it is occasionally increased.

The principal demand for corn from Dantzic having been of late years from this country, has not the price been principally regulated by the English price? Yes; it has, of late years; for even the corn which ultimately went to Spain and Portugal, was, in the first instance, brought to this country.

Does the quantity that can be drawn from Dantzic and Elbing, vary materially in different years? Yes; it varies considerably; but there is always a surplus of corn, more or less, in Poland.

Is there any importation of corn now taking place from any of those countries? There is very little corn imported now; and no demand for Portugal and Spain, that I know of.

Are the prices very low at Dantzic now? They are higher than to admit of sending corn here.

What occasions the price to be high now? Perhaps speculations of ultimately being wanted, either here or in other countries.

Is it held back? Yes; besides, the appearance of the crops on the continent are not very favorable, which may be another reason for holding it back.

But the present prices at Dantzic and Elbing, are considerably lower than prior to the occupation of Dantzic and those countries by the French? Yes; considerably.

Supposing the growth of wheat in this kingdom, to be below an average crop, do you think that any importation, which could be relied on from the Baltic, would prevent the price of wheat in the home market from rising above 75s. a quarter? I think not; because whenever we have had a short crop, importations, though very considerable, have not prevented the prices rising considerably higher.

Supposing the wheat in England to be 63s. a quarter, and a general abundance in Europe, do you think that a considerable importation could take place into this country? I think there could.

Under such circumstances, would not any importation tend very materially to depress the home market? Certainly it would.

And with your knowledge, as a corn factor, do you apprehend the stock in hand in England to be considerable? I think it is; it certainly is.

Do you think, from the next harvest, it would be equal to three months consumption? I should think it would.

Then supposing the harvest of this year to be an average crop, will the country have an ample stock of corn, without depending upon foreign supply? Yes; an average crop I take to be equal to twelve months consumption.

Do you conceive, that when we have an average

crop, that the supply from our growth is equal to our consumption? I think it is.

How long do you think we have been in that state? The improvements in agriculture the last eight or ten years, have been so great, that I think now, upon an average crop, our growth would be equal to our consumption; of late years, the necessity of importing was increased by the demand of war, as well as by our agriculture not having reached to its present extent.

Mercurii, 6^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. *Samuel Kingsford*, called in; and examined.

What are you? A miller.

For the London market? Principally; my mills are at Wandsworth, in the county of Surry.

Are you acquainted with the mode of freight-ing vessels with wheat and with flour? I am not so well acquainted with the mode as brokers who are in the habit of doing it, but from the information I have been able to derive from a broker, I can state those circumstances.

Can you state to the committee what number of barrels of American flour per ton, a vessel of any given tonnage will contain? Yes, I can; a vessel of 300 tons burthen is calculated to carry 2,400 barrels of American flour, each barrel containing one hundred three quarters; and the same vessel, if freighted with wheat, would bring 1,500 quarters.

What is the produce of 1,500 quarters of wheat? The produce of 1,500 quarters of wheat is 4,875 hundred weight of flour, of bran and pollard 1,007 cwt. the waste in manufacturing

that 1,500 quarters of wheat, will be about 118 cwt. that will be altogether 6,000 cwt. which is the weight of 1,500 quarters of wheat, allowing it to weigh 56 pound a bushel; therefore if a vessel of 300 tons burthen will bring 2,400 barrels of American flour, the weight of that in flour is 4,200 cwt. so that it would bring 675 cwt. more flour for the human frame, than if it was brought in a manufactured state in barrels, exclusive of the pollard and bran, which will weigh 1,007 hundred weight.

Can you state the comparative expence of freight in those two cases? The freight of wheat I now understand is 14s. per quarter, the freight of American barrels is 9s. per barrel; 1,500 quarters of wheat at 14s. per barrel, is 1,050*l*. 2,400 barrels of American flour, at 9s. per barrel, is 1,080*l*. which is 30*l*. upon 300 tons in favor of wheat.

Can you inform the committee, of the general condition in which wheat and foreign flour arrive in this country, and whether a cargo of wheat is generally more or less liable to damage than a cargo of flour? I consider that a cargo of wheat is less liable to get out of condition than a cargo of flour.

State more fully the circumstances that render a cargo of wheat less liable to arrive in this country out of condition than a cargo of flour? I consider that if a cargo of wheat arrives in this country out of condition, that by machinery screening and turning, and airing and sun-drying of it, it is easier to be recovered to its original good condition.

Is it or is it not more liable to damage? If wheat gets out of condition it principally affects the bran, but not the inside of the grain; but if flour that is sour, musty, salvy and lumpy, comes into this country out of condition, we can never get it into its original condition again.

Is a cargo of wheat more liable to heat, than a cargo of flour? If the wheat is in good condition when

shipped, and the flour put on board immediately after its manufacture, in the same vessel, in equal well dried state, I consider that they will come nearly in the same condition.

Does wheat, which has been shipped from the same foreign port as flour, arrive in as good condition as the flour? The flour universally has come in a worse condition than the wheat. From this cause, wheat is put on board fresh out of the granary, in good condition; the flour has mostly been manufactured and lying upon the wharf in barrels, for some weeks, and at times some months, and therefore cannot be in so fresh a state as the wheat; and I have universally found the wheat to be in a good condition, and the flour more or less out of condition.

Is the quality of the flour produced from wheat imported, and manufactured in this country, as good as flour shipped from the same port? From the wheats that I have manufactured, and the flour that I have bought, upon the average I have found the imported flour not so good.

When cargoes of flour arrive in this country, are they generally sold to millers or to bakers? They are generally sold to millers and factors, and if very fine and fresh, occasionally to bakers, in small quantities.

Is the American flour, in general, manufactured into bread by itself, or is it mixed with native flour? The American flour is seldom used by itself, but is bought by the millers and taken to their mills to be worked in with their fresh home native flours.

Why is that practice necessary? Because it is generally out of condition, and it requires to have prime sweet farmers wheat of the English growth to be mixed with it, so as to make bread that will satisfy the consumer.

Is not a cargo of wheat more liable to damage

from sea, than a cargo of flour? It is, undoubtedly; but if the wheat could be kiln-dried immediately, the wheat would, in some measure, be restored.

Is not wheat generally shipped in bulk? Most generally; and very rarely, unless in the port of Dantzic, otherwise.

Do you remember the importations of American flour in 1806, 1807, 1809, and 1810? Yes, very well.

Do you suppose, that the millers in general could sustain any material injury therefrom? They must certainly receive injury according to the quantity imported.

Did any mills in the neighbourhood of London stand unemployed in consequence? Several, for a short time, and others not employed more than half or two thirds.

Is the machinery of the mills of this country much extended and improved of late? The machinery of the mills within this last twenty years, from the great demand for home, the army and navy, Spain and Portugal, and the colonies, has increased more than double the power it was twenty years ago, and of course to increase that power immense fortunes have been laid out.

Mr. Joseph Wilks called in, and examined.

What are you? I am a miller and biscuit-baker.

Are you acquainted with the mode of freight-ing vessels with wheat or flour? We are in the habit of importing wheat at times, when it is likely to afford a profit to the importer.

Will you state, generally, the comparative advantage as to charge of freight, general condition of the article, quantity of flour, between importing in the manufactured or unmanufactured state? A ship loaded with wheat will bring over a greater weight in the same tonnage than it will

do of flour ; the expence, of course, would be less upon the wheat than it would be upon the flour ; when we import flour from abroad, it is very uncertain what state we get it in, sometimes it comes overheated, sour, musty, and in lumps : I have here a statement which will explain the difference.

[*The Paper was put in and read, and is as follows :*]

“ The following statement is submitted by the evidence of a ship broker.

A vessel of 300 tons burden will carry

2,400 Barrels, at 9s. per barrel, is . . .	£.1080
1,500 Quarters wheat, at 14s. per quarter, is	1,050

Difference in favour of wheat	£. 30
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Comparative quantity of flour brought by the same vessel :

	Cwt.
2,400 Barrels of flour, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per barrel,	
is	4,200
1,500 Qrs. wheat, at 56lbs. per bushel, is	
6,000 cwt.	

Producing food for the human frame . .	4,875
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Difference in favour of wheat . .	675
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Producing food for animals	1,007
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In favour of wheat	1,682
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N. B. Wheat calculates at 5 qrs. per ton, and flour 8 barrels.”

Is the quality of flour produced from wheat imported, and manufactured here, as good or better than flour shipped from the same port? The wheat imported into this country will make better flour than if it was imported in flour from the same port.

Which is most liable to damage, upon the whole, a cargo of wheat or a cargo of flour? A cargo of flour, I think, would be most likely to be damaged. If flour is not sufficiently kiln-dried, when packed in casks, it will come overheated and lumpy, like chalk-stones; and there is no way of improving that flour, but it is obliged to be sold to the miller; and the best wheats that can be got in this country are obliged to be mixed with it, in order that it may not be totally useless.

Is the flour in barrels very liable to heat? It is, certainly; but it depends a great deal upon the shortness of the voyage of the ship, and the state the wheat is in when it is manufactured.

Is American flour ever used by itself? It is at times; but it is generally mixed with the produce of our own country before it is used.

Do you mean that it is very rarely used by itself? It is generally mixed with our own flour.

Who are the general purchasers of cargoes of flour? Either the millers or the factors; generally, the millers, I conceive.

When factors purchase cargoes of flour, is it for the purpose of retailing to bakers, or of reselling to millers? Sometimes the factors sell to the millers, and sometimes to the bakers, but very rarely to the bakers; it is in small quantities, if they do.

Are American wheats imported always in bulk? Generally so; sometimes it is in bags.

Is the importation in bags very rare? Yes, they generally import in bulk.

Has the extent of the power of mill machinery been much improved and extended in this country in late years? I should think within the last twelve or twenty years it has increased double at least; mills that were only capable of making 200 sacks of flour a week, have been increased by improvement in machinery to 400; likewise a great many new mills have been erected near London. The reason why machinery has been improved, and the new mills built, has been

on account of the great demand for government flour and biscuit-meal, which, I suppose, has been equal to 10,000 sacks a week for the last year or two; now we have a peace that demand will, in all probability, cease. Should a large demand be made by government, or by the West or East India merchants, the mills in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, owing to the great improvement in the machinery, are fully adequate to supply from 10 to 20 000 sacks upon a week or a fortnight's notice, besides supplying the home market.

Suppose wheat arrives in this country in a damaged condition, have you any process by which it can be brought into a better state? If it is put in good and airy warehouses, and kept well turned, you will be able to get the wheat in good merchantable condition to grind; you might screen it and take out the dust, which would improve it.

If flour is damaged, can it by any means be improved? No, not in the least.

Which is most liable to damage from water, a cargo of wheat, or a cargo of flour? A cargo of flour. If wheat should get damaged by water, we are able to kiln-dry that wheat, and bring it into a state of manufacture; which is impossible to do in the case of flour, it renders it completely useless.

But as wheat is shipped in bulk, and flour in casks, is not the wheat much more susceptible of damage? If the cargo was stranded; if the vessel was to go on shore, I should suppose the wheat would be the worse, because the flour, which was contained in packages, might possibly be saved; but the wheat, being in loose bulk, would most likely be lost; the flour might float ashore.

Do you mean then, in case a vessel sustains considerable injury, so as to ship a large quantity of water, that the wheat is liable to be irrecoverably injured, whilst a part of the flour might be saved? I think the wheat might be saved, by

being kiln-dried, and the flour, if completely wet, would be useless ; if the ship went to pieces, the flour would have the advantage, because the casks would float on shore, and might be saved ; the wheat would be totally lost.

If wheat becomes heated from wet, will it not, in that case, be totally destroyed ? It would not be fit for flour, if it was heated and damaged, but would be obliged to be used for feeding pigs, or stock of any kind.

Do you think a greater loss of human food is sustained upon the whole, by importing flour, or importing wheat ? You bring over more weight of wheat in the same tonnage of shipping, as I said before, than you would do of flour ; and in respect to injury, I should think the flour would be more liable to injury than the wheat.

Did you state, that wheat is less liable to heat on the passage, than flour, supposing the flour to be kiln-dried in the way in which flour is usually sent ? I hardly ever remember American wheat coming out of condition, they always take care to kiln-dry it sufficiently.

Therefore, upon the whole, wheat is less liable to heat than flour ? Certainly ; American wheat is less liable to be injured than flour, both being kiln-dried, which is the state they both come in.

Then I understand you to have said, that in consequence of this, the American flour frequently comes very much damaged ? It comes out of condition, and there are lumps in it like chalk.

I understand you to say also, that the American flour is generally sold to millers and factors ? Yes.

What use do the millers make of that American flour ? They generally take it home to their mills, and mix it with English flour ; it is obliged to be re-dressed and sifted.

What becomes of those lumps? It is rolled with a roller, and broke down and mixed with the English, unless it is damaged

Can you state what in general is the difference of price between the American and middling English flour? I cannot answer that question, it depends so much on the merchant, if he is needy and wants money; and the qualities vary so, that I do not see how I could answer that correctly.

When the flour is in lumps, has it not sustained some injury? Yes; a very great injury, no doubt; the bad part is mixed off in a very small proportion, and the worst sold for hogs.

Suppose the ship to spring a leak, or make water upon her passage, and the wheat is damaged by bilge water, is the wheat, in that case, less likely to be injured, than the flour? It would depend, in a great measure, upon whether the wheat remained long on board, after being injured by the bilge water; if the wheat remained a long time on board, it would be very much injured, likewise the flour; I do not think there is much difference between the two.

If the flour is packed as close in the casks as it usually is done in coming from America, would the whole cask be injured in case of a ship's springing a leak? The whole of the flour would not be injured without it were to lay a great length of time; a great deal depends upon the package; it would not penetrate into the flour if it lay a short time.

Suppose a fourth part of the cargo of wheat, and a fourth part of the cargo of flour being wetted, which will sustain the greatest injury in the remaining part of the cargo? The wheat no doubt would sustain more in proportion than the flour, but it will depend entirely upon the time it was under water.

Veneris, 8. die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Claude Scott, Esq. called in ; and examined.

You were formerly a considerable dealer in corn ? Yes.

How long have you retired from business ? About fifteen years.

You are now an agriculturist ? Yes ; I have no other pursuit, and that as an amusement.

While you were in trade, from whence did you derive the greatest supply of foreign wheat ? The greatest supply, in my recollection, used to come from the Baltic, the Elbe, and the Weser ; from Swedish Pomerania, and from Holland.

Any quantity from Flanders ? Previous to the war, great quantities occasionally came from Flanders, and doubtless, quantities from other parts of the world ; the particular places I do not now call to my mind ; from America considerable quantities of flour often came, and some wheat.

Do you recollect occasions, when wheat has been imported from Flanders, cheaper than from the Baltic ? I do not recollect the particular years ; but between forty and fifty years ago, I remember that wheat, from the ports of Flanders, was imported at a lower rate than from the Baltic ; and four or five years ago, large quantities were imported from Antwerp and Ostend.

In seasons of abundance on the continent, and deficient crops here, do you think the prices throughout the continent would be governed by the prices here ? I think not ; for as the produce in Poland, and many parts of the continent is a great deal more than is required for their own consumption, the usual practice is, to send the surplus to the shipping ports to be sold to the merchants, unless previously contracted for ; it is for

the merchants to consider what ports they will send it to: The usual countries for demand, are Portugal, Spain, and Great Britain; and it depends upon the relative value of the corn in those places, which country it will be sent to.

Then are the committee to understand, that the prices on the continent will not be governed by the prices here? I think the prices will be governed by the demand. In the year 1789, I purchased considerable quantities of wheat in the Baltic for government, which was delivered here at a price not exceeding 40s. per quarter, there being at that time no great demand.

Was that wheat of good quality? It was of the general run of the quality of the country, fit for the millers use.

Was that as good as English wheat? No; the general bulk of foreign wheat from the Baltic and other parts, is of less value than the general quality of English; but some of the Polish wheat shipped at Dantzic, is often in equal estimation in London, as the best English.

Can you, from the knowledge you acquired whilst in business, and the little experience you have had as an agriculturist, form an opinion of what would be the protecting price of wheat now for importation? Judging by my own experience as an agriculturist, and by what I have learned from others, an English farmer cannot well afford to grow his wheat at a less medium price than 80s. a quarter, according to the present rate of rents, wages, and taxes; I am speaking of a medium price of wheat of a medium quality.

Then if the average price is 80s. what will wheat of the best quality sell for? I should think 6s. or 8s. a quarter higher.

Has the price or labour diminished within the last four months? It has not yet been reduced in the immediate neighbourhood of my residence, in Dorsetshire.

Mr. Wm. Aitchison, junior, called in ; and examined.

You are concerned, I believe, in agricultural pursuits, and have a large farm? Yes.

And a distillery in East Lothian? Yes; we have farms in East and Mid Lothian and Tweeddale, nearly 1,200 acres.

What number of years have you been engaged in those pursuits? About ten, and my father thirty.

Can you state what advance there has been upon rents, within the last twenty years? I suppose they have risen about two fifths, or nearly double.

Has labour and other expences of a farm advanced in the same proportion? Fully so, I think.

What capital is necessary for carrying on a farm? I have made out an estimate of what I conceive would be the expence of stocking a farm of 300 acres.

[The witness put in a paper, which was read, and is as follows:]

Estimate of the expence of cultivating Grain in Scotland, under a rotation of six years, on a farm of 300 English acres.

	£.	s.	d.
One overseer, six ploughmen, and two labourers	310	0	0
Occasional labourers, weeders, hoers, &c.	60	0	0
Tradesmen's accounts	60	0	0
Expence of feeding 13 horses	420	0	0
Seed for 200 acres, at 25s. per acre .	250	0	0
50 Acres of clover and rye grass . . .	50	0	0
Reaping and carrying home 200 acres, 15s.	150	0	0
Making 25 acres of hay	18	15	0
Expences at market, delivering grain, &c.	20	0	0

Carried forward 1,338 15 0

Brought forward	1,338	15	0
Repairs of houses and fences, insurance, &c.	50	0	0
Tear and wear of perishable capital, such as horses, implements, &c. 1000l. at 10 per cent.	100	0	0
Interest of capital employed, 3,000l. at 5 per cent.	150	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 1,638	15	0
Rent 3l. per acre, taxes 4s. per acre	960	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 2,598	15	0
Suppose farmer's profit 10 per cent. on capital of 3,000l.	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 2,898	15	0
	<hr/>		

According to the above statement, the charges attending the cultivation, exclusive of farmer's profit, are 2,598l. 15s. or 8l. 13s. 3d. per acre; the charges, deducting rent and taxes, are 1,638l. 15s. or 5l. 9s. 3d. per acre.

Estimate of produce of a farm of 300l. acres of land in Scotland, worth 3l. per acre.

50 Acres under summer fallow.	
50 Acres wheat after fallow.	£.
30 Bushels per acre, or 1,500 bushels at 11s. per bushel	825
50 Acres clover and rye grass, after wheat, at 6l. per acre	300
50 Acres oats, after clover and rye grass, 48 bushels per acre, or 2,400 bushels, at 4s. 6d. per bushel	540
50 Acres beans, after oats, 26 bushels per acre, or 1,300 bushels, at 7s. per bushel	455
50 Acres wheat, after beans, 28 bushels per acre, or 1,400 bushels, at 11s. per bushel	770
	<hr/>
	£. 2,890

Average amount produce of a farm of 300 acres 9l. 12s. 8d. per acre.

Is this account made out from your books? No; from my own recollection.

You state the rent of land in that paper at 3*l.* per English acre? Yes.

Is there not a great deal of land in East and Mid Lothian, let at much higher rent? Yes; at nearly double.

Do you think that it is more profitable to the farmer, to take high rented land or low rented land? I have always considered the best land, even at a high rent, to be more profitable to a farmer than inferior land; my reason is, that the expences upon inferior land are generally more than upon land of the first quality, and the produce of the best land, after deducting rent and expences, greater in proportion to repay the farmer.

The very high rented land in East Lothian has in general some particular local advantage, has it not? Almost always; besides, every year the farmer may calculate upon a productive crop, without the intervention of naked fallow, as we call it; these high priced lands have the advantage of either being nearer town, where they can purchase plenty of manure, and sell their green crops at a high price, or they have the benefit of sea weed for manure.

Would you as a farmer, from a temptation of low rent, be induced to work a farm of inferior land? I should certainly prefer taking good land at a high rent; my reason is, that a larger capital would be required to work inferior land, with much less produce than could be had from land of the best quality.

To what extent is the price of spirits affected by the increased price of barley? About 2*s.* a quarter is equal to a 1½*d.* a gallon.

At what price by the gallon are your spirits now? Taking barley at 40*s.* a quarter, with a

due proportion of malt, the cost of spirits for corn alone, will be about 3s. 2d. per gallon, 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof.

How much malt is used, in proportion to raw barley? One third of the mixture.

How much of the price is derived from the duty upon malt? About 8d.

Then the price of the corn used, exclusive of duty, is 2s. 6d.? Yes.

In proportion as barley rises, the price of spirits rises. It ought to do and generally does.

Mr. John Reilly, a mercantile agent, called in; and examined.

Are you generally acquainted with the modes of freighting vessels with wheat and flour? I have seen a great deal of it. I was for some years in the counting-house of Robert and John Wilson, corn factors, and did their custom house business, through which I got the knowledge I have of the practice in shipments or importations of grain and flour from abroad, and sometimes coastwise.

Can you state to the committee the comparative advantages of importing corn in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, having reference to the quantity and condition in which it generally arrives in this country? That depends upon a variety of circumstances indeed, and is a most difficult thing to ascertain, with any degree of certainty; for instance, wheat, if you allude to the circumstance of its coming in a fair merchantable quality, it will depend upon the state it was shipped in, whether it was thoroughly dry, and shipped in fine clear weather, and also being shipped in a proper sea-worthy tight conveyance, and what they call first letter vessels; and wheat damp and shipped in damp weather, seldom arrives in good condition, as the dampness that it imbibes in the process of shipping, it retains, and being confined in the

hold, for want of air it will ferment and heat : on the other hand, if the wheat is thoroughly dried and the weather fine when shipped, it generally arrives in good condition, unless the voyage is of an extraordinary length and there is bad weather. The importation of flour into this country has been almost solely from the United States of America, and that in barrels or packages ; they contain the whole barrel, one hundred three quarters net or 136 pounds, and a half barrel exactly half that quantity. Flour is, I think, in point of quality the most certain, because it is carefully packed, and very carefully inspected in America before it is shipped ; because they brand it after very minute inspection, as to its being what they denominate really superfine ; and they will not give it that mark unless it is actually of the best quality.

Then putting the mark, do they advert to the condition as well as to the quality of it ? Yes.

Who are the persons that put the brand on the casks ? Inspectors appointed by public authority.

Is the flour always made from kiln-dried wheat ? Always in America ; I never knew it to be otherwise.

Is the wheat imported from America always kiln-dried ? That I do not know ; I have seen American wheat as fine as I ever saw any Dantzic wheat.

Do you know whether it was kiln-dried or not ? I do not, but I should almost suppose it was.

Does American flour ever receive injury on the passage, from other causes than those which are the consequence of injury to the vessel ? I do not think it does ; flour made this season, if kept over a year even in the London docks, the longer it is kept it will acquire an acidity ; that I have seen in the London docks.

When flour is imported from America, is it

usual to keep it any length of time before it is used? It depends merely upon a market, and the prospect of a higher or lower price; I have known a merchant to have had it in the London docks two years, and ultimately obtained the price for it that he had calculated upon originally.

Did you mean to say, that flour never sustained any damage in the passage from America, unless by the injury of the seas? No; I have never known it do so. I think it impossible it should, because it is in very tight packages well coopered, and in small packages.

Can you state, whether the American flour is generally used by itself, or mixed with British-made flour? I am not aware of its being used but under circumstances, that have been originally mentioned; namely, that when this flour gets lumpy and very acid, the millers buy it, take it home, beat down the lumps, and mix it with other flour, that makes it saleable.

Do you mean, that in all these cases the American flour is used by itself? Yes; I was never aware that it could be used, when in a proper state, with mixed British flour, because it is generally dearer.

Who are in general the purchasers of cargoes of American flour? Foreign merchants, for exportation; it is generally bought for exportation. I never knew it to be consumed in this country except in times of very great scarcity, such as the years 1800 and 1801; it was sold at enormous high prices at public auction, as high as 6*l.* and upwards a barrel.

Can you state the proportionate quantity of flour, that can be imported in a vessel of any given tonnage, packed as it usually is packed, or contained in wheat unmanufactured? I do not think I can.

Can you state generally? It depends upon the

construction of the vessel; a sharp-built vessel will not carry so much, and whether it is in bulk or in bags; from Dantzic in 19 cases out of 20 it is in bags.

Upon the whole, do you conceive in importations from America, that the grain or flour is most likely to be damaged by the voyage? Wheat is certainly more likely to be damaged; the risk is greater in wheat, the flour is packed, the wheat is unpacked.

The export merchants are the buyers of American flour? Chiefly they are, they can export it at all times; it is put under the king's lock, if a country market is higher than the London market; if they put it under lock they are at liberty to remove it there, without payment of the duties.

I understood you, that if the American flour is sold at or soon after its arrival, there would be no danger of acidity or lumps in it? Not the least; except the flour that comes from the state of Virginia, has a garlic flavour with it.

Where flour has been kept so long as to sustain damage, it has been when it has been kept upon speculation? Generally.

Was that flour saleable upon its arrival? Yes.

Where it has been kept, it has been upon speculation? Yes; not to cure it, to mend it's quality; it will never mend, but wheat will.

If flour has sustained any injury from heating, or from any other cause which produces acidity, is it recoverable in any way? Never; but I do not think American flour will heat; I have known the British flour to heat and get lumpy in sacks coming only from Yarmouth.

If a cargo of wheat sustains an injury, is it recoverable by any process? Yes; by adopting the proper mode, by drying, airing, turning, and screening; it is recoverable to a certain degree, but never can be restored to its original good

quality ; but then by that, it loses considerably in quantity, from five or six, or even ten per cent. according to the length of time it has been in the granary ; for every time it is screened, there is a loss by various circumstances.

Can you state the comparative charges of freight, between a cargo of wheat and a cargo of flour ? The expense of freight on the flour must be considerably higher, owing to the waste of room in the stowage ; namely, for your ton of room you have 2,000 weight net of wheat, and for your ton of flour, you have only 1,400 weight net.

You stated in a former part of your evidence, in answer to a question relative to the comparative quantity of flour that could be imported in barrels, or in the unmanufactured state, in a vessel of any given tonnage, that it would depend upon the shape and construction of the vessel ; be so good as explain to the committee, whence a difference should arise therefrom, as relatively to wheat and flour ? I mean to say, by that, that a vessel of a full-built construction will have little or no waste of room ; whereas, a vessel of a sharp built construction will have great waste of room : As to wheat or flour, I mean to say, that a full-built vessel would carry more wheat than it would flour, and a sharp-built vessel would do the same thing ; the reason of it is as before explained, that wheat shipped in bulk, or even in bags, will leave less waste of room, than flour when shipped in barrels.

Lunæ, 11^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. *John Brodie*, of East Lothian, called in ; and examined.

Are you employed as a surveyor of land ? No, not professionally : I am a farmer.

Do you use your own land or rent it ? I rent most of the land I possess.

Do you know in what proportion the rents of land have increased, as far as your own knowledge goes, within the last 20 years ? I have been long a farmer ; it has increased rapidly in East Lothian since I have been a farmer : The first farm I rented I paid 28s. it would now fetch from 4l. 10s. to 5l. an acre.

Where is that land ? In East Lothian.

How long is it ago since it let for 28s. ? I took it in the year 1776 upon a 19 years lease.

It continued at that rent till the year 1795 ; what increase has there been in the price of cultivation, including labour, materials, and every article, since that time ? I am not prepared to answer that question.

How much has labour increased since that time ? The best labourer we had then we gave him from 8d. to 10d. a day, we now pay from 2s. to 3s. ; half a crown is about the medium.

Do you think other articles have increased in proportion, carts, horses, &c. ? Yes ; the best horses I bought at that time was 15l. I have since paid upwards of 65l. ; our implements were then very imperfect, and they cost but little, they are now very much improved, and cost a higher rate upon that account ; the implements of husbandry for a pair of horses I calculate at 40l. ; in the year 1777 they cost very little, perhaps not exceeding 5l. ; they were very imperfect.

Have you formed any opinion what would be a reasonable protecting price of wheat for the farmer? We calculate that two guineas a boll at the present rents, would make a remuneration to the farmer, that would be equal to about 80s. a quarter; I took my farm two years ago.

Upon what price of wheat was your rent calculated at the time you took your present farm? I made my calculation at two guineas a boll.

Was the rent fixed upon the presumption that the price of wheat was or would be two guineas a boll? The calculation I went by when I made an offer for the farm, was, that the wheat would, upon an average, produce that price.

Have the farmers in your neighbourhood generally proceeded upon that principle? I think so.

State your system of cropping, and the average produce? The system is a six shift rotation; most part of the land being a turnip soil; we begin with turnips; we next take half of that field wheat and half barley.

What produce have you, per acre, of each sort of grain on an average? About 10 bolls of wheat, a Scotch acre, and of barley nearly as much; but a boll of wheat is not so much as a boll of barley; four bolls of barley is exactly three quarters Winchester; two bolls of wheat is about 4 per cent. more than a Winchester quarter.

What is your next crop in the course? Artificial grasses; one year grass, the next year, half oats and half wheat; the next is beans, potatoes and tares, mostly beans; the last wheat.

Do you estimate your second crop as high as the first? It ought to be better; it is generally our best crop upon our best lands.

Can you speak to the use of lime in Scotland? I can to its use in East Lothian.

Is it very extensively used? Yes; very extensively used.

On what sort of lands principally? All the arable land that has not the command of sea weed.

At what expence upon an average, per acre? From 12*l.* to 13*l.* in some cases more; it depends upon the distance.

Do you know whether the demand for lime has diminished in consequence of the diminished price of corn? I do not think it has in East Lothian.

Have you any knowledge of the state of agriculture in Fife? Very little.

Does your observation, with respect to the use of lime, apply to East Lothian only? Only to East Lothian.

Are the lands universally of prime quality in East Lothian? No; there is a great variety of qualities.

Is your knowledge principally confined to those that are of the best quality? I have a general knowledge of the lands in the county.

Has the use of lime been more prevalent in the inferior or the better soils? The better sort of clay soils we reckon requires a greater quantity of lime.

What is the extent of your farm? This farm is 670 acres; 400 of which I reckon at 6*l.* an acre, the other 270 acres, I reckon at 500*l.* a year: I pay 2,900*l.* for the farm.

Have you the command of sea weed? Yes; the land which has the command of sea weed, is 20*s.* an acre more value, than if it had not.

What value do you put upon your turnip and grass crops? We reckon that our turnips ought to pay us, after being raised, from 8*l.* to 10*l.* an acre; we draw 1-3*d.* to feed the cattle in the straw yard, the other 2-3*ds.* are fed off with sheep.

How many quarters of beans do you grow upon an average, per acre? About four quarters.

What is the value of the grass crop? About six guineas.

Is your farm subject to tithe or poors rates ?
We pay neither tithes nor poors rates.

What is the amount of an average crop of oats per acre ? Twelve bolls.

How many bushels are there in a boll ? Six.

Would you take land at 6l. an acre such as you have, or poor land at 1l. an acre ? I would much rather take land in East Lothian at 6l. an acre, such land as I have, than take poor lands at 20s. ; the lease I took in 1776, which continued till 1795 was of equal quality with the land I now have ; but it had not the command of sea weed.

Can you state the difference of capital requisite for such a farm as you occupy now, and in the year 1777, when you first began to farm ? I think it will take between three and four times as much capital now, as it did then.

To what do you attribute the great rise in the rents of land in East Lothian ? I think they have risen from two causes ; the improvements that have taken place in agriculture, and the increased value of the produce.

What of the rise do you attribute to the improvement of the land ? I think it would be nearly equal ; the improvement one half ; the increased price of the produce, the other.

Supposing land worth 30s. an acre in the year 1777, and now worth from 4l. 10s. to 5l. should you reckon 30s. per acre upon the improvement ? Yes, and the remainder of the rise in price of produce. Mr. Baird's tenant took his farm twenty-nine years ago, on a thirty years lease, at 560l. a year, and paid 300l. as premium or fine, and he took a new lease the other day, nineteen years, at 1,700l. a year.

What part of that would you attribute to the improved state of agriculture, and what to the increased value of the produce ? I should attribute

one half of the rise to the improved state of agriculture, the other half to the increased price of the produce.

Martis, 12^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. *William Turnbull*, of South Belton, near Dunbar, called in; and examined.

You have a considerable farm at South Belton? About 354 Scotch acres.

What rent do you pay for that? 1,200*l.* a year.

How long have you had that farm at that rent? I entered upon it Whitsuntide, 1804.

It is fine land, is it not? It is a good farm, and good climate; one of the best in Scotland, in point of climate.

What is your course of cropping? My heavy land, in a rotation of six; remainder of about 80 acres, is in a rotation of four; 334 acres are under the plough; the remainder always in grass.

What is your six-shift crop? Fallow, wheat, grass, oats, beans and wheat; that is a rotation of six for strong land; the rotation for land, in a dry bottom, turnips, barley, or sometimes spring wheat; but very seldom grass and oats.

What is the general produce of those crops? The average of my wheat crops for eight years, 1805, $9\frac{1}{4}$ bolls, average price 37*s.* 9*d.* 1806, $8\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, average price 40*s.* 9*d.* 1807, 13 bolls, average price 39*s.* 1808, $10\frac{3}{4}$ bolls, average price 49*s.* 1809, 8 bolls, average price 45*s.* 1810, 10 bolls, average price 44*s.* 9*d.* 1811, $8\frac{3}{4}$ bolls, average price 60*s.* 3*d.* 1812, $8\frac{1}{4}$ bolls, average price 60*s.* The average of these eight years is $9\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, at 47*s.* I have generally 100 acres of wheat; the average produce of my oats is from

11 to 12 bolls a Scotch acre ; the boll of oats is about six bushels ; the produce of barley is from nine to ten bolls, the same measure with the oats.

[*The witness put in a paper, which was read, and is as follows :*]

Farm expences for crop 1812, on South Belton, consisting of 334 acres Scotch, in a rotation of crops, and about 20 acres in grass, the whole lease. The farm in general is strong, heavy land, adapted to a rotation of six ; there is about 80 acres on a dry bottom, that is fit for turnip ; the climate one of the best in Scotland.

Sundry expences, as per ledger	£. 1,214 14 9
334 Bolls oats for men, horses, and meal, 37s.	617 18 0
24 Bolls barley for men, 41s.	49 4 0
38 Bolls beans and peas, men and horses, 36s. 6d.	69 7 0
2 Bolls wheat, men, 60s.	6 0 0
Eight hinds, cows, summer and winter, 10s.	80 0 0
Potatoes for men, and cotters driving coals, &c.	28 0 0
Four acres tares, horses, 8l. 15s.	35 0 0
Twenty acres grass, 6l.	120 0 0
	<hr/> 1,005 9 0
	<hr/> £. 2,220 3 9
	<hr/>

The word *labour* is here meant to include all charges, except rent, seed, and interest of capital.

	196
	354
	<hr/> 550
Average of lime for two years	<hr/> 275
	<hr/>

Average price of labour for 334 acres, 6l. 13s. 6d.

N. B. In the above is charged 196l. 10s. 9d. for lime, being the prime cost at kiln, exclusive of driving; the average without lime, 6l.

In order to form a just estimate of the expences, according to the price of grain that would remunerate the farmer, and be reasonable for the consumer, I recapitulate as follows; at the same time, I remark, that 25s. for oats and beans, 30s. for barley, and 42s. for wheat, cannot remunerate, in my opinion, farmers who have lately taken farms at high rents; they must be the sufferers, and not the public.

Expences, as per ledger, for 1812.

Brought over . . .	£. 1,214	14	9
372 Bolls oats and beans,			
at 25s.	£.465	0	0
24 Bolls barley, 30s. . .	36	0	0
2 Bolls wheat, 42s. . .	4	4	0
Hinds, cows, &c. &c. . .	108	0	0
Grass and tares . . .	155	0	0
		768	4 0
Average price, per acre, 5l. 18s. 8d. .	1,982	18	9
Deducting the lime account of . .	196	10	9
		1,786	8 0
Average price will then be 5l. 7s.			

Wheat, 42s. 84s. q.

Barley, 20s. 40s.

Oats and beans, 25s. 50s.

Farm Expences for Crop 1813.

Expences, as per ledger . . .	£. 1,117	6	2
307 Bolls oats and beans for			
men and horses, 22s. . . .	337	14	0
24 Bolls barley (men) 35s. . .	42	0	0
2 Bolls wheat, 35s. . . .	3	10	0
Hinds, cows, &c. . . .	108	0	0
Grass and tares	155	0	0
		646	4 0

Average price per acre, 5l. 5s. 6d. . £1,763 10 2

Brought over 1,763 10 2
 In the above account is 354l. charged for
 lime, prime cost, at the kiln, exclusive
 of driving, which cost 151l. 14s. but all
 carted by my own carts 354 0 0

£. 1,409 10 2

Average per acre, 4l. 4s. 4d.
 Average with lime, 1812 . £. 5 18 8
 Do. . . Do. . 1813 . 5 5 6

11 4 2

Average of the 2 years £. 5 12 1

Average, deducting the lime, }
 1812 } 5 7 0
 Do. . . Do. . 1813 4 4 4

9 11 4

Average of the 2 years £. 4 15 8

William Turnbull.

South Belton, 6th July, 1814.

Farm expences for 1813, taken at the same data
 as for the year 1812, and what is supposed to
 be a remunerating price to the farmer, and a fair
 price to the consumer.

Expences, as per ledger £. 1,117 6 2

Deduct the lime account, charged as
 above 354 0 0

763 6 2

307 Bolls oats and beans for men and
 horses, 25s. 383 15 0

24 Bolls barley, 30s. 36 0 0

2 Bolls wheat, 42s. 4 4 0

Hinds, cows, &c. 108 0 0

Grass and tares for horses 155 0 0

£. 1,450 5 2

Average price on 334 acres .	4	7	5
Average price for 1812, taken at the same data .	5	7	0

9 14 5

Average of 2 years, without lime	}	4	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B.—The apparent difference of expence for the above two years is easily accounted for; some years horses require much more corn in one year than another; sometimes they are sooner put to grass in the spring; and at the back end of the year, owing to the failure of the second crop of grass, we are obliged to put them on hay and corn; and the difference arising in the two accounts taken from the ledger for 1812 and 13, chiefly arises from accounts not being in when the account is closed; and also we are obliged to buy horses in one year and not in another.

What is the capital requisite for such a farm as you possess? 5,000*l.* sterling.

What wages do you pay your labourers? When I do hire, but it is but seldom I have occasion to hire, the wages are 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; my own people generally do every thing, except what I do by piece work.

Do you find it cheaper employing men at piece work? I prefer piece work; I think it better for the labourer and better for myself.

What price of corn, under the existing charges of rent, interest of capital, and expenses of all sorts, do you think would be a fair remunerating price to the farmer? 25*s.* a boll for oats and beans; 30*s.* for barley, and two guineas for wheat.

Do you think these prices would remunerate a farmer occupying very poor land, supposing his rent to be low in proportion? Yes, I do; I think it is a fair remunerating price.

Do you think, under the present prices of grain, and the present charges of agriculture, if the same continue, that any considerable quantity of poor land will be put out of cultivation? I should think so.

Are you acquainted with any of the poorer districts? Yes, partially; we have a very poor district at a short distance from us.

What effect will the present prices of grain and the present charges of farming have upon that poor district? I should think they will not be able to go on upon their present system of improving the land; they will not be able to purchase lime, and without lime they can do nothing.

What quantity of lime do you use per acre, to give a good dressing? I use from 80 to 120 bolls of lime shells per Scotch acre; a boll is four bushels heaped.

What is the expense of the same laid down upon the land? It comes very high, from 10 to 14 guineas.

Do you only lime once during a lease of 19 years? Only once.

What do you reckon to be the value of an acre of turnips? Common turnips to be eaten on the ground by sheep, lets at 8l.; Swedish turnips 10l. or 10 guineas.

What do you reckon the value of your grass crops? 7l. an acre; at the same time I can let a few acres annually to my neighbours for 12l. for cutting grass to take off the ground.

Veneris, 15^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. *John Kendall*, called in; and examined.

What is your occupation? I am a corn in-

spector, which I have followed for the last 20 years.

What are the duties of your office ? To inspect the various cargoes of corn ; to accept them on the part of the buyer, after a purchase has been made at the corn market ; to see that the bulk agrees with the sample.

Foreign corn ? Both English and foreign.

Is your appointment under government ? No ; I am employed by the merchants.

Have you had opportunities of examining frequently cargoes of American wheat and flour ? Yes ; I believe every cargo of wheat that comes into the port of London, and mostly all the flour.

Can you state to the committee the condition in which such cargoes generally arrive, and whether they frequently come in a damaged state ; and likewise which is the more frequently damaged, cargoes of wheat or cargoes of flour ? In regard to American wheat, nineteen cargoes out of twenty arrive in good condition. The flour is frequently hot when it arrives ; it depends upon the season of the year when it is shipped : when it is hot, it turns musty or sour.

Do you mean to say, that American flour is frequently heated when it arrives ? Sometimes there is a great deal hot on board the vessel ; at other times it comes in good condition ; it depends upon the time of the year it is shipped. I have known American flour kept two years : upon the whole, flour is not often materially injured upon its voyage. When the flour has got heated and hard, and turns sour, the millers who purchase it are compelled to mix it in small quantities with large proportions of fresh flour from fresh wheat, and this renders it marketable.

Who are the purchasers, in general, of cargoes of American wheat and flour ? The millers in general are the purchasers, and they re-dress it, and in general mix it with other flour.

Taking the average of arrivals of wheat and flour, which of the two do you think generally sustains the most injury? The flour.

But is such injury of a nature to render it useless for human food? It is seldom so much injured as to be unfit for human food.

If wheat arrives out of condition, can it be improved by any means? Yes; by landing, turning and screening, it becomes in a condition so that the millers will buy it; American wheat is the thinner skinned of any, except the Dantzick.

Does American flour come now as good in quality as in former years? I think it does not, by some shillings a barrel; I mean in quality: As to fine dressing, there is an inspector to examine all the flour before it is shipped, and he marks the casks according to the quality of the flour; the best, superfine, the next best, fine; coarse flour.

How does he discover the quality of the flour in the barrels? He bores a hole with an augur, and puts an instrument which he has down the barrel, which brings out a sample of the quality of the flour, then he brands the cask according to its quality. The flour of the best quality we have from America, comes from Philadelphia and Brandyne. There is a great deal from Maryland, but that is not of so good a quality; nor is that from Baltimore.

Is not a cargo of wheat more liable to damage from wet, than a cargo of flour? In case of a vessel making water, I should consider all the wheat that is under water as totally spoiled, if it lies under water the principal part of the voyage; but if it is only a short time under water, it might be made useful.

Mr. *John Kingsford*, called in; and examined.

What is your occupation? I have been a large manufacturer of flour, and also a flour factor, I am now principally an agent to a miller.

Can you from your experience inform the committee, in what condition cargoes of wheat and cargoes of flour generally arrive from America, and which of them in general are landed in the best condition? There is a material difference in the condition of flour that comes from America, some of it comes in pretty good condition and some not in good condition; as far as my experience has gone, I think, generally, the wheat comes in better condition than the flour.

Do you remember the importations in 1806, 1807, 1809, and 1810? I very well remember the importations to have been considerable, particularly in 1807.

If wheat arrives out of condition, can it in any degree be improved? Yes; it can be materially improved by screening, machining, drying in the sun, or drying on a kiln.

If any part of the cargo has been thoroughly wetted by bilge water, is not that part totally destroyed, and the rest of the cargo materially injured? No, it is not totally destroyed; it is often the case when wheat has been thoroughly wet, to be dried on the kiln, so as to be used for human food.

Is not a cargo of wheat more liable to injury from wet, than a cargo of flour? That would depend very much upon circumstances, but I should think generally it would be.

Mr. Thomas Douglas, a corn and flour inspector, on the part of the purchasers of corn and flour in the London market, called in; and examined.

How long have you been in this situation? About fourteen years. We inspect the corn while it is on board, if the purchase is made before it is landed.

Are the importations from America chiefly in wheat or in flour? They have been considerably more in flour than in wheat.

In general are the cargoes of flour or of wheat most damaged ; which arrive in the best condition ? I have generally known the wheat to arrive in the best condition as to dryness, except its not being well cleaned from seeds, &c. ; wheat always comes in bulk from America.

When a ship takes in water upon the voyage, does that occasion much damage to the wheat ; which would it injure most, a cargo of wheat or a cargo of flour ? It would undoubtedly injure a larger quantity of the wheat than it would of the flour ; but a great quantity of that wheat so damaged would be recoverable, but any quantity of flour so damaged is irrecoverable ; flour when wetted cannot be recovered even for the use of animals of any description, but wheat may be washed and brought into a good state, by kiln-drying, &c.

Is the flour, from the closeness of its being packed, liable to sustain much injury ? It will sustain some, but the water will not penetrate far into the interior of the barrel ; it will probably get damaged an inch or an inch and a half, sometimes more and sometimes less.

Is that common ? Yes ; even the spray or bilge water will damage the casks ; and when the wood becomes wetted it communicates, and a certain portion becomes unusable at all, and the heat communicating with that, will probably render the whole barrel unfit for human use.

Does that go beyond the lower tier of the ship ? Yes, sometimes to the upper tier of the ship.

Did you ever hear of the English millers buying that damaged flour ? They do not generally, I believe ; the gentlemen I do business for do not buy such.

Upon the whole, you think it more profitable to import wheat than flour ? I think so. It sometimes happens they pack flour in green new made casks ; that will materially damage the

flour. I have known when we have had large importations, that they have been packed while the wood has been green, that communicates an unpleasant taste ; and sometimes the moisture in the wood has heated the flour inside.

Are you employed by any American houses ? No, I am not ; I am employed generally by the mealing trade in London and the vicinity of London, 20 or 30 miles round London.

But the evidence you have been giving is relating only to American wheat and American flour ? To American wheat and American flour.

Do the millers in general purchase the American flour, or is it bought by the bakers ? Since the year 1807 American flour has not been of so good quality as former importations, and much has been reshipped to Spain, Portugal, &c. The millers are the large purchasers of American flour ; but the bakers occasionally buy a few barrels at certain seasons of the year ; in the autumn, when the new wheat comes in, they buy it, because it has age, and assists the new wheat a little. I believe the bakers find it useful ; those gentlemen who do not make use of alum, prefer sound old flour, which enables them to work the new wheat much better.

Is the American wheat kiln-dried when it is exported ? What has come through my hands I am certain has not ; I think they have no occasion to kiln-dry it in America.

Do you know the fact ? I do not ; but my judgment leads me to think it is not kiln-dried ; I think I could detect it if it was : American wheat is so remarkably well harvested that I believe there is no occasion for kiln-drying it at all.

Is not American flour subject to be injured by the wevil ? In time it is subject to the worm ; the wevil is a different insect to what we call the worm ; flour must be some years old before it will be subject to the wevil or worm.

Mr. Wm. Henry Hall, a miller, called in, and examined.

What is your occupation? Within the last two years a miller, but I have been a baker forty years.

Have you been a purchaser of American flour? Yes.

Have you frequently made considerable purchases? Yes.

Of what quality have you generally found it? Sometimes we find it very good, sometimes very indifferent.

Is it more frequently good or indifferent? I found it in the year 1803 or 1804 very good, but I found it materially degenerated in the following years. When first I used American flour, I found it very good, but never considered it of quality sufficient to make bread of itself; I found it softer than the English flour. The quantity that I generally used was in the proportion of one barrel to two sacks of English flour; I found that make very good bread, but ever fearful of putting a larger proportion for fear of its proving too stale, which would occasion the bread to be acid. There is another fault, which we found particularly of later years, a vast deal of it tastes garlicky, from something that grew in the wheat; it had another taste from the casks, which are generally made of a kind of cedar wood, and that was frequently predominant in the flour, and even so far as to taste in the bread, if you used it in a large proportion. I discovered another taste in it, which upon making some very fine bread, my customers complained of it: upon examination there was in the flour millenet, a small imperceptible seed, which I understand is among their wheat, which gives it a bad taste.

What price does American flour in general bear, in proportion, to British? We calculate that we saved but about one shilling a sack in the price.

The quality then, upon the whole, must be nearly as good? We never considered it so good as the English flour by one shilling a sack.

Did you buy it in the cask as imported? Yes, and we found it sometimes very much damaged.

Then in those cases it was more than one shilling? Yes; I sometimes found myself a great loser by purchasing American flour.

Have you bought any flour imported from Canada? No; my purchases have been of flour from the states of America.

Have you generally purchased of the merchant importers? No, the factors on the corn-market are the persons I generally purchased of.

Do the bakers in general purchase of the merchant importers? I believe more frequently of the factors; the factors are the original purchasers of the merchant.

Are the factors purchasers or agents? I believe generally purchasers; they may act sometimes as agents.

When they act as agents for whom do they act? They act for the merchants then.

Is American flour much used by itself? I never understood by any person in the trade that it ever was used by itself.

Is American flour very fine? It is finely dressed, but it is not so fine of late years as it was formerly.

Lunæ, 18^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. John Inglis, a merchant in London, called in; and examined.

What trade are you principally in? In the Canada and West India trade.

Have you been a considerable importer of wheat and flour from Canada? Occasionally, but not very lately.

Have you formerly been concerned in it from Canada? I have.

Have you imported any from the United States? Not since the American war, but I did previous to it.

State the comparative advantage as to charge of freight, general condition of the article, and the quantity of wheat or flour, between importing in a manufactured or unmanufactured state? I am not much acquainted with the comparative advantage that may result to the consumer in this country, from the importation of wheat or flour from America; but in general it is preferred to be shipped in flour, from the greater safety to the ship when loaded with a cargo of flour than a cargo of corn, as well as from the advantages resulting to the manufacturer in America, he being possessed of mills of his own. Corn in bulk is considered to be attended with very great risk to the vessel in so long a voyage, the cargo, upon the vessel making water from bad weather, being apt to shift, notwithstanding every security that can be applied in stowing it in bulk; and in that case it has sometimes been known to upset the ship, and frequently to choke up the timbers, and so prevent the working of the pumps: I consider corn also more liable to heat on board than flour, if the flour is properly prepared for shipping, and properly packed, which is very well understood, both in the United States and in Canada.

Are you of opinion that the shifting of the corn in a gale of wind may occasion danger to the ship, without springing a leak or making any water? Corn is a very dangerous cargo for a long voyage.

In the event of the ship springing a leak or shipping water, would a cargo of flour or corn suffer most? A cargo of corn certainly; the corn being in bulk, will inevitably be damaged

to the extent that the ship may take in water ; but the flour being pressed very hard into the casks, will remain a very long time in water, without its penetrating into the flour to any considerable extent.

Is the flour usually so packed ? It is always packed in casks, and very hard pressed down.

Do you know of any cargoes of wheat in bags coming from America ? I have occasionally known part of a cargo being brought in bags ; but the usual way of shipping is to divide the vessel by partitions or bulk heads, in order to secure it from shifting as much as possible.

Have you considered what advantages might result from warehousing wheat in this country, on condition of its being permitted to be taken out at all times for exportation and for home consumption, when the price shall rise above what may be fixed for the protecting price for importation ? I have considered that subject very frequently, and I have thought it of so much importance in times of scarcity, that it would be an object for the legislature to be at the expence of erecting warehouses to receive corn in depôt, for the purposes of being taken out as proposed in the question, or to be sold for exportation to other countries that might be in want ; and I have particularly considered this as it respects the importation of wheat or flour from Canada, from whence it can only be imported during the summer season, and for that reason we are deprived of taking advantage of any temporary want that might be in this country, during the remaining six months of that year. I am persuaded, that if such advantages were afforded to the importers of wheat or flour, that similar benefits would be derived to the consumer here, by importations from other countries.

Are the exports from the United States now principally in wheat or in flour ? Formerly they

exported a great deal of wheat, but now almost always exclusively flour.

Do you recollect any instances of wheat and flour being exported for a bounty? Wheat and flour were so cheap during the greatest part of the American war, that it was then exported for a bounty of 5s. a quarter.

Is flour imported from America frequently or seldom damaged on the voyage? I have seldom known flour, packed as I have already described, to be damaged on the voyage.

Have you known wheat frequently or seldom damaged on the voyage? I have known it very frequently damaged, and I have often known very serious misfortunes happening to ships laden entirely with a cargo of wheat; the premiums of insurance are higher, and the insurer pays no partial or average damage or loss unless the ship is totally lost.

Must not, in that case, the merchant have a greater profit upon wheat, to induce him to import that article than to import flour? The increased risk must certainly induce him to calculate for a larger profit upon wheat, than upon flour.

Mr. Edward Ellis, a merchant, trading to Canada, called in; and examined.

Have you been a considerable importer of wheat and flour from Canada? Of late years very little wheat has come direct to England, but formerly we have been very considerable importers from the United States, both to this country and to the continent of Europe.

State the comparative advantages as to charge of freight, general condition of the article, and the quantity of wheat or flour, between importing in a manufactured or unmanufactured state? Flour is certainly less liable to damage than wheat; more cargoes of wheat, generally speaking, are damaged than arrive sound at market; flour generally comes in good condition, unless there has

been extraordinary detention on the voyage, and particularly in the summer season. I might state further, that it is almost impracticable, in a great many instances, to bring down corn in an unmanufactured state from the place of its growth in America to the place of its exportation; the reason of this arises principally from the difficulties in the communication and carriage by water in the interior. I might state further, that of late years from some parts of Upper Canada, which were a wilderness 20 years ago, the export of flour has been very great; and 30,000 barrels of flour alone have been exported from the single district of Niagara, which is about 600 miles from Quebec, the port from whence it is exported to a foreign market; that it would be impracticable to bring corn unmanufactured from Niagara to Quebec.

Do you know of any quantity of wheat coming in bags from America? Very often, and that mode is generally resorted to, to prevent the wheat from damaging and shifting in the hold; and there is difficulty in obtaining bags, as the materials of which they are made must be procured from this country.

Have you known whole cargoes come in bags? No; only partially, and there must be something under it and to dunnage it.

Is the premium of insurance upon wheat greater than upon flour? The premium is greater upon wheat packed in bulk, but I should not think it is upon wheat packed in bags; as it is reckoned the most dangerous cargo a ship can take in, consisting entirely of wheat in bulk.

As the risk to the merchant must be greater in importing wheat than importing flour, will not the merchant calculate for a greater profit upon wheat than upon flour? Except from Canada wheat is seldom exported from America, unless by positive orders, or under some particular cir-

cumstances ; and the merchant would certainly calculate a greater risk on the importation of wheat, and expect a greater profit.

Is wheat more apt to be damaged than flour ? Certainly ; because the wheat where it either heats or is damaged by salt water, the whole cargo is more or less affected by it ; whereas with flour only a small part of it next the barrel is damaged, which may be picked out and the flour re-packed with trifling loss.

Have you considered what advantages might result from the warehousing of wheat in this country, on condition of being permitted to be taken out at all times for exportation and for home consumption, when the price here shall arrive above what may be fixed for the protecting price ? I consider that, looking to the ultimate exportation of that grain, great advantage would arise to this country from the ultimate exportation of it to any market which might require it as British ships would be employed in the transport of it to those markets in preference to foreign ships going direct from from countries of its growth ; and another great advantage which we should derive from it would be, that the countries whose ports are frozen during great part of the year, could export their surplus produce to this country, with the hope of finding at some season when they might be prevented exporting direct, a market where it should be required : I consider that the greatest advantage of the warehousing system. Of course, it would be an object to this country also to be provided for its own consumption in a case of necessity, by having depôts of this nature.

Are the exports from the United States now principally in wheat or in flour ? Almost entirely in flour.

Is flour imported from America very frequently or seldom damaged on the voyage ? Seldom

damaged when in a good ship, and when the detention has not been excessive.

Who are the buyers of American flour? Principally the exporters to the West Indies and to Europe, where American flour is always much preferred to English or Irish flour, particularly in the markets of Madeira, and Spain and Portugal. Here, certainly, a prejudice does exist against American flour, and the bakers very seldom buy it; I might add, further, that American flour, except in moments of great scarcity, has ever been brought to the London market for sale. The great export of flour from America is generally on account of American growers or merchants, and principally intended for the consumption of other European markets. Ships are often ordered to touch in Great Britain for orders where to proceed, and are directed according to the knowledge of the state of the markets in this country.

Martis, 19^o die Julij 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. *Peter Giles*, again called in; and examined.

Are you of opinion, that if a system of warehousing corn in this country could be established it would be advantageous for the purpose of securing a supply to the consumer eventually, in times of scarcity? I think it would be the best plan to keep the prices steady, and to secure a supply in case it is wanted. It has been an advantageous trade to the port of Amsterdam, and I think, might be brought here, if proper warehouses and a proper system could be established. It has been the custom with the Baltic merchants to send part of their stock of corn to Amsterdam, from whence it can be exported in the winter and spring to any market

where it might be wanted, before the Baltic opened; the ports of Great Britain are more convenient for that purpose than the port of Amsterdam, as they are not so frequently obstructed by ice as the ports of Holland.

Would the establishing such warehouses tend to remedy the inconvenience to a certain extent, of those seas being frozen both in the north of Europe and in Canada, from whence we derive considerable supplies of grain and flour? I think it would; I think it would be a check on any great advance in our market on any alarm, if a considerable quantity were lying here in bonded warehouses, which might be taken out and secured for home consumption, in case the prices should rise above the protecting price.

Can you say what you think might be a reasonable fair protecting price? I think from 70s. to 80s. as averages are now taken, would be a fair protecting price.

Have you any means of knowing in the corn market what would be the effect of the resolutions of the last or present sessions respecting corn, if they had been carried into a law? I think it would have had a tendency to raise the prices.

[The following Paper was delivered by Mr. Mant.]

Estimated Expences on farming 288 customary or 192 statute acres of land, of which 160 are arable, 27 dry meadow, 5 rough pasture.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent 40s. per acre	384	0	0
Tithes .....nil.....	0	0	0
Poors rates 2s. per pound, rack rent	38	4	0
Assessed taxes	10	18	6
Highway	4	8	4
Church	4	8	4
Three carters, each 13s. per week	101	8	0
Two boys do.....6s.....do.	31	4	0
One labourer, at.....13s.....do.	33	16	0

608 7 2

	Brought forward	608	7	2
Thrashing 160 quarters wheat, at 3s. 4d. per quarter and 200 quarters barley, at 2s. 6d. per quarter.....		51	13	4
Shepherd		50	0	0
Hay-making, 30 acres, at 7s. 6d.....		11	5	0
Harvesting...40...do. wheat, at 12s.		24	0	0
Do. ....40...do. barley, at 4s. 6d.		9	0	0
Hoeing.....40...do. turnips, at 7s.		14	0	0
Thatching		3	0	0
Molecatching		1	0	0
Tradesmen's bills.....		40	0	0
Weeding 2 acres.....		4	0	0
Seed wheat 15 do. at 76s.		57	0	0
Barley .....20 do. at 38s.		38	0	0
Seeds for 30 acres		12	0	0
Casualties on live stock valued at 600l. at 5 per cent.		30	0	0
Corn for ewes and lambs, 50 quarters oats, at 24s.		60	0	0
Corn for three horses, 30 quarters, at 24s....	}	36	0	0
Eight oxen.....				
Extrala labour in the harvest, two men 30 days, each 5s.....		15	0	0
Cost of 250 ewes, at 32s.....		400	0	0
Interest on capital of 2,400l. at 5 per cent....		120	0	0
		<u>£. 1,584</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Estimated Produce :	£.	s.	d.
Wheat 40 acres, at 4 qrs. per acre, 160 qrs. at 72s.	576	0	0
Barley 40 acres, at 5 qrs. per acre, 200 qrs. at 36s.	360	0	0
Ewes 250, fatted, 8 st. each, at 5s. is at 40s. per ewe.....	500	0	0
Lambs 250, fatted, 5 st. each, at 6s. is at 30s. per lamb.	375	0	0
Oxen four, each 100 st. at 2s. per st. profit...	40	0	0
Cows two, (calves and butter).....	20	0	0
Wool 250 fleeces, 3lbs. each, at 4s. 6d.	56	5	0
Hay expended on the premises	0	0	0
	<u>£. 1,927</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

FARM:

Dr.

To amount brought forward, being the			
total annual Expence.....	£. 1,584	5	6
Profit.....	342	19	6
	<hr/>		
	£. 1,927	5	0
	<hr/>		

Cr.

By amount brought forward, being the			
total annual produce.....	£. 1,927	5	0
	<hr/>		

This calculation is founded on the presumed basis of 72s. per quarter, being an established price for wheat, and on the four-course husbandry. A few remarks on the advantages of this system over that of the three-course, much practised still in this neighbourhood, are humbly endeavoured to be elucidated by the following statement:

On the four-course principle, it is necessary to plough

4 times for turnips.
1 dittobarley.
0 seeds.
1 wheat.

—
6 ploughings in four years.
—

On the three-course principle, it is necessary to plough

3 times for wheat.
3 dittobarley.
0 seeds.

—
6 ploughings in three years.
—

In the former, the farmer, by ploughing once only for barley, is soon at leisure to attend to the preparation of one-fourth of his land for a turnip crop, which not requiring to be comple

till July, he has a regular series of occupation during the spring and summer ; on the latter, one-third of the entire farm intended to be sown with barley, must be prepared at the latest by May-day. Experience indeed sanctions the opinion, that the seed ought to be deposited in the month of April, as the more certain mode of obtaining a crop ; from which time there is little employ for the cattle till harvest, unless the clover crop be sacrificed for the sake of fallowing the peas for the ensuing wheat season. On the four-course system, the farmer, by pasturing his sheep on the clover, and by manure formed from the produce of the preceding crop, dresses the whole of his land for wheat ; whilst on the three-course husbandry he is obliged to purchase dressings at a heavy expence, or to sow part of the wheat without manure. On the four-course plan, the division of labour is so equalized that the cattle are constantly employed except in the early period of harvest, when manual labour is so important that they may remain inactive without prejudice to the farmer, who has the means of advantageous employ for the carters in the fields till the corn is ready for the barn ; the quantity of corn required to seed the ground is one-fourth less, the labour is diminished in the same ratio, and the produce increased. Reluctance in submitting my own, till sanctioned by the opinion of an intelligent neighbour, will, I trust, plead my excuse for not having earlier carried into effect the instructions of the honourable committee.

C. MANT.

Mercurii, 20^o die Julij, 1814.

Patrick Milne, Esq. in the chair

Samuel Scott, Esq. a member of the committee ;
again examined.

What disadvantage is at present experienced with respect to the home supply of corn, from the present warehousing system, in the event of scarcity? Corn that has been landed under the king's lock, is subject to an extra duty when taken out for home consumption.

What is your opinion with respect to any check or embarrassment occasioned by that system? The effect is to check the supply for the consumption of the country in times of scarcity; and also checks the transit trade in corn; and also has a tendency to check this country becoming a deposit for foreign grain, with a view to other markets in Europe, as well as to this of Great Britain.

You are then of opinion, that if a free warehousing system should be established, it would tend to keep the prices of corn in this country steady, and to afford a more ready supply for the consumption, in times of scarcity? I think it would be beneficial, by encouraging the merchants abroad to deposit their grain in this country.

You said, on your former examination, that you thought that wheat of fine and good quality could not be afforded by the grower, under 80s.; supposing the average at 72s. or 75s. what would be the value of fine corn? From 80s. to 85s.

If the protecting price had been fixed from 85s. to 90s. would that have had the effect of raising the price of corn? I am of opinion it would have advanced it considerably.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Quarters of MALT exported from Great Britain, during the Twenty Years ended on the 5th April last Year.

YEARS Ending				Number of Quarters of MALT, Exported from Great Britain.			
				Quarters.			
5th of January	-	1794	- -	- - -	-	1,933.	
-	-	1795	- -	- - -	-	6,473.	
-	-	1796	- -	- - -	-	4,627.	
-	-	1797	- -	- - -	-	5,929.	
-	-	1798	- -	- - -	-	7,870.	
-	-	1799	- -	- - -	-	12,220.	
-	-	1800	- -	- - -	-	16,485.	
-	-	1801	- -	- - -	-	2,415.	
-	-	1802	- -	- - -	-	2,111.	
-	-	1803	- -	- - -	-	3,148.	
-	-	1804	- -	- - -	-	11,032.	
-	-	1805	- -	- - -	-	12,747.	
-	-	1806	- -	- - -	-	6,902.	
-	-	1807	- -	- - -	-	6,805.	
-	-	1808	- -	- - -	-	7,202.	
-	-	1809	- -	- - -	-	7,493.	
-	-	1810	- -	- - -	-	5,830.	
-	-	1811	- -	- - -	-	8,218.	
-	-	1812	- -	- - -	-	10,982.	
-	-	1813	- -	- - -	-	9,562.	
-	-	1814*	- -	- - -	-		

* *Note.*—In consequence of the destruction (by Fire) of the various Documents and Records that were deposited in the Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, no Return can be made of the Quantity of Malt exported in the Twenty Years ending the 5th of April last; the Account is therefore submitted for Twenty Years ending the 5th of January 1813; and as the whole of the Documents for the Port of London for the Year ending 5th January 1814, were lost at the time of the Fire, there are no means of ascertaining the Quantity of Malt exported from London in that year, but Orders have been sent to the Officers at the Out Ports to furnish Duplicates of their Accounts (as far as they are concerned,) which Accounts, when received, will be laid before the Committee.

The Quantity of Malt exported from Great Britain, in the Quarter ending 5th of April of the present Year, was 10,867 Quarters.

Custom House, London, }
6th July 1814. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Genl.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of all WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, shipped and landed Coastwise from and to the several Ports of Great Britain, for One Year, ended Michaelmas 1813 :—England and Wales.

PORTS.	Shipped :			Landed Coastwise :		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.
Aberdovy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aberistwith ...	74	—	1,338	—	—	1
Aldbrough	10,146	18,499	1,068	411	410	76
Aldmouth ...	11,761	135	32,370	8	92	—
Arundel	2,760	390	193	—	—	895
Barnstable ...	1,085	1,815	3,329	2	6	—
Baumaris ...	11,710	1,628	27,093	98	1,016	417
Berwick	30,875	11,788	45,486	104 } 19 Sks. }	1,292	143
Biddeford ...	31	471	9,821	—	—	—
Blakeney	1,500	18,097	—	—	—	—
Blythnoek ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	60,591	800	273,993	9,159	21,234	2,265
Bridgwater ...	1,062	1,114	379	1,731	133 } 425 Brls. }	1,953
Bridlington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	11,683	716	4,708	28,332	26,912	81,854
Cardiff	424	244	665	346	1,161	300
Cardigan	246	435	13,267	5	—	—
Carlisle	2,361	885	1,786	60	79	—
Carmarthen...	262	800	57,080	49	357	87
Chapp-tow ...	18,788	12,820	826	297	33	306
Chester	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chichester ...	5,400	1,038	1,020	—	100	5,511
Colchester ...	18,086	9,581	2,547	3,293	907	3,859
Cowes	690	480	517	6,216	1,816	2,531
Dartmouth ...	1,379	794	—	681	386	1,473
Deal	90 Sacks	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	214	209	1,112	12,031	230 } 53 Sacks }	3,240
Exeter	200	—	11,076	656	480	1,983
Falmouth ...	20	529	22	—	200 } 1 Bag. }	4
Faversham ...	26,614	4,538	3,062	14,641	3,787	14,456
Powey	1,283	2,522	1,855	—	7	—
Gloucester ...	1,401	1,075	4	2,971	454	5,355

continued,

PORTS.	Shipped:			Landed Coastwise:		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.
Grimsby	3,029	2,469	9,575	33	398	224
Gweek	89	77	3,044	—	—	—
Hartlepool ...	65	—	—	—	—	—
Harwich	23,141	5,041	2,422	525	1 400	1,346
Hull	11,557	3,940	42,307	24,824	172,882	15,676
Ilfracombe ...	30	—	1,254	—	175	—
Ipswich	20,343	19,725	2,418	—	142	5 864
Lancaster.....	22	721	—	160	225	1 202
Liverpool.....	2,493	5,283	6,091	24,850	15,133	47,247
Llanelly	—	15	996	50	407	20
London	68,986	13,732	44,649	286,235	119,686	579,536
Looe	764	1,450	1,067	—	—	—
Lyme	—	—	217	481	—	5
Lynn	36,834	82,504	2,383	6,709	3,358	4,720
Maldon	9,105	1,066	1,499	1,655	—	235
Milford	679	1,914	525	5	390	—
Minehead ...	202	1,109	550	—	51	43
Newcastle ...	9 632	2,839	10,928	9,560	19,026	2 826
Newhaven ...	2,424	1,105	2,271	2,431	—	1,027
Newport	65	132	1,139	332	60	125
Padstow	4,742	4,431	5,323	—	—	—
Pembroke ...	6,120	1,346	14,985	241	234	300
Penryn.....	3	—	5	227	1,565	—
Penzance....	—	—	28	—	—	—
Plymouth.....	594	868	6,108	12,315	6,091	1,886
Poole	340	700	1,036	2,120	411	846
Portsmouth ...	2,703	1,666	3,140	28,540	8,354	25,918
Poultou	287	5 Cwt.	2,524	610	292	4,755
Preston	14	—	—	1,599	2 144	7,432
Rochester.	7,039	1,749	2,708	15 914	2,499	9,824
Rye	2,494	785	3,321	34	298	1 209
St. Ives	—	86	—	143	571	147
Sandwich	4,040	5,315	612	6,822	879	4,965
Scarbro'	—	162	4,240	—	452	—
Scilly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreham ...	5,996	890	265	—	—	2,435
Southampton..	2,380	3,942	6,527	7,064	958	4,127
Southwold ...	11 857	8,276	515	78	—	15
Stockton	8,564	150	27,159	56	870	980
Sunderland ...	54	—	—	1,444	5,512	560
Swausea	332	559	812	421	2,602	470
				400 Irish. }	506 Barrels. }	

continued,

PORTS.	Shipped :			Landed Coastwise :		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>
Truro	59	420	- -	23	435	624
Wells	10,671	45,837	985	- -	- -	2,138
Weymouth ...	552	- -	615	2,275	233	6,390
Whitby	52	- -	10,086	802	1,297	-
Whitehaven...	580	2,239	2,305	476	1,669	788
		8 Tons.				
Wisbeach.....	16,593	28	15,039	459	381	1,088
Woodbridge...	28,843	17,267	3,315	730	152	6,083
Yarmouth ...	33,785	148,656	4,672	1,414	561	3,418
TOTAL ...	558,603	479,897	744,277	523,036	432,881	873,203
	90 Sacks,	3 Tns. 5 Cwt.		400 Irish,	931 Barrels,	3,074 Bls.
				19 Sacks.	69 Sacks.	5 Sacks.
					535 Tons.	

WM. DOWDING,

Receiver of Corn Returns,

London, 9 July 1814.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

An ACCOUNT of all WHEAT, BARLEY and OATS, shipped and landed Coastwise from and to the several Ports of Great Britain, for One Year, ended Michaelmas 1813 :—for Scotland.

PORTS.	Shipped :			Landed Coastwise :		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.
Aberdeen	173	742 } 21 Cwt. }	6,932	3,958	2,226 } 10 Bags. }	2,622
Air	2,240	19 } 34 Cwt. }	55	50 } 1 S. 170 B. }	9	1,022
Alloa	1,515	21	52	847	4,175	4,631 } 344 B. }
Anstruther ...	9,699	6,301	1,280	38	14	23
Banff	595	2,457 } 5 T. 16 C. }	7,442	141	3 C. hull'd.	353
Borrowstoness	237	1,608	2,695	868	2,209	4,749 } 140 B. }
Campbletown	80 Bolls.	- - -	100 Bolls.	- -	64	1 } 16 B. }
Dumfries	4,327	8,552 } 13 T. 11 C. }	48,250	- -	298 } 30 Cwt. }	279
Dunbar	7,804	2,794	7,354	468	- -	1,538
Dundee	8,403	11,827	7,726	573	98	1,318
Fort William .	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	23
Glasgow	1,530	1,249	5,742	24,135	2,180	19,947
Grangemouth.	293	1,050	8,638	21,879	13,014	8,935
Greenock	- -	101	2,228	828	1,371	2,547
Inverness	18,749	265	1,711	189 } 1 T. 17 C. }	4,871	1,919
Inverkeithing	330	180	187	47	97 } 15 T 16½ C }	178
Irvine	723	2	210	79	288	7,150
Islemartin ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkaldy	4,735	1,511	1,361	291	313 } 1 Ton. }	171
Kircudbright..	4,362	504 } 2 T. 15 C. }	7,617	- -	- - -	489
Kirkwall	- -	- - -	- -	- -	106 } 3 T. 8 C. }	510
Leith	23,560	2,897	6,262	31,009	23,117	20,343

continued,

PORTS.	Shipped :			Landed Coastwise :		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.
Lerwick	- - -	- - -	33	- - -	543 } 54½ Cwt. }	260
Montr se	4,468	14,287	7,017	- - -	194	1
Oban	- - -	- - -	- - -	7	10	110
Perth	719	786	1,535	- - -	2 Tons.	-
Port Glasgow.	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	26½ Tons.	75
Port Patrick...	- - -	28	220	- - -	- - -	220
Preston Pans..	2,079	2,049	4,251	- - -	278	115
Rothsay	204	10	18	6	41	1,529
Stranraer	2,318	179	21,139	4	5	3
Stornoway ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurso	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobermory ...	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	-
Wigton.....	6,878	1,104 } 28 T. 2½ C. bull'd. }	13,954	- - -	2 Bolls.	3
TOTAL.....	105,941 80 Bolls.	60,523 49 Tons.	163,909 100 Bolls.	85,467 170 Bolls. 37 Cwt.	55,524 10 Bags 122 Cwt. 47½ Tons 2 Bolls.	81,064 500 Bolls.

WM. DOWDING,

Receiver of Corn Returns.

London, 9th July 1814.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Quarters of MALT, on which any Duty of Excise has been collected in England, for the Twenty Years ended on the 5th of April last; specifying the Total Quantity, and the Rate of Duty per Quarter in each Year.

		Number of Quarters.	
Years ending 23d June -	1795 -	3,086,695	} <i>s. d.</i> At 10. 6. per quarter.
	1796 -	3,517,751	
	1797 -	3,865,427	
	1798 -	3,370,431	
	1799 -	3,968,955	
Years ending 25th March	1800 -	2,271,410	} <i>s. d.</i> At 18. 8. per quarter.
	1801 -	2,388,199	
	1802 -	3,308,420	
	1803 -	3,515,879	
	1804 -	3,261,866	} An additional Duty of 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per quarter com- menced 1 May 1802. <i>£. s. d.</i> At 1 <i>l.</i> 14. 8. per quarter. A further additional Duty of 16 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per quarter com- menced 5 July 1803.
	1805 -	2,848,098	
	1806 -	3,123,160	
	1807 -	3,345,610	
	1808 -	2,951,768	
	1809 -	2,696,857	
	1810 -	2,950,076	
	1811 -	3,309,067	
	1812 -	2,847,044	
	1813 -	2,297,480	
	1814 -	3,041,301	

The Malt accounts being made up only to the 23d June, previous to the year 1800, the first five years of this Account are rendered according'y. The last fifteen years are to the 25th March, being the nearest to the 5th April the Accounts can be made up.

Excise Office, London, }
5th July 1814. }

D. LANGTON.
Genl Accompt.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all sorts, Meal, Flour, distinguishing IRELAND from FOREIGN PARTS; and also the Quantity of each year in Value.

IMPORTED FROM IRELAND.

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1792	5,446	-	1,847	-	-	-	483,931	116,039
1793	4,285	-	3,312	-	-	-	269,465	36,250
1794	17,198	-	1,847	-	-	-	361,653	26,646
1795	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	335,920	30,304
1796	-	-	879	-	-	-	280,416	95,881
1797	12,268	-	587	-	-	-	289,253	71,304
1798	49,780	-	3,787	-	-	-	310,579	81,651
1799	151	-	1,563	-	-	-	324,857	54,135
1800	78	-	-	-	-	-	640	2,782
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	14
1802	7,116	-	1,655	-	-	2,303	275,088	105,040
1803	12,879	-	1,653	-	-	25	230,017	55,695
1804	2,521	-	3,060	-	-	-	198,758	64,845
1805	15,656	-	2,009	-	-	-	186,144	26,969
1806	3,327	-	2,361	-	-	-	326,814	47,558
1807	19,059	104	3,768	-	-	-	307,957	31,702
1808	27,465	1,309	2,065	-	-	-	436,854	67,587
1809	14,537	-	2,669	-	-	-	782,622	64,899
1810	8,198	421	3,541	-	-	-	417,697	41,531
1811	2,031	-	3,999	-	-	-	207,255	23,080
1812	34,658	630	4,857	-	-	-	303,555	54,786

APPENDIX, No. 5.

and Rice, IMPORTED into Great Britain, from 1792 to 1812, both inclusive; each Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and the Total Import

IMPORTED FROM IRELAND.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	2s.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	9	491	-	1,270	-	492,994	116,039	-	598,370
1793	-	30	-	13,974	2,080	291,066	38,930	-	391,460
1794	-	414	-	8,551	2,121	389,663	28,767	-	495,004
1795	-	-	-	13,408	3,796	351,312	54,100	-	526,803
1796	-	-	-	-	11	281,295	95,892	-	470,628
1797	-	-	-	36,489	14,257	358,597	85,561	-	44,934
1798	51	-	-	16,667	2,864	380,864	84,515	-	549,548
1799	-	-	-	14,773	1,898	341,544	56,033	-	600,910
1800	-	-	-	131	2,164	819	4,946	-	13,785
1801	-	-	-	-	1,834	366	1,848	-	3,804
1802	113	282	-	86,939	79,032	373,496	184,072	-	89,507
1803	611	752	-	48,928	45,638	295,055	101,333	-	525,860
1804	1,078	206	-	65,890	14,635	271,513	79,480	-	564,321
1805	1,634	235	-	78,692	18,884	284,370	45,853	-	721,304
1806	1,388	330	-	91,343	38,918	425,563	86,476	-	925,182
1807	1,390	85	-	38,784	7,487	371,043	39,293	-	687,996
1808	75	447	-	39,436	2,234	506,342	71,130	-	1,091,719
1809	38	401	-	57,680	10,301	857,947	75,900	-	1,732,155
1810	216	10	-	82,280	30,790	511,942	72,742	-	1,205,511
1811	40	-	-	93,062	36,444	306,397	59,524	-	836,926
1812	51	177	-	97,195	67,603	440,473	123,019	-	1,641,583

APPENDIX, No. 5, continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour, distinguishing IRELAND from FOREIGN PARTS; and also the Quantity of each Year in Value.

IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Years.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.
1792	113,080	-	36,605	5,677	-	-	450,976	-
1793	142,884	-	26,408	2	-	-	429,994	-
1794	111,370	-	88,396	1,600	-	-	484,370	-
1795	18,070	-	13,823	20,586	-	-	105,168	8
1796	40,033	-	34,327	22,410	20,651	-	459,932	15
1797	51,930	-	16,807	107	14	-	274,490	2
1798	66,705	-	8,540	21	-	-	411,456	-
1799	19,387	-	3,237	2	-	-	170,233	-
1800	130,898	-	11,796	8,436	9,471	-	542,603	7
1801	113,966	-	16,246	44,472	113,141	-	582,628	63
1802	8,136	-	4,338	757	15,513	-	241,848	-
1803	1,148	-	85	669	146	-	254,799	14
1804	9,074	2	8,868	242	8	-	500,369	2
1805	27,645	-	8,727	16	27	-	275,105	-
1806	2,058	-	1,045	108	18	-	183,428	-
1807	2,043	-	9,997	1,062	4	-	426,032	-
1808	4,601	216	8,674	4,307	5	1,228	34,630	73
1809	13,341	31	27,297	1,262	-	533	296,911	861
1810	17,953	153	11,685	36	3	893	115,916	3
1811	39,900	778	357	13	12	1,493	11,446	410
1812	40,375	103	16	17	-	356	14,826	445

APPENDIX, No. 5, continued.

and Rice, IMPORTED into Great Britain, from 1792 to 1812, both inclusive; each Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and the Total Import

IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS.	PEAS.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	4,793	12,536	-	18,931	7,757	642,598	7,757	234,025	856,095
1793	18,553	55,564	-	415,376	211,588	1,088,781	211,588	193,680	2,021,993
1794	40,368	24,058	3,705	316,086	9,308	1,066,248	13,013	86,576	1,768,811
1795	20,263	11,507	37,595	274,522	86,726	463,939	124,329	145,500	1,461,622
1796	32,711	150,583	11,611	830,381	205,855	1,570,377	238,132	407,048	4,487,116
1797	17,818	8,258	-	420,414	2,769	789,824	2,785	118,241	1,455,722
1798	21,632	6,925	-	378,740	1,734	894,019	1,734	203,447	1,569,757
1799	8,750	22,051	2,650	430,274	61,584	653,934	64,234	93,570	1,765,840
1800	26,796	138,713	22,025	1,174,523	312,367	2,037,765	343,870	515,649	8,755,995
1801	44,218	99,847	177,494	1,186,237	833,016	2,087,614	1,123,714	310,609	10,149,098
1802	10,558	14,889	1,162	470,698	236,061	751,004	252,736	432,300	2,155,794
1803	23,381	3,347	-	224,055	309,409	507,484	309,569	113,999	1,164,592
1804	18,570	2,438	-	386,194	17,060	925,755	17,072	60,402	1,855,333
1805	8,583	24,032	-	821,164	54,539	1,165,272	54,566	78,925	3,754,831
1806	171	683	2	136,763	248,907	324,256	248,927	147,722	1,106,540
1807	4,680	7,309	-	215,776	504,209	667,899	504,213	97,733	1,878,521
1808	12,807	4,724	3	35,780	19,642	106,751	19,939	46,639	336,460
1809	33,071	13,047	541	245,774	497,314	631,236	498,747	356,218	2,705,496
1810	12,053	90,116	3,206	1,304,577	472,633	1,553,229	475,978	272,370	7,077,865
1811	4,994	27,765	166	179,645	31,215	265,613	32,581	124,802	1,092,804
1812	661	71,771	3,296	115,811	49,194	243,833	53,038	78,862	1,213,850

Custom House,
London, 17th March 1813.

WM. IRVING,
Inspector Gen. of Imports and Exports.

An ACCOUNT of the Average Prices of BRITISH CORN per Quarter, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Averdupois, in *England and Wales*; from 1792 to 1812, both inclusive.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Oatmeal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1792	42. 11.	30. 8.	26. 9.	17. 10.	31. 7.	32. 8.	33. 0.
3	48. 11.	35. 11.	31. 9.	21. 3.	37. 8.	38. 4.	38. 11.
4	51. 8.	37. 9.	32. 10.	22. 0.	42. 6.	46. 8.	38. 1.
5	74. 2.	48. 5.	37. 8.	24. 9.	46. 8.	53. 4.	43. 6.
6	77. 1.	47. 0.	35. 7.	21. 9.	38. 10.	43. 6.	42. 9.
7	53. 1.	31. 11.	27. 9.	16. 9.	27. 6.	33. 5.	33. 10.
8	50. 3.	30. 11.	29. 1.	19. 10.	30. 1.	33. 11.	36. 8.
9	67. 6.	43. 9.	36. 0.	27. 7.	44. 7.	45. 2.	45. 0.
1800	113. 7.	76. 11.	60. 0.	39. 10.	69. 3.	67. 5.	72. 1.
1	118. 3.	79. 9.	67. 9.	36. 6.	62. 8.	67. 8.	70. 0.
2	67. 5.	43. 3.	33. 1.	20. 7.	36. 4.	39. 6.	37. 3.
3	56. 6.	36. 11.	24. 10.	21. 3.	34. 8.	38. 6.	38. 7.
4	60. 1.	37. 1.	30. 4.	23. 9.	38. 7.	40. 10.	40. 8.
5	87. 10.	54. 4.	44. 8.	28. 0.	47. 5.	48. 4.	43. 8.
6	79. 0.	47. 4.	38. 6.	25. 8.	43. 9.	43. 6.	44. 2.
7	73. 3.	47. 6.	38. 4.	28. 1.	47. 3.	55. 11.	44. 3.
8	79. 0.	52. 4.	42. 1.	33. 8.	60. 8.	7. 7.	48. 9.
9	95. 7.	60. 9.	47. 3.	32. 8.	60. 9.	60. 2.	51. 4.
1810	106. 2.	59. 0.	47. 11.	29. 4.	53. 7.	55. 9.	51. 11.
11	94. 6.	49. 11.	41. 10.	27. 11.	47. 10.	51. 6.	48. 6.
12	125. 5.	75. 11.	66. 6.	44. 0.	72. 8.	73. 7.	49. 8.

JNO. JAS. CATHERWOOD,
Receiver of Corn Returns.

Excise Office,
17th March 1813.

APPENDIX, No. 5, *continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour,
distinguishing the Quantity of each Species, the Price of the Year

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1792	29,110	-	11,656	-	-	20,021	23,940	2,195
1793	1,529	-	9,771	-	-	1,933	16,237	3,728
1794	2,964	-	7,520	1,448	-	6,473	13,388	4,196
1795	1,789	-	3,235	465	-	4,627	5,420	2,274
1796	7,204	-	8,613	3,289	-	5,929	10,072	3,093
1797	5,253	-	8,486	6,419	5,711	7,870	18,869	4,502
1798	2,856	-	16,092	580	23	12,220	23,600	5,748
1799	24,901	-	9,508	500	-	16,485	17,633	6,590
1800	3,393	-	7,146	-	-	2,415	9,505	3,951
1801	1,614	-	5,476	378	1,988	2,111	12,278	4,774
1802	4,727	-	6,792	1,328	400	3,148	15,482	3,300
1803	32,756	-	4,885	-	-	11,032	14,047	3,907
1804	115,102	2,125	5,918	58	-	12,747	17,168	3,098
1805	6,555	-	5,490	-	-	6,902	14,000	3,720
1806	16,820	-	6,734	-	-	6,805	27,764	12,938
1807	6,360	-	7,374	-	-	7,202	22,702	13,619
1808	2,936	1,207	6,519	210	-	7,493	21,260	9,480
1809	5,061	30	2,827	-	-	5,830	16,085	7,576
1810	11,348	83	2,804	-	-	8,218	19,199	9,651
1811	53,246	156	2,175	-	-	10,982	40,047	7,260
1812	53,205	100	1,956	-	-	9,562	21,398	14,229

APPENDIX, No. 5, continued.

and Rice, EXPORTED from *Great Britain* from 1792 to 1812 inclusive; being the real Value, and the total Export of each Year in Value.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantities Exported.			Total Value at the Average Market Prices.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	-	16,151	-	250,982	172,534	357,489	174,729	174,959	1,063,753
1793	-	512	-	44,866	112,012	79,430	115,740	96,172	361,053
1794	-	1,919	-	116,273	135,713	153,265	139,909	79,336	579,487
1795	-	1,315	603	677	63,567	17,643	66,444	25,809	149,393
1796	-	122	-	677	84,008	38,018	87,101	76,692	266,171
1797	-	108	1,436	23,076	110,071	72,916	121,720	69,730	310,909
1798	-	680	-	22,138	131,757	81,581	137,528	73,532	344,340
1799	-	40	396	16,960	78,409	88,338	85,395	44,626	365,607
1800	-	37	1,448	7,866	49,515	32,184	54,914	6,422	234,578
1801	-	25	6,926	5,227	81,126	28,617	94,814	20,947	297,094
1802	-	6,484	-	104,414	157,113	144,745	160,813	210,899	807,060
1803	-	1,030	-	47,630	101,326	114,006	105,233	57,163	293,560
1804	-	3,798	-	30,229	114,956	188,019	120,179	50,992	536,092
1805	-	3,808	-	54,243	82,994	94,884	86,714	41,734	505,102
1806	-	4,020	-	4,716	86,973	71,541	99,911	49,371	337,222
1807	-	956	-	2,634	76,058	49,553	89,677	30,810	259,892
1808	-	3,907	300	8,495	241,752	54,376	252,739	15,359	484,231
1809	-	708	13	4,866	92,442	37,987	100,061	28,738	298,669
1810	-	8,155	2,944	61,488	50,040	114,271	62,718	139,054	716,923
1811	-	35,235	1,091	73,249	85,806	218,537	94,313	83,698	893,469
1812	-	21,400	1,548	27,091	67,318	137,530	83,195	32,141	760,130

Custom House, }
 London, 17th March 1813. }
 WILLIAM IRVING,
 Inspector Gen. of Imports & Exports.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, imported into distinguishing the Places from whence imported, and the different kinds of under Licence or otherwise.

COUNTRIES from whence imported.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.
	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1803.						
Denmark and Norway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	425	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland .....	..	..	85	..	..	..
Flanders and France	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America.....	..	..	..	..	130	..
British North American Colonies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts	723	..	..	669	16	..
TOTAL	1,148	..	85	669	146	..
1804.						
Denmark and Norway.....	50	..	200	..	..	..
Russia	577	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia	6,184	..	6,821	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	896	..	1,629	..	..	..
Holland	700	..	121	..	..	..
Flanders and France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America.....	..	..	..	90	6	..
British North American Colonies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts	667	2	97	152	2	..
TOTAL	9,074	2	8,868	242	8	..
1805.						
Denmark and Norway.....	1,039	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	1,332	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	4,520	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia	10,123	..	5,406	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	7,250	..	1,869	..	..	..
Holland	3,004	..	1,345	..	..	..
Flanders and France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America.....	..	..	..	15	26	..
British North American Colonies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts	377	..	107	1	1	..
TOTAL	27,646	..	8,727	16	27	..

- APPENDIX, No. 6.

Great Britain from Foreign Countries, for Ten Years, ending 5th January 1813;
Grain, Meal, and Flour; and also distinguishing each Year, and whether imported

Oats.	Oat-meal.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.	
							Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.
8,619	8,619	—
601	14	..	875	..	14,535	8	16,436	22
..	..	540	..	..	..	..	540	—
4,549	..	21,205	2,472	..	142,774	..	171,000	4
158,328	..	1,332	..	..	1,487	..	161,147	—
80,974	..	172	..	..	526	..	81,757	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	22,995	301,474	22,995	301,604
..	41,412	6,417	41,412	6,417
1,728	..	132	..	..	326	1,510	3,578	1,526
254,799	14	23,381	3,347	..	224,055	309,409	507,484	509,569
26,538	..	93	..	..	4,148	..	31,029	—
470	..	60	..	..	7,097	40	8,204	40
15,904	..	2,574	126	..	1,326	..	19,930	—
184,529	..	12,387	698	..	320,745	..	531,364	—
128,562	..	2,862	..	..	4,860	..	138,809	—
143,753	..	541	..	..	25,862	..	170,977	—
156	156	—
..	14,907	90	14,913
..	21,156	201	21,156	201
457	2	53	1,614	..	1,000	1,912	4,040	1,918
500,369	2	18,570	2,438	..	386,194	17,060	925,755	17,072
13,755	..	57	2,314	..	55,671	..	52,836	—
..	17,638	..	154,904	..	173,874	—
2,282	..	247	..	..	18,810	..	25,859	—
117,462	..	7,889	2,097	..	559,628	..	702,605	—
81,953	..	262	1,983	..	32,828	..	126,145	—
58,504	..	27	..	..	9,637	..	72,517	—
..	532	5,452	532	5,452
..	12	47,044	27	47,070
..	2,242	30	2,242	30
1,149	..	101	..	..	6,900	2,013	8,635	2,014
275,105	..	8,583	24,032	..	821,164	54,539	1,165,272	54,566

APPENDIX, No. 6.—Quantities of Grain, Meal, and Flour,

COUNTRIES from whence Imported.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.
	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1806.						
Denmark and Norway.....	190	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	183	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland and Prussia	685	..	442	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland .....	..	..	602	..	..	..
Holland .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Flanders and France	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	..	108	14	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	..	3	..
Other Parts.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL.....	2,058	..	1,045	108	18	..
1807.						
Denmark and Norway.....	418	..	1,834	..	..	..
Russia	201	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia.....	..	..	655	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	2,151	..	3,465	..	..	..
Holland	109	..	2,368	..	..	..
Flanders and France	78	..	1,412	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	..	737	4	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	301	..	..
Other Parts	86	..	263	24	..	..
TOTAL.....	3,043	..	9,997	1,062	4	..
1808.						
Denmark and Norway.....	1,732	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany and Heligoland	628	..	3,222	..	..	..
Holland .....	..	..	2,053	..	..	..
Flanders and France	260	..	689	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	..	203	3	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	6	..	..
Other Parts	1,979	216	2,710	4,098	2	1,228
TOTAL.....	4,601	216	8,674	4,307	5	1,228
1809.						
Denmark and Norway.....	155	..	..	..	..	..
Russia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	7,258	..	15,804	..	..	..
Holland	1,212	..	10,881	..	..	..
Flanders and France .....	..	..	27	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	135	362	..	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts	4,716	31	450	900	..	533
TOTAL.....	13,341	31	27,297	1,262	..	533

imported into Great Britain from Foreign Countries—continued.

Oats.	Oat-meal.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.	
							Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.
8,708	1,386	..	10,284	—
..	499	..	56,731	7	57,413	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37,368	..	20	..	..	51,524	..	90,039	—
107,974	..	5	..	..	..	..	108,581	—
29,148	..	35	..	2	764	1	29,948	3
..	1,784	7	2,784	7
..	..	30	..	..	8,987	243,587	9,125	243,601
..	9,788	44	9,788	47
230	..	81	134	..	5,799	5,261	6,294	5,262
183,428	..	171	683	2	136,763	248,907	324,256	248,927
61,070	..	300	..	..	10,425	..	74,047	—
2	..	4	266	..	5,709	7	6,182	7
..	..	111	..	..	..	..	111	—
10,750	..	20	..	..	11,465	..	22,890	—
130,356	..	2,157	..	..	3,376	109	141,505	109
222,249	..	1,374	8	..	11,415	..	237,523	—
96	..	54	2,816	..	27,069	2,059	31,525	2,059
..	..	414	..	..	103,596	493,910	109,747	493,914
..	..	134	..	..	25,267	6,970	25,702	6,970
1,509	..	112	4,219	..	12,454	1,154	18,667	1,154
426,032	..	4,680	7,309	..	215,776	504,209	667,809	504,213
1	3	..	64	..	1,800	—
..	..	3,112	250	..	548	4	3,912	4
..	..	195	..	..	..	..	195	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21,971	..	1,692	..	..	2,150	302	29,663	302
11,170	..	3,860	..	..	1,051	1	18,134	1
109	..	661	..	..	2,870	8	4,589	8
..	..	167	..	..	8,925	13,691	9,295	13,694
..	..	3,010	1	..	17,411	3,772	20,428	3,772
1,379	73	110	4,470	3	2,761	1,864	18,735	2,158
34,630	73	12,807	4,724	3	35,780	19,642	106,751	19,939
387	..	91	..	..	3,846	..	9,479	—
..	..	10,113	400	528	3,438	..	13,951	528
..	..	746	369	..	780	..	1,895	—
..	..	488	..	..	1,527	..	2,015	—
101,652	..	5,279	4,084	..	35,578	..	169,655	—
188,869	..	9,665	3,063	..	94,056	737	307,746	737
420	..	20	395	..	42,667	9,064	43,529	9,064
..	..	1,442	..	..	36,537	471,101	38,476	471,101
..	..	4,971	..	..	18,263	1,761	23,234	1,761
5,583	861	256	4,736	13	4,082	14,651	21,256	15,556
296,911	861	33,071	13,047	541	245,774	497,314	631,236	408,747

APPENDIX, No. 6.—Quantities of Grain, Meal, and Flour,

COUNTRIES from whence Imported.	Barley. Qrs.	Barley Meal. Cwts.	Beans. Qrs.	Indian Corn. Qrs.	Indian Meal. Cwts.	Malt. Qrs.
1810.						
Denmark and Norway.....	4,527	48	18	..	..	..
Russia	331	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1,103	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia	264	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	6,053	..	5,869	..	..	..
Holland	386	..	5,698	..	..	..
Flanders and France	466	..	2	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	2	12	2	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Parts	4,823	105	96	24	..	893
TOTAL.....	17,953	153	11,685	36	3	893
1811.						
Denmark and Norway.....	8,417	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	14,206	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	10,613	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia	210	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland	218	..	316	..	..	..
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flanders and France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	..	11	12	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts.....	6,236	778	41	2	..	1,493
TOTAL.....	39,900	778	357	13	12	1,493
1812.						
Denmark and Norway.....	19,281	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	15,294	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland and Prussia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and Heligoland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flanders and France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America .....	..	..	..	14	..	..
British North American Colonies .....	..	..	16	1	..	..
Other Parts	5,800	103	..	2	..	356
TOTAL.....	40,375	103	16	17	..	356

Custom House, London, }
15th April, 1813. }

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

imported into Great Britain from Foreign Countries—continued.

Oats.	Oat-meal.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.	
							Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.
14,814	..	115	3,130	102	110,936	9	133,540	159
6	..	1,606	6,793	..	58,126	25	66,862	25
2,872	..	1,700	12,593	..	68,398	..	86,666	—
875	..	3,313	15,014	..	296,757	..	316,223	—
30,480	..	1,933	34,676	..	176,014	1,575	255,025	1,575
62,098	..	1,136	8,478	..	189,016	..	266,812	—
820	..	37	1,286	..	334,887	202,922	337,498	202,922
..	..	72	..	..	34,829	210,210	34,915	210,212
..	..	1,735	..	..	22,969	4,316	24,704	4,317
3,951	3	406	8,146	3,104	12,645	53,576	30,984	56,788
115,916	3	12,053	90,116	3,206	1,304,577	472,633	1,553,229	475,998
6,917	..	638	11,147	..	18,873	317	45,992	317
..	146	1,112	6,216	..	27,968	2	49,502	148
2,577	..	1,884	5,324	..	19,038	..	39,436	—
14	..	638	1,853	..	95,171	..	97,886	—
..	..	25	243	..	1,628	..	2,430	—
..
..	..	..	..	..	2,884	4,560	2,884	4,560
..	..	72	..	..	10,716	25,533	10,799	25,545
..	..	100	..	..	329	37	429	37
1,938	264	525	2,982	166	3,038	766	16,255	1,974
11,446	410	4,994	27,765	166	179,645	31,215	265,613	32,581
10,115	..	286	3,031	..	19,560	58	52,273	58
1,779	..	48	60,108	887	50,957	59	128,186	946
..	..	..	3,376	..	11,532	40	14,908	40
..	..	..	..	..	9,062	..	9,062	—
..	..	16	..	..	581	76	597	76
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1,527	2	1,527
..	..	22	691	..	180	37,161	907	37,161
..	..	33	..	..	22,378	4,712	22,428	4,712
2,932	445	254	4,565	2,409	1,561	5,561	15,470	8,518
14,826	445	661	71,771	3,296	115,811	49,194	243,833	53,038

Note.—The Inspector General is not enabled to distinguish correctly the quantities of Corn and Grain imported from Foreign Countries under Licence, from that which has been otherwise imported, no such specification having been kept in the books of his office. The foregoing Account of the Total Quantities of the several species of Corn imported, distinguishing the Countries from whence imported, is therefore submitted for the whole period of Ten Years, required by Order of the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons on the Corn Trade.

APPENDIX, No. 7. - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour
ing the Quantity of each Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and

EXPORT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1792	20	10	1,681	.	.	.	632,936	87,462
1793	33,574	.	6,586	.	.	.	510,319	19,516
1794	7,074	.	491	.	.	.	644,177	33,995
1795	.	.	4,517	.	.	.	152,541	33,391
1796	.	.	.	.	.	.	646,745	108,288
1797	47,767	.	4,398	.	.	.	553,740	75,489
1798	46,770	.	3,998	.	.	.	593,638	90,821
1799	.	.	1,334	.	.	.	154,420	25,714
1800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
1801	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1802	11,291	4	2,647	210	14,373	3,175	468,030	105,143
1803	25,414	1,636	2,337	.	20	50	389,717	75,113
1804	14,996	.	3,956	.	.	.	371,339	66,107
1805	18,053	.	4,670	.	.	.	342,720	32,760
1806	14,064	3	3,742	.	.	10	461,686	41,928
1807	47,117	8	4,962	.	.	.	722,362	43,644
1808	53,236	11	4,562	.	.	.	934,042	70,899
1809	37,124	1,007	3,837	.	.	.	1,279,108	88,065
1810	5,141	363	4,375	.	.	.	718,964	51,853
1811	7,833	.	8,697	.	.	.	436,175	35,280
1812	84,339	.	7,801	.	.	.	739,239	43,667

- APPENDIX, No. 7.

and Rice, EXPORTED from IRELAND, from 1792 to 1812 inclusive; distinguish the Total Export of each Year in Value; and the Countries to which Exported.

EXPORT TO GREAT BRITAIN, continued.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Exported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	3	.	.	7,562	2,537	642,202	90,009	.	365,750
1793	28	46	.	22,304	991	572,857	20,507	.	385,099
1794	.	137	.	31,231	5,274	683,110	39,269	.	458,125
1795	.	.	.	.	27	157,058	33,418	468	129,165
1796	.	.	.	.	.	646,745	108,288	26	471,511
1797	.	.	.	67,496	14,823	673,401	90,312	826	453,529
1798	.	.	.	42,819	4,658	687,225	95,479	821	501,074
1799	1	.	.	345	5	156,100	25,719	180	131,245
1800	.	.	.	.	997	.	1,010	2,759	7,674
1801	.	.	.	.	254	.	254	.	394
1802	349	391	.	168,007	89,752	654,100	209,272	.	766,279
1803	1,062	1,121	.	99,341	43,108	519,042	119,877	209	549,176
1804	2,495	600	.	115,163	19,416	508,549	85,523	53	605,040
1805	3,537	377	.	117,949	21,707	487,306	54,467	293	638,020
1806	4,011	477	.	151,163	34,974	635,153	76,905	933	800,967
1807	1,511	703	.	67,963	6,125	844,618	49,777	.	829,933
1808	174	1,030	.	79,265	4,555	1,072,309	75,465	106	1,235,315
1809	211	846	.	141,238	16,359	1,462,364	105,431	3,256	1,591,559
1810	272	39	.	161,340	80,803	890,131	133,019	3,413	1,200,773
1811	41	46	.	250,072	85,651	702,864	120,931	1,744	1,092,916
1812	108	480	.	222,753	94,467	1,054,720	138,134	563	2,138,573

APPENDIX, No. 7, *continued.* - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour
Quantity of each Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and the

EXPORT TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	171
1793	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1794	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,518	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	1,750	822	-	1,485	-
1803	5,860	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
1804	2,364	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
1805	12,079	-	-	-	-	-	791	-
1806	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	20,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	6,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	6,837	-	-	-	-	-	2,047	86
1810	68,890	-	-	-	-	-	32,678	-
1811	167,485	-	1,312	-	-	-	125,878	830
1812	133,896	-	-	-	-	-	79,690	-

APPENDIX, No. 7.

and Rice, Exported from *Ireland*, from 1792 to 1812 inclusive; distinguishing the Total Export of each Year in Value; and the Countries to which Exported.

EXPORT TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Exported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	-	-	-	21,062	6,845	22,176	7,016	-	29,929
1793	-	-	-	14,345	2	19,245	2	-	24,096
1794	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
1795	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	53
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	3,350	-	3,350	-	-	4,735
1799	-	-	-	-	2	3,518	2	1,000	4,115
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	13	-	-	-	52	3,248	874	-	4,648
1803	-	-	-	2,609	-	8,710	-	-	7,507
1804	-	-	-	37,818	250	40,278	250	-	71,511
1805	9	155	-	18,289	-	31,323	-	-	55,506
1806	-	-	-	1,655	-	5,855	-	-	8,253
1807	-	-	-	3,152	-	23,355	-	-	25,593
1808	-	-	-	-	-	6,812	-	-	7,962
1809	-	-	-	100	102	8,984	183	2,236	17,169
1810	-	26	-	33,121	8,542	134,715	8,542	58	211,891
1811	40	776	-	110,665	35,989	406,156	36,819	284	598,325
1812	-	-	-	94,006	15,714	307,592	13,714	-	662,823

APPENDIX, No. 7—continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Corn and Grain,

EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cuts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cuts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cuts.</i>
1792	4	6	62	.	.	.	4,177	8,919
1793	127	2	196	.	.	.	2,613	4,911
1794	307	1	100	.	.	.	327	2,581
1795	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	4,112
1796	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,095
1797	602	.	233	.	.	.	1,851	4,046
1798	2,193	7	1,199	.	.	.	3,996	2,327
1799	3	.	1	.	.	.	1,334	1,352
1800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	627
1801	.	1,248	.	.	.	.	200	1,276
1802	1,395	.	100	.	375	.	5,551	3,046
1803	1,593	.	12	.	.	.	1,385	1,506
1804	200	.	.	.	.	.	1,441	1,126
1805	8	.	.	.	.	.	2,733	1,537
1806	144	1	.	.	.	46	14	1,523
1807	1,485	.	48	.	.	.	1,985	3,128
1808	247	1	.	.	.	200	1,808	1,189
1809	2,519	.	.	.	.	.	3,873	2,459
1810	2,851	.	.	.	.	.	4,612	5,446
1811	3,362	.	37	.	.	.	3,528	6,004
1812	6,767	.	.	.	.	100	5,954	2,151

APPENDIX, No. 7—continued.

of all Sorts, Meal, Flour and Rice, Exported from Ireland.

EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES—continued.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Exported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792 .	50	.	.	64,164	24,774	68,457	33,699	256	97,956
1793 .	41	.	.	52	3,246	2,959	8,159	.	7,774
1794 .	12	.	.	.	135	746	2,717	122	2,526
1795 .	4	.	.	.	1,338	7	5,452	.	4,183
1796 .	24	.	.	15	2,562	1,891	6,657	125	7,158
1797 .	25	.	.	30	3,228	4,886	7,274	66	7,760
1798 .	2	.	.	156	944	4,884	3,278	295	6,909
1799 .	47	.	.	.	254	51	1,606	1,277	3,538
1800 .	.	.	.	.	160	.	787	.	1,241
1801 .	2	.	.	.	203	202	2,727	.	3,686
1802 .	4	.	.	930	1,955	7,980	5,376	140	11,083
1803 .	2	.	.	96	275	3,088	1,781	4	3,793
1804 .	50	.	.	107	1,927	1,798	3,053	.	4,636
1805 .	29	.	.	400	1,067	3,170	2,604	.	5,996
1806 .	2	.	.	396	2,376	602	3,900	59	5,528
1807 .	1	.	.	360	896	3,879	4,024	120	7,882
1808 .	1	.	.	244	3,505	2,500	4,695	.	9,663
1809 .	.	.	.	357	2,142	6,749	4,601	398	13,790
1810 .	.	.	.	160	2,124	7,623	7,570	77	16,372
1811 .	.	.	.	4,015	2,124	10,962	10,348	59	26,821
1812 .	1	480	.	2,335	19,345	15,637	21,496	31	69,526

APPENDIX, No. 7—continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Corn and Grain,

TOTAL EXPORT TO ALL PARTS.

YEARS.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1792 .	974	16	1,743	.	.	.	637,977	96,552
1793 .	38,601	2	6,712	.	.	.	512,932	24,427
1794 .	7,381	1	591	.	.	.	644,504	36,576
1795 .	3	2	4,517	.	.	.	152,541	37,503
1796 .	1	.	.	.	.	.	648,596	112,464
1797 .	48,369	.	4,631	.	.	.	557,736	79,535
1798 .	48,963	7	5,197	.	.	.	594,972	93,148
1799 .	3	.	1,335	.	.	.	157,938	27,066
1800 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	640
1801 .	.	1,248	.	.	.	.	200	1,276
1802 .	12,686	4	2,747	1,960	15,570	3,175	475,066	108,189
1803 .	32,867	1,636	2,349	250	20	50	391,102	76,619
1804 .	17,560	.	4,052	.	.	.	372,780	67,233
1805 .	30,140	.	4,670	.	.	.	346,244	34,297
1806 .	18,408	4	3,742	.	.	56	461,700	43,451
1807 .	68,785	8	5,010	.	.	.	724,347	46,772
1808 .	60,295	12	4,562	.	.	200	935,850	72,088
1809 .	46,480	1,007	3,837	.	.	.	1,235,028	90,610
1810 .	76,882	363	4,375	.	.	.	756,254	57,299
1811 .	178,680	.	10,066	.	.	.	565,581	42,114
1812 .	225,002	.	7,801	.	.	100	824,883	45,818

APPENDIX, No. 7—continued.

of all Sorts, Meal, Flour and Rice, Exported from Ireland.

TOTAL EXPORT TO ALL PARTS—continued.

Years.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Exported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	53	.	.	92,788	34,156	732,835	130,724	256	493,649
1793	69	46	.	36,701	4,239	595,061	28,668	.	416,969
1794	12	137	.	31,231	5,411	633,856	41,988	122	460,619
1795	4	.	.	.	1,366	157,065	38,871	468	133,349
1796	24	.	.	15	2,562	648,636	115,026	152	505,725
1797	25	.	.	67,526	18,051	678,287	97,586	892	462,284
1798	2	.	.	46,325	5,602	695,459	98,757	1,116	511,906
1799	48	.	.	345	261	159,669	27,227	2,457	138,899
1800	.	.	.	.	1,157	.	1,797	2,759	8,915
1801	2	.	.	.	457	202	2,981	.	4,084
1802	366	391	.	168,937	91,759	665,393	215,522	140	782,308
1803	1,064	1,121	.	102,037	43,383	530,840	121,658	213	562,179
1804	2,545	600	.	153,068	21,593	550,625	88,826	53	681,908
1805	3,573	532	.	136,638	22,774	521,799	57,071	293	699,925
1806	4,013	477	.	153,214	37,350	641,610	80,805	992	814,698
1807	1,512	703	.	71,475	7,021	871,832	53,801	120	863,405
1808	175	1,030	.	79,509	8,066	1,081,621	80,160	106	1,252,468
1809	211	846	.	141,695	18,603	1,478,097	110,220	5,890	1,616,338
1810	272	65	.	194,621	91,469	1,032,469	149,131	3,548	1,429,725
1811	81	822	.	364,752	125,934	1,119,982	168,098	2,087	1,717,599
1812	109	480	.	339,094	127,526	1,397,469	173,344	594	2,938,180

W.M. MARRABLE,
Inspector Gen. of Imports & Exports.

Custom House, Dublin,
6th May 1813.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

and Rice, imported into *Ireland*, from 1792 to 1812, both inclusive; distinguish-
Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and the Total Import of

IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price, £.
						Corn and Grain.	M Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
				<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	
1792	.	.	.	725	.	26,161	1	397	23,316
1793	.	.	.	58	.	1,329	.	937	2,576
1794	.	.	.	61,266	11,496	62,588	11,496	765	112,315
1795	.	.	.	13	.	1,947	.	637	3,326
1796	.	.	.	145	.	6,294	.	2,734	11,603
1797	.	.	.	611	.	1,703	.	364	2,104
1798	.	.	.	85	.	4,350	.	2,065	6,211
1799	.	.	.	5,000	13	51,345	42	306	65,483
1800	.	.	.	2,851	2,218	4,396	2,218	1,502	18,852
1801	.	.	.	15	1	1,975	1,607	499	7,638
1802	.	.	38	2,000	350	4,260	651	1,237	8,638
1803	.	.	.	425	2,088	14,841	2,088	1,198	18,184
1804	.	.	.	100	98	183,043	348	2,219	188,240
1805	.	.	.	48	.	2,307	.	322	3,301
1806	.	.	.	1,196	1,552	30,446	1,552	100	37,057
1807	.	.	.	3,138	256	5,106	1,260	626	11,450
1808	.	.	.	17,404	54,162	24,206	56,241	2,987	133,359
1809	.	.	.	1,460	1,956	9,149	2,035	462	18,852
1810	.	.	.	3,848	527	36,233	826	861	60,288
1811	.	.	.	1,680	300	65,714	307	952	98,380
1812	.	.	.	426	211	20,524	7,242	185	43,351

APPENDIX, No. 8—continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour, ing *Great Britain* from FOREIGN PARTS; and also the Quantity of each each Year in Value.

IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Years.	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans and Peas.	Indian Corn.	Indian Meal.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
1792	1,532	.	184	.	.	.	99	.
1793	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	.
1794	.	.	302	.	.	.	550	.
1795	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.
1796	2,347	.	215	.	.	.	.	.
1797	28	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1798	.	.	271	.	.	.	.	.
1799	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1800	275	.	33	13,404	24,567	.	816	.
1801	80	.	258	12,473	148,828	.	946	.
1802	1	.	58	.	.	.	375	.
1803	.	.	33	.	.	.	559	.
1804	.	.	15	.	.	.	258	.
1805	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
1806	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1807	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1808	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1809	.	.	121	.	.	.	.	.
1810	2	.	98	.	.	.	456	.
1811	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.
1812	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX, No. 8, continued.

and Rice, Imported into *Ireland*, from 1792 to 1812, both inclusive; distinguish-
Species, the Price of the Year being the real Value, and the Total Import of

IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.			Total Value at the Average Market Price.
						Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Rice.	
		Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£.
1792	.	.	.	4,800	.	6,615	.	572	7,936
1793	.	149	.	1,524	.	1,696	.	467	2,904
1794	.	.	.	35,028	.	35,880	.	1,127	58,962
1795	651	912
1796	.	.	.	10	.	2,612	.	1,032	4,531
1797	29	.	1,248	2,015
1798	271	.	3,207	5,036
1799	.	.	.	13,588	357	13,588	257	368	27,046
1800	.	450	.	26,289	40,134	41,267	64,701	35,481	320,092
1801	.	656	20,344	5,232	41,158	19,645	210,330	2,174	383,819
1802	.	.	.	6,505	811	6,939	811	433	12,701
1803	.	.	.	4,949	11,316	5,541	11,316	515	20,057
1804	.	.	.	356	19	629	19	1,112	4,104
1805	.	.	.	1,235	1,277	1,241	1,277	1,702	7,940
1806	.	.	.	15	741	15	741	2,753	6,634
1807	.	.	.	6,007	3,747	6,007	3,747	906	19,210
1808	.	.	.	850	.	850	.	407	3,195
1809	.	.	.	10,737	1,157	10,858	1,157	9,657	53,984
1810	.	.	.	2,307	.	2,863	.	4,437	12,723
1811	.	.	.	1,336	.	1,597	.	3,963	10,561
1812	.	.	.	4,806	.	4,806	.	500	18,177

WILLIAM MARRABLE,
Inspector Genl Imports and Exports.

Custom House, London, }
6th July 1814.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all sorts, Meal, Flour, and Rice, Exported from *Ireland*, from the 5th January 1813 to the 5th day of October last; distinguishing the Quantity of each Species, the real Value thereof, and the Countries to which Exported.

	Great Britain.	Gibraltar.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Man, Isle.	Sugar Colonies.	New-foundland.	Portugal.	Spain.	Total Quantity Exported.	Real Value.
Barley ... Barrels	114,572	7,149	1,636	190	-	-	169,483	27,386	320,416	£. 440,572
Beans..... Barrels	4,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,047	6,576
Malt Barrels	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	85
Meslin ... Barrels	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	191
Oats Barrels	1,028,567	-	3,466	12	1,449	-	11,160	27,061	1,071,715	1,205,679
Peas Barrels	1,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,572	2,515
Rye Barrels	675	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	678	932
Wheat ... Barrels	254,894	1,493	1,664	-	-	-	10,203	6,230	274,484	789,141
Flour..... Cwts.	149,923	2,034	1,125	184	14,664	18,248	245	26,429	212,852	345,884
Oat Cwts.	94,057	-	333	1,848	700	5,594	-	-	102,532	102,532
RICE .....Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									£.	2,894,107

CORN -

MEAL -

RICE

APPENDIX, No. 9, continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour and Rice, Imported into *Ireland*, from the 5th day of January 1813, to the 5th day of October last; distinguishing *Great Britain* from FOREIGN PARTS, also the Quantity of each Species, and the real Value thereof.

	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total Quantity Imported.	Real Value.
				£.
CORN.....				
{ Barley..... Barrels	660	-	660	990
Beans and Peas..... Barrels	1,756	40	1,796	3,143
Oats..... Barrels	1,011	-	1,011	1,516
Wheat..... Barrels	262	40	302	906
MEAL.....				
{ Flour..... Cwts.	42	-	42	73
{ Oat..... Cwts.	27	-	27	27
RICE..... Cwts.	2,090	1,781	3,871	7,742
			£.	14,397

Custom House, Dublin,
8th March 1814.

WM. MARRABLE,
Inspector Gen. Imports & Exports.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour and Rice, Exported from *Ireland*, from the 5th January 1813 to the 5th January 1814; distinguishing the Quantity of each Species, the real Value thereof, and the Countries to which Exported.

	Great Britain.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Man, Isle.	Portugal.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Sugar Colonies.	New-foundland.	Other Parts.	Total Export.	Real Value.		
											£.	s.	d.
CORN:													
Barley...Barrels	109,591	1,636	190	173,298	47,642	7,149	-	-	-	339,416	407,299	4	0
Beans ...Barrels	7,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,296	10,944	0	0
Malt ...Barrels	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	85	0	0
Meslin...Barrels	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	191	2	6
Oats.....Barrels	1,180,566	3,524	24	11,260	52,732	-	5,700	-	-	1,253,806	1,191,115	14	0
Peas.....Barrels	1,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,594	2,391	0	0
Rye .....Barrels	675	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	702	965	5	0
Wheat...Barrels	278,838	2,364	24	34,215	8,115	2,747	-	-	1,460	327,763	786,631	4	0
MEAL:													
Flour .....Cwts.	159,456	1,509	184	504	32,904	2,969	45,763	18,249	6,353	267,891	401,836	10	0
Groats ...Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0	18	0
Oat.....Cwts.	99,928	500	1,498	-	40	-	880	5,595	105	108,546	108,546	0	0
Wheat ...Cwts.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	0
RICE .....Cwts.	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	275	2	0
										TOTAL VALUE.....	£.	3	6
											2,910,284		

Wm. MARRABLE,
Inspector Gen. Imports and Exports.

Custom House,
Dublin, 15th April 1814.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of CORN and GRAIN of all Sorts, Meal, Flour and Rice, Imported into *Ireland*, from the 5th day of January 1813, to the 5th of January 1814; distinguishing *Great Britain* from FOREIGN PARTS, also the Quantity of each Species, and the real Value thereof.

	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total Import.	Real Value.
				£. s.
CORN.....				
{ Barley	15,193	-	15,193	26,587 15
{ Beans and Peas	2,406	42	2,448	3,916 16
{ Malt	10,707	-	10,707	13,383 15
{ Oats	856	-	856	856 -
{ Wheat	3,311	52	3,363	8,407 10
MEAL.....				
{ Flour	638	-	638	1,020 16
{ Oat	33	-	33	33 -
RICE.....	3,015	1,861	4,876	9,752 -
			TOTAL VALUE.....	£. 63,957 12

Custom House, Dublin, }
15th April 1814.

WM. MARRABLE,
Inspector Gen. Imports and Exports.

APPENDIX, No. 12. *continued.*

of FOREIGN WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR, Imported ;—in the following years :

1726	142,183	—	1784	89,283	216,947
1727	20,315	—	1785	132,685	110,863
1728	3,817	74,574	1786	205,466	51,463
1729	18,995	40,315	1787	120,536	59,339
1730	93,971	76	1788	82,971	148,710
1731	130,025	4	1789	140,014	112,656
1732	202,058	—	1790	30,892	222,557
1733	427,199	7	1791	70,626	469,056
1734	498,196	6	1792	300,278	22,417
1735	153,343	9	1793	76,869	490,398
1736	118,170	16	1794	155,048	327,902
1737	461,602	32	1795	18,839	313,793
1738	580,596	2	1796	24,679	879,200
1739	279,542	5,423	1797	54,525	461,767
1740	54,590	7,568	1798	59,782	396,721
1741	45,417	40	1799	39,362	463,185
1742	293,260	1	1800	22,013	1,264,520
1743	371,431	2	1801	28,406	1,424,766
1744	231,984	2	1802	149,304	647,664
1745	324,839	6	1803	76,580	373,725
1746	130,646	—	1804	63,073	461,140
1747	266,907	—	1805	77,955	920,834
1748	543,387	385	1806	29,566	310,342
1749	629,049	382	1807	24,565	400,759
1750	947,602	279	1808	77,567	81,466
1751	661,416	3	1809	31,278	448,487
1752	429,279	—	1810	75,785	1,530,691
1753	299,609	—	1811	97,765	292,038
1754	356,270	201	1812	46,325	246,376

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen. Imports and Exports.Custom House, London,
3rd May, 1814.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of GRAIN, MEAL and FLOUR, Imported into Great Britain from Foreign Countries, from the 5th January to the 5th April 1814; distinguishing the Places from whence Imported, and the different kinds of Grain.

	Barley	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Peas.	Rye.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantities Imported.	
	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.									
In the Quarter ending 5 April 1814.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwt.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwt.	2rs.	Cwt.
Denmark and Norway	1	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	290	—
Russia	3	-	-	989	-	-	4	1,252	-	2,248	—
Sweden.....	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-	546	—
Poland and Prussia	-	586	-	795	-	446	680	893	-	3,400	—
Germany and Heligoland ...	299	512	-	646	-	121	-	638	44	2,216	44
Holland	25	4	-	249	-	85	-	205	-	568	—
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
British North American Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Other Parts	336	-	1	397	17	34	15	1,665	38	2,448	55
TOTAL	824	1,102	1	3,076	17	686	988	5,039	96	11,716	113

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of GRAIN, MEAL and FLOUR Imported into Great Britain from Ireland from the 5th January to the 5th April 1814; distinguishing the different kinds of Grain.

	Imported into Great Britain from Ireland, between the 5th January and the 5th April 1814.	
	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Quarters.	Cwts.
Barley	2,700	—
Beans.....	1,356	—
Oats	113,124	—
Oatmeal	—	10,692
Peas	254	—
Wheat	40,295	—
Wheatmeal or Flour.....	—	27,885
TOTAL.....	157,729	38 577

APPENDIX, No. 13, *continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of *British* and *Foreign* GRAIN Exported from *Great Britain*, from the 5th January to the 5th April 1814; distinguishing generally the Countries to which exported.

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Peas.	Rye.	Rye Meal.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantities Exported.	
	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	Cwts.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
In the Quarter ending 5th April 1814.												
Norway	879	-	-	-	-	-	8,326	-	-	-	9,205	-
Iceland ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	-	-	-	471	-
France	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-
Portugal and Madeira ..	90	-	-	-	-	-	716	-	11,116	-	11,922	-
Spain	24,148	3	-	13,393	-	-	863	-	3,300	4,233	41,712	4,233
Gibraltar ..	2	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	1,775	7	1,782
Ireland	11,440	5	8,620	166	382	61	-	-	5	-	20,297	382
Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney	140	2	1,857	678	20	175	-	-	2,502	1,760	5,354	1,780
British North American Colonies	3	-	-	-	301	159	-	-	-	18,365	162	18,666
British West Indies	214	1,132	-	6,370	988	1,011	-	90	-	39,292	8,727	40,370
Asia	-	-	390	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	-
TOTAL	36,916	1,142	10,867	20,994	1,698	1,416	10,376	90	16,923	65,425	98,634	67,213

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of *Foreign* GRAIN, MEAL and FLOUR, now Warehoused, in the Ports of LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HULL, BRISTOL, NEWCASTLE, GLASGOW, and LEITH;—according to the latest Account which has been taken thereof.

PORTS.	Barley.	Beans.	Oats.	Pease.	Rye.	Wheat.
	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>
At London,...on the 6th June 1814	2,820	254	.	52	5,814	15,969
Liverpool, on the 25th May 1814	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull, ... on the 5th April 1814	.	.	.	.	312	267
Bristol, .....D°.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle, ...D°.....	1,544	.	.	.	1,674	148
Glasgow, on the 24th May 1814	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leith, D°.....	41	.	894	.	1,284	50
TOTAL.....	4,405	254	894	52	9,084	16,534

APPENDIX, No. 14.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of GRAIN, MEAL and FLOUR, Imported into *Great Britain* from *Foreign* Countries, from the 5th April to the 5th July 1814; distinguishing the Places from whence Imported, and the different kinds of Grain.

COUNTRIES from whence Imported.	Barley.	Beans.	Malt	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.	Wheat.	Wheat Meal, or Flour.	Total Quantity Imported.	
									Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
In the Quarter end- ing 5th July 1814.	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>2rs.</i>	<i>Cwts</i>
Denmark and Norway ...	1,003	216	.	282	.	.	.	.	1,501	.
Russia .....	.	.	.	.	.	257	1,449	.	1,706	.
Sweden.....	140	.	.	386	199	.	9,731	.	10,456	.
Poland and Prussia.....	1,576	3,970	.	9,965	231	868	16,432	.	33,042	.
Germany and Heligoland..	255	3,151	.	3,385	534	400	18,227	.	25,952	.
Holland	2,930	3,149	.	35,498	144	33	467	.	42,221	.
Flanders and France .....	.	19	.	.	.	36	.	.	55	.
Other Parts ...	338	1	3	155	1	443	150	3	1,091	3
TOTAL.....	6,242	10,506	3	49,671	1,109	2,037	46,456	3	116,024	3

APPENDIX, No. 15.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, Imported into *Great Britain* from *Ireland*, from the 5th April to the 5th July 1814; distinguishing the different kinds of Grain.

Custom House, } N. B.—The Returns of the Importation of Grain,
London, 15th August 1814, } &c. into Great Britain from Ireland, are not yet
received for the Quarter ending the 5th July last.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of *British and Foreign GRAIN*, Exported from *Great Britain*, from the 5th of April to the 5th of July 1814; distinguishing generally the Countries to which exported.

COUNTRIES to which Exported,	Barley.	Barley Meal.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Peas.	Rye.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Total Quantities Exported.	
	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	2rs.	2rs.	2rs.	Cwts.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
In the Quarter ending 5th July 1814.												
Iceland and Ferro	477	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,606	50	.	4,135	—
Sweden	526	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	526	—
Holland .....	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	—
France	240	.	.	.	170	.	.	.	.	30	410	30
Portugal and Madeira ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	700	3,894	.	4,594	—
Spain ..	2,912	.	421	.	1,012	.	3	.	1,575	3,896	5,923	3,896
Gibraltar	2,546	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	109	848	848	848
Ireland .....	.	.	.	2,669	.	95	.	.	.	.	5,328	95
Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney.....	115	10	10	1,748	93	.	2	.	200	8,264	2,168	8,274
British North American } Colonies }	32	.	.	22	50	808	347	.	.	20,138	451	20,946
British West Indies }	35	.	30	.	131	157	613	.	.	7,943	807	8,100
Foreign West Indies .....	.	.	.	.	148	.	.	.	.	.	148	—
TOTAL	6,881	10	465	4,442	1,604	1,060	965	4,306	5,828	41,119	24,491	42,189

JN^o GLOVER,
Assist. Inspector Gen.

Custom House, London,
August 15th 1814. }

APPENDIX, No. 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, MALT, FLOUR and RICE, Imported into *Great Britain* from *Foreign Countries*, and the Official Value of the same; for the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, and to the 5th July 1814; distinguishing each Year.

YEARS.	Quantities Imported into Great Britain from all Parts, except Ireland.						Value of Corn, Meal and Flour imported at the Average Market Price.	Quantity of Rice imported.	Value of Rice imported at 20s. per Cwt.
	Wheat and Flour.	Barley and Malt.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Rye and Rye Meal.	Indian Corn and Meal.	Peas and Beans.	Total of the preceding.		
- - 1811 - -	2rs. 188,564	2rs. 41,620	2rs. 11,707	2rs. 27,809	2rs. 16	2rs. 5,351	2rs. 275,067	Cwts. 124,802	£. 124,802
- - 1812 - -	129,866	40,761	15,109	72,641	17	677	259,071	78,862	78,862
- - 1813 - -	341,846	19,717	60,456	34,620	593	8,476	465,708	148,992	148,992
HALF YEAR ending 5th July 1814	51,523	7,070	52,758	3,025	-	13,403	127,779	The Quantity of Rice imported in the Half-year ending the 5th July 1814, cannot yet be ascertained.	

J^N GLOVER,
Assist^t Insp^r Genl.

Custom House, London, }
August 16th, 1814. }

APPENDIX, No. 18.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, MALT, FLOUR, and RICE, Exported from *Great Britain*, to *Foreign Countries*, and the Official Value of the same; for the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, and to the 5th July 1814; distinguishing each Year.

YEARS.	Quantities Exported from Great Britain to all Parts, except Ireland.						Value of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, exported at the Average Market Prices.	Quantity of Rice exported.	Value of Rice exported, at 21s. per Cwt.
	Wheat and Flour.	Barley and Malt.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Rye and Rye Meal.	Indian Corn and Meal.	Peas and Beans.	Total preceding.		
- - 1811	2rs. 96,629	2rs. 43,571	2rs. 44,107	2rs. 35,523	2rs. -	2rs. 4,505	2rs. 224,335	Cwts. 83,698	£. 87,883
- - 1812	46,043	54,882	23,445	21,809	-	4,836	151,015	32,141	33,748
- - 1813	The Documents of this Year were unfortunately destroyed by Fire.						-	-	-
HALF YEAR ending 5th July 1814	53,078	33,834	23,884	14,705	-	3,918	129,419	The Quantity of Rice exported in the Half-year, ending the 5th July 1814, cannot yet be ascertained.	

JN^O GLOVER,
Assist^t Inspr Genl.

Custom House, London, }
August 16th, 1814.

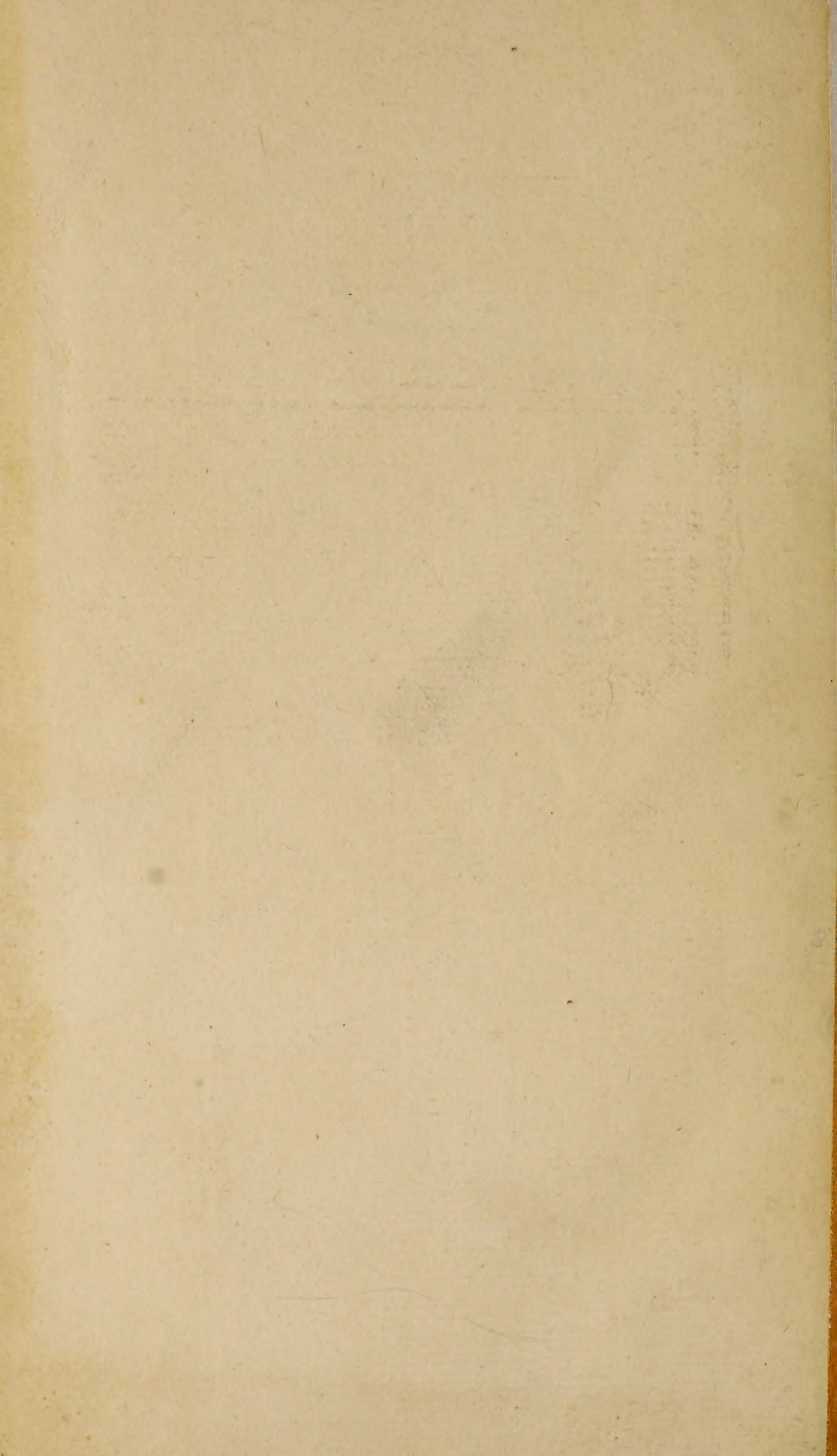
APPENDIX, No. 19.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL RECEIPT of TAXES into the EXCHEQUER; For the Years ended 5th April 1791; 5th of April 1804; and 5th April 1814.

	Year ending 5th April 1791.		Year ending 5th April 1804.		Year ending 5th April 1814.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Permanent Taxes	13,993,162	17 10½	26,169,700	1 4¼	33,722,828	1 2
War Taxes.....	-	- -	3,741,319	5 11	23,805,678	3 5
Taxes annually granted	2,445,059	3 1¼	4,195,942	— 1¼	4,993,097	5 5½
£.	16,438,282	— 11½	34,106,961	7 4½	62,521,603	10 —½

Exchequer,
the 28th day of June 1814. }

WM. ROSE HAWORTH.



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